NEGRO TEACHER URGES MEMBERS

as they boldly stand before him with- Is not the above letter a fine sam-

without regard to the issues at stake, to the colored people. declaring that the McCreary Administration "has been a real benediction Democratic administrations considerato our people."

brought the best development which hanced with steady onward stride." the negro has accomplished, and that DELEGATION FORESTALLS SEG. taken. "it will be the spirit of segregation extended that will ultimately unite the c. race, solidify its interests, add to its coffers, make for higher life and lead to a full development along all lines." The editorial is as follows:

any one candidate to the exclusion of direct appeal, as far as we have been intent: able to learn, to the colored voters, but we have been given the inside information that he would very much appreciate at least a complimentary vote coming from the thoughtful colored people of this grand old State.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30.—D. J. Reid, "In the first place, it must be seen conceit? But no more than could be formerly a well-known teacher in the remembered and acknowledged that expected of "peckerwoods" who are negro schools of Lexington, one of the to close, has been a real benediction with their own race, must ever stay to our people. Of all the State instileaders of his race and now editor of tutions, of which the colored people and contest the steady progress of a semi-weekly newspaper here, in an are among the charges, attendants, or their more aggressive black brother. editorial Friday strongly deprecates students, controlled and managed by Out of these known facts was born the past custom of the negroes to vote no commission appointed, there has come the "Spring Valley Colored Improve-no complaint of undue racial discrim-ment Association." almost solidly the Republican ticket, ination or marked shortage in supplies Purpose—To improve housing con-

"The negro has received from the the following letter: tion far above, in the positive scale, He expressed the opinion that Stan-ranted, and, in the negative, by way Kansas City, Mo.:

Franklin Makes Pointed Ad-

REGATIONIS

Five colored men found their way any one candidate to the exclusion of Twenty-seventh street in the neighbor said: a fair showing, at least, in support of hood or Vine street, Highland and "M

swell that he will be, and colored com- seventh street, which is on the north, mittees wait upon him with requests Linwood boulevard, which is on the and appeals, he might grant them their south, Brooklyn avenue on the east, desire without equivocation or apology, and Paseo on the west. Realizing that

the desirability and value of our property is dependent on the character of the residents thereof, hereby agree to use all lawful means to remove all negro residents and to prevent the occupancy of any and all houses in said district by negroes. In order to accomplish this we purpose to assist all owners in securing desirable white tenants for rental property and white purchasers for property listed for

ple of brainless and conscienceless

also argues that the negroes of Louisville have no ground for grievance into power with all the should form a and Woodland, Twenty-seventh and purposes." He continued:

Twenty-eighth streets, we, the Spring "Inasmuch as we already have two ville have no ground for grievance into power with all the negro votes valley Colored Improvement Associa-parks in the vicinity he thought it against the Democrats on account of opposing. Divide your votes fairly; the segregation ordinance, that it is the spirit of segregation that has brought the best development which and the negro votes Valley Colored Improvement Associa-parks in the vicinity he thought it cause why the injunction should not make friends of both parties, and then, respectfully request an opportu-strange that a certain set desired cause why the injunction should not be committee brings to your honorable. The injunction proceedings are shought the best development which hanced with steady opposite the result of the refusal of the result of the result of the refusal of the result of the r

Respectfully yours. ment Association.

JOHN A. HALL, Secretary.

commissioners' assembly room to file there to protest and act against any Many other logical things were said his property as he sees fit and the a protest against a set of haters of movement calculated to condemn During one of the pauses one white List Tuesday afternoon into the park As said, the five colored men were every part of our city."

"Mr. President and members: Be- Quietus! He sat down. his running opponent. The Hon. Au- Woodland avenues. The following let fore I make my statement I desire Mr. Franklin beyond question pre-vested rights. gustus Owsley Stanley has not made a ter best explains at least the ulterior to introduce these gentlemen accom-sented our case in a timely and conpanying me. This is Dr. Thomas A. vincing manner though the president City Council to pass such an "This is a resolution adopted and Jones, home owner; this is Dr. How-observed afterward that there was ordinance is questioned and signed by Thomas S. Ridge, president; and M. Smith; this is Mr. Charles A. nothing on file at present purporting contention made that the operation Starks, business man and writer forto officially carry out any moves in-"Be it Resolved, That we, the mem our local colored paper, and this is mical to property owners in the vibers of the Linwood Improvement As- Mr. L. C. Stewart of the Stewart &cinity named in the discussion. How oppresses "citizens of African de-"Then, after the election is over, sociation residing or owning property Smith real estate firm," and Franklin, ever, said he, the committee would scent' and 'discriminates against and Mr. Stanley is elected, as chances in the district bounded by Twenty-pointing to himself, "the printer." be duly informed of such happening them in their property rights, re-

Mr. Franklin then told in a clear, the white property holders, that is, then from the use and enjoyment pleasantly frank way, and unmistake the Linwood Improvement Associatof their own property, which is a able manner, how the colored people tion will have to agree to bear 85 denial of equal protection of the in the vicinity of Twenty-seventh and per cent of the condemnation proceed-

Twenty-eighth streets and Vine, High ings expenditures in signed petition land and Woodland avenues were nothefore any move will be taken. Still, seeking to bring about any conditions the Spring Valley Improvement Asother than what was natural and sociation is a permanent organization right. That the colored people claimedand will lose sight of no move that the right to spread out in natural ways is made in this affair. iust as white people do in the communities which they proscribe for themselves. He claimed that the colored people had a double right to enlarge their present territory when conditions warranted it, if for no other reason than that "they were not free to buy homes in other parts of the city as the white people are." Hence, it was the right and proper thing for them to seek enlarged conditions in the one community which has by common consent been allotted to them. He thought that the "honorable body" would be glad to know that the colored citizens were making reasonable progress in becoming owners of homes ditions in Kansas City, who addressed and were highly concerned in every good movement of sanitation and pub Marshal of Police and Captain lic improvement. He would read George G. Henry, of the North-Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27, 1915. with the president's permission, the western Police District, against what his meager support given war- To the Honorable Park Board of letter of the Linwood Improvement enforcing the provisions of the Association (an overnight organiza segregation law were filed by Rev. ley will be elected Governor and that of suppression, the natural sequence of Understanding that a proposal has tion), which showed too plainly what W. A. C. Hughes, of Washington, it will be a good thing for the negroes his attitude toward the interests of been made to you to convert into a the motive was in having his prop in the United StatesC ourt Friday to have supported him. The editorial that party of the common people of park the property bounded by Vine erty and others condemned for "park morning.

people to decide upon is whether a the result of the refusal of the small set of individuals will be al-police to allow a Hebrew to occupy The Colored Spring Valley Improve-lowed to proscribe a boundary for the store and dwelling at 1929 other citizens to live by who wish to Etting street, which had been leased C. A. FRANKLIN, President. become home owners and better citi-to him by the owner, Rev. Dr. zens. If decided unwisely it will be Hughes. The plaintiff alleges that the means of creating problems in the segregation law contemplates

"We cannot credit that colored lead- a protest against a set of haters of movement calculated to condemn During one of the pauses one white provisions of the law" are unjust, er and politician as being wise, broad black people styling themselves "the their homes. And so after the session gentleman asked if the colored people unreasonable, oppressive, burdenand sympathetic, who for a paltry pit- Linwood Improvement Association," was called and the minutes read, the realized that they would be compen- unreasonable, oppressive, burdentance mounts the stump and ha- who has conceived the idea of stop- president of the park board stated that sated for their property. Mr. Frank. Some, arbitrary and unnecessary to rangues his colored audience to stand ping the growth of the colored popu- aany delegation present might pres-lin answered: "Decidedly so," and the public welfare; that is a viosolidly to the man, as a race, behind lation be themming them in at least ent might present their case. Mr. C. added with vigor: "But there are ation of the right of contract and with a touthern boundary line of A. Franklin, taking the cue, arising, higher principles involved than a few restraint upon the complainant's dollars."

Residential Segregation

Injunction proceedings against the Mayor and City Council, the Board of Police Commissioners, the

Judge Rose signed an order requiring the defendants to show

right to contract, and that it is an unwarrented interference with his

The action may bring squarely before the federal courts the valid. ity of race segregation laws and will settle once for all the question of a man's right to occupy or otherwise use property which he may

the attorneys for Dr. Hughes.

RACE SECREGATION PROBLEM IN SOUTH

Negro Chauffeurs For Seeing-Georgia Tour Attacked By Forsyth County Residents.

The race segregation problem the South always has before it. Since the Supreme Court has ruled that segregations laws are unconstitutional the fear has been felt that there may be disastrous results. So far there has been no trouble, but Atlanta is facing a delicate situation now, and the people of Forsyth county last week furnished a thrill to the Seeing-Georgia tourists when they passed through with several negro chauffeurs. The Seeing-Georgia automobile tour is an annual event, the route being different each year. It is Chamber of Commerce. This year the tourists left Macon and everything went well until Tuesday, the itinerary of which day called for a trip through Forsyth county.

It so happened that several years ago. following an unusually atrocious crime. the white people of this county decreed that no negro should come there again When the colored chauffeurs reached Forsyth county the trouble began. The worked out by the trustees. This com-hearing was concluded Magistrate Harman and the colored chauffeurs reached to the colored Magistrate Harman and the colored chauffeurs reached to the colored

a negro driver from the car. The owner negotiations are not under way. Since Mrs. Ely testified that on last Satura negro driver from the car. The owner then, however, there have been develop-day night about 10 o'clock Mr. Morfeurs were the first negroes to cross the should be kept on the situation.

feurs were the first negroes to cross the county uninjured since the order against negroes was put into operation several years ago.

The trouble in Atlanta is the outgrowth of the failure of the segregation law to meet the constitutional test in the courts. In the Fourth ward a number of negroes recently have purchased homes and moved into them. The white persons in the ward protested and several of the signal out. Others did not. As a result the Fourth ward citizens organized and fixed "dead lines" to keep out the "black tide." These organized cititions, who said that such negotiations go not consider the condition, and, with no intention of move out. Both Councilmen from the real condition, and, with no intention of move out. Both Councilmen from the real condition, and, with no intention of move out. Both Councilmen from the real condition, and, with no intention of mercal against negroes was put into operation several intentions, should be kept on the situation.

"As the Garrison Avenue Improvestible you have sold your house to color-nent Association has asked us to coment Association, to come in Association for exclaimed, "My God, Mrs. Ely, is it possible you have sold your house to color-nent Association, to come in Association, to come in Association, to describe for the wall when the wall you and your whole four of our sight. We know where you are going to Fifty-third and well follow you. We know you're going to Fifty-third and well follow you. We know you're going to Fifty-third and well follow you. We know you're going to Fifty-third and well follow you. move out. Both Councilmen from the real condition, and, with no intention of Fourth ward were present at the meet-deceiving, may be mistaken. Such a ing and made speeches. Several minis-mistake on their part would mean noth-

allowed to move in as neighbors of the want a colored institution adjoining the Ely replied. "I don't know." Mr. Morr whites clashes will be unavoidable.

Ashburton reservoir park.

the people of the neighborhood are to You had better see him."

its removal to the Epiphany College Mr. Morrison then testified that ne said

Philadelphia Eve. Telegraph

Cornelius C Fitzgerald, W. Ash-ASSOCIATIONS OPPOSA bie Hawkins and W. C. McCard are ASSOCIATIONS OPPOSA MOV 20 1915 COLORED COLLEGE COLOR-LINE DISPUTE To Co-Operate In Effort To Prevent REACHES MAGISTRATE

Mrs. Ely Accuses Neighbor of Threatening Lives of Household Over Sale.

INVESTIGATION IS GOING ON

Purchase Of Site In

Walbrook.

[Atlanta correspondence in Philadelphia Ledger.] It Is Suggested That Park BoardMINISTER

EXPLAINS

Should Be Interested Because Of

Location.

ored institution, for a new home. Both Mr. Morrison is one of the West Philagiven under the auspices of the Georgia associations are determined to oppose lelphians who is opposing the sale of the the plan in every possible way.

inhabitants threw rocks and other missiles at the cars as they sped by.

No one was injured, but at Cumming a serious turn was threatened when an effort was made by the citizens to take effort was made by t

Ashburton reservoir park.

"I hope that when the trustees of Morgan College realize how opposed"

Ashburton reservoir park.

son said she invited him in, and then sl said, "Yes, Mr. Ely did sell the house."

The centre of public interest over the 'color line' dispute in West Philadelphia that had its origin on the sale of the property of Gilbert Ely, 5816 Chestnut Members of the Walbrook Improve of the First African Baptist Church, was ment Association will join hands withtransferred today to the court of Magisthose of the Garrison Avenue Improve-trate Harris, 3726 Market street, when ment Association to fight any plans for Horace Morrison, 53 years old, 5804 Chestthe sale of Epiphany Apostolic College, nut street, was arraigned on charges of Mont Alto, to Morgan College, a col-breach of the peace, threats to kill and

Ely house to Dr. Creditt. Mrs. Marie Ely, Has Been Investigating. wife of Gilbert Ely, the "movie" actor, who sold the house to Dr. Creditt, apthened as the prosecutrix. The Magis-Walbrook association has been investi-trate's court was filled with adherents of gating the rumor that Epiphany Apostitizens present, one of whom was said to tolic College has been suggested as these a Baptist clergyman representing Dr.

chauffeur was carried out of the county ments which have caused certain memto safety. It is said that these chauf- bers to believe that a careful watch door, "As I did," she said, "Mr. Morrison exclaimed, "My God, Mrs. Ely, is it pos-

DENIES THREATS TO KILL. Mr. Morrison was permitted to take the ing and made speeches. Several milling to them, but prove a mighty bad said he did call at the Ely home and aske ters were also present.

Said he did call at the Ely home and aske will be they are preventing "I believe the Park Board should take Mrs. Ely if it was true they had sol WHITES ALSO TO AVOID

its removal to the Epiphany College Mr. Morrison then testified that no said site they will drop all consideration of to her: "Mrs. Ely, do you know what this means to sell this house to a colored man? It means the loss of about \$50,000 to the property-owners of West Philadelphia in this section." Mr. Morrison denied be made any threats to kill.

Following speeches by the lawyers the Magistrate decided to hold the case under advisement until December 4.

advisement until December 4.

Morrison was one of those who last night attended a meeting of property owners and tenants living in the immediate neighborhood of the Ely property. The gathering was held at Globe Hall. 5999 Market street, for the purpose of voicing a strong protest against the colored minister moving to 5816 Chestnut

Out of the meeting developed the North End Improvement Association, its object being "the improvement of the locality east of Sixtieth street and south of Market street and the protection of the resi-It was agreed that the 147 men and women who enrolled as members of the new organization should "fight to a finish" any effort of the colored pastor and his family to settle near their homes.

PASTOR REGRETS DISCORD.

Creditt said this morning that he regretted that the option he had secured on the Ely property should have "stirred up any racial feeling." as he was one of those who had always counseled members of his own race to avoid any action that might lead to a clash with white men. He explained that when he had called upon both Mr. and Mrs. Ely and had agreed to buy their house he pointed out to them in unmistakable words that he was a colored man and that some of their neighbors might object to moving into the neighborhood with his

He added that the Elys had assured him that there would be no objection on the part of their neighbors, and he was sur-prised when protests were raised later and talk arose of "preventing" him from taking possession of the property. In view of the opposition on the part of the but he thought that he should have re-urned to him the \$200 deposit he paid on the purchase price of \$4,200.

WILLING TO WITHDRAW.

low his example and teachings. I entered into negotiations for the purpose of acquiring the Ely property under a misapprehension, that is all. I will gladly surrender all claim to it if I receive my

Negroes From Settling in White Districts

NEGRO SETTLEMENTS

"Live Wire" Burgess Aims to Protect Property Owners of Moderate Means

The Delaware County borough of Colwyn, say the residents, is going to have Ats name on the map in large type. Not content with having already held its place in the spotlight through its prizewinning fire company and motor fire apparatus, its new town hall and its annual 'clean-up day," Colwyn is preparing to make more history.

Colwyn plans to make impossible, within the town limits, such incidents as occurred at 59th and Chestnut streets and at 61st and Spruce streets in this city a year ago, when negroes attempted to move into "all white" residential sections. It will do this by passing at the December meeting of the borough Councit an ordinance segregating negroes. And by this act it will be, it believes, the first town or city in the North to legislate against settling of colored people in white residential sections

The ordinance is the result, not of present conditions, but is intended as a safeguard for the future-and Colwyn is a far-seeing borough. As a matter of fact, there are just five negro families now living within the town limits, a small number compared with the white population of about 2000. Furthermore, these five colored families have been living in the town almost as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember, and have considerately segregated themselves.

But with Darby and Paschall, with their large colored populations, hemming the town in on three sides, and an apparent disposition, say the townspeople, on the part of negroes to move into white Elys' neighbors he said he was willing to sections, the danger must be eliminated. relinquish all claim to the property and Two years ago, when Sidney Winder to abandon any intention of occupying it. Waterman was elected Burgess, he recognized the possibility of colored invasion, and less than a year ago his fears were realized when a colored man attempted to purchase a lot near the town "I wish to make it clear," said the col- hall. Had it not been for the refusai ored minister, "that I realize the im- of a real estate broker to handle the portance of preventing racial feeling, transaction and the immediate purchase Booker T. Washington was one of my of the plot by a white man, the Colwyn mentors and I have always sought to fol-residents assert, colored families today would be entrenched in the centre of

So Burgess Waterman investigated the matter and found that Baltimore, two vears ago, had passed a segregating orlinance with effective results. He at once decided to plan a similar bit of legislation for Colwyn, and since last January has been busy drafting the bill. He had a difficult time, for while many of his fellow citizens pledged their sympathy, they at first were not anxious to support publicly the idea. Mr. Waterman determined to push the matter, however, in order to safeguard present property holders. Today he has his Council with

The president of Council, Edmund D. Wray, yesterday unqualifiedly gave the ordinance his support and declared that the other Councilmen were willing to pass it. "It is something Colwyn needs,, and something that other Delaware County towns would like to have," he

SCORES WHITE MAN IN SEGREGATION CASE

Assistant State's Attorney Says Charles Morton Is More Culpable Than Colored Man.

ruled By Judge Stump.

indictments against Thomas S. Jackson is its only habitat. colored, and Charles Morton, real esta that he was by far the more culpable for the alleged violation of the ord

Baker street, corner Mount, buying the filled. The State claims that Morton moved would have been in a white block.

Emory L. Stineheomb, counsed for Morton, said that his client was not in condition to come to trial when Assisttrial be fixed for next Monday.

Blames Morton.

statement as untrue and entirely unjus-

Hawkins, a colored attorney, who represents Jackson. Mr. Stinchcomb asked be study, instruction, watchfulness for many reasons.

In the first place that the trial of the indictment against helpful supervision, and very careful Morton be suspended until a ruling of the Court of Appeals on the question can determine whether or not he is amenable

Owner Gets No Income.

In the meantime the owner of the house, according to Assistant State's Attorney Smith, receives no income from it, cannot force the occupant out nor rescind the sale, nor can she rent it to another family.

In passing upon the demurrers to the indictment Judge Stump said that the law in this State as to the validity of segregation ordinances was well fixed

Baltimore News

Merch 1915

EDGE

Questioning Validity Of Law Over-statement of fact than for its argu-

Smith retorted. "Morton is able to of a sealed alley room goes perhaps

Oppressing the Colored Farmer.

solely due to the lack of farming pride Rochester, February 12, 1915. and intelligence on the part of the "The Progressive Farmer," published white farmer. That this white farmer NEIGHBORS IN RALLY at Raleigh, N. C., is doing much to-might hold his own and do as he has ward oppressing colored farmers in thebeen, "The Progressive Farmer" is at-South by appealing to the worst that istempting to create a nation-wide symin prejudiced white citizens and legis-pathy for the inefficient white farmer lators. This publication is circulated on the one hand and a nation-wide op-FROM INTIMATE KNOWL. here in Rochester and many fair mind-position to the colored farmer on the Call Mass Meeting of Protest Against ed people are forming opinions hostileother. Whenever a colored man is to colored people by reason of its mis-able to compete with or surpass a representations. Those who may havewhite man in the South in any pur-HE ASKS AN EARLY TRIAL The address by Dr. Harry S. Mcof January 16. It is not our purposedition is by hostile legislation to col-Card, a negro physician, before the to disprove many of the things statedored people or by using the rope under Demurrers Of Counsel For Defense Colored Health Association last night in this editorial but to warn innocent Judge Lynch.

is perhaps more important for its well meaning persons of the true in- Some of us have believed it a mistake to center the activities of the col-

Under the leadership of Booker Tored people of the South upon any one ment. It is obviously not true that Washington, of Tuskegee, every South-industry or kind of education. Whenregregation is responsible for the ern state has taken up the cry of ever he becomes a dangerous competi-renfinement of the colored population greater efficiency for the colored tor, he is curbed by segregation laws In insisting upon an early trial of the to alleys, nor, indeed, that the alley farmer. Mr. Washington's toursand hostile feelings. This nation must through all of the Southern states demand fair play for the colored man have resulted in colored farmers buy in the South. Under the withering in-Economics sent the negro to the ing more of the land besides enablingfluences of brutal laws, oppression and broker, after Judge Stump, in the Crimi-nal Court, had this morning overruled cheapest possible dwellings. Segre- them to get more out of the land byenforced ignorance, many of the col-diversified farming. Even the Southbred people are reduced to a condition demurrers of counsel for the defence sation merely keeps him there. The diversified farming. Even the Southbred people are reduced to a condition questioning the validity of the segrega-News has earnestly opposed it; but to ordinance, Assistant State's Attor-it is clearly the city's policy, and cation" idea. This cry for industrial and holding their own, are proscribed ney Smith attacked Morton and asserted must be accepted. The question is training has produced its results by unjust legislation. The legislatures only as to what duties the policy im- Colored farmers have profited and of southern states may be depended poses and whether they have been or can be or how they can be or how the can be or how th

has made him a more desirable tenantseriously considered. Their purpose is house, it is alleged, through Morton Dr. McCard's picture of unsanitary than his white brother, who has notto compel the colored man to remain The State claims that Morton moved the numbers of the house to make it front on Mount street, thus putting it in a family physician who knows the growth of the colored farmer is caus-This nation should investigate congruences. a colored block, whereas, if it was re- intimate details of his patients' lives. ing unrest. This farm journal is tak-ditions in the South, just as it investigarded as fronting on Baker street, it Frankly, it is horrid. It makes the ing up the fight for the inefficient whitegates conditions in the mines, and, if ant State's Attorney Smith asked that & depressing amount of ignorance is very liberal toward industrial govern the people. The time has come and poverty and, worse, of unintelli- schools of the South and it is due when the South can no longer be de-

thirdly, colored farmers can stand the angle? heat of the southern sun better than

Jackson occupied a house at 1633 or can be, or how they can be, ful
This efficiency of the colored farmer Justice to colored people is never it's task of safeguarding the community's health seem very difficult. colored farmer by oppressive legisla- laws of the states altered so as to end into its background is sketched tion and racial bitterness. Rochester force impartially the laws that should acnce. But the negro who goes out fair attack upon the colored people people. The Southern white farmer "We want that ease tried Monday." from the fetid germ-laden atmosphere that it is contributing to.

The should be sh the house. He is the one who violated into a white home where every in- class of white people in the South he should bestir himself and meet the the law in putting a colored man into stinct of cleanliness, health and sani- have been grossly neglected by their demands of the hour. In his effort to a white block. He is even more to be tation is cultivated to a nicety. The blamed than the colored man himself." alley is brought next door to it. The Morton's counsel characterized the Morton's counsel characterized the races are not segregated, nor will of these farming whites is very limit-by retarding the progress of the coltified, maintaining that the agent had they, nor can they be. If the city ed. As producers they are very poor, ored farmer is gross injustice. What The constitutionality of the segregation ordinance will be tested in the Court of Appeals, according to W. A. hes, then part of the ceremony must be the constitution of the process of the ceremony must be the constitution ordinance will be tested in the chooses to worship to the extent it does at the shrine of real estate values, a colored attorney, who represents the colored tenant its worthless class; every race has its worthless class; every race has its for many reasons.

In the first place the colored tenant to ask President Wilson, if he accords is more efficient; secondly, he is striv- with this segregation idea of farmers? ing to improve his condition and this Is the hostile South going to its limits makes him more thoughtful of his own because a Southern man is President affairs as well as that of his landlord; and views things from a Southern (Rev.) William A. Byrd.

his white brother, hence he is indispensable, whether it is cotton raising,

truck raising, timbering or any other

pursuit. The survival of the fittest on

the farms, has driven the non-improv-

ing white farmer to the wall. This

driving to the wall is not due to any

unfair advantage taken of him by his

colored brother farmer but is almost

"I did not know at first that the house was desired by Creditt, nor did I know for some time that the prospective purchaser was colored," said Ely. "I have made it plain that I have to sell the house because my plans are all made for going away.' New York Herald

July 1918

TO BAR NEGROES OUT

Sale of 5816 Chestnut Street to Colored Minister

DECIDE ON STEP TO TAKE

The distribution of circulars in West Philadelphia announcing a meeting of protest to-morrow night has increased the controversy over the intention of the Rev. William A. Creditt, pastor of the First African Baptist Church, who lives at 628 S. 19th st., to take possession of the house at 5816 Chestnut st. It is owned by Gilbert Ely, a motion picture actor.

Creditt gave a check for \$200 toward an option on the house, but Ely said he had not cashed the check because of the discussion. Creditt said when he heard of the rumpus that he would relinquish claim to the house if he could get back the \$200 or the greater part of it. He does not want to stir up racial feeling.

Ely says he was so insulted and embarrassed Sunday night when he was called to the first meeting of protest against the invasion of colored persons that he has made up his mind not to return the check to Creditt, but to let the protestants settle the dispute themselves, and take the house off his hands if they cannot find any other way out of

A few men met last night to discuss the next plan for action. The result was the distribution to-day of the circulars, which read as follows:

"5816 Chestnut st. has been sold and the purchaser's intention is that colored people occupy the same as their home. An indignation meeting will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Globe Hall, 5909 Market st., to take action on the best and most effective methods of protecting our homes, our families and our interests from pollution and baneful influences arising from contact with undesirable neighbors. Owners, renters and all others who are interested come to the meeting."

House in Exclusive Brooklyn Section Causes Threats.

section are up in arms against Edward ty also has been formed. if a building firm which did considerable what jealous of any apparent infringe-"This Building for Rent,

"Colored People Only. "Boarding House Preferred.

"Inquire Hudson Terminal Building. 'New York, Room No. 414.'

"This is my ultimatum," said Mr. Reiss yesterday to a HERALD reporter, "and 1 intend to stand by it with all the force [] in my possession. Two or three of my neighbors have told me that if the sign is not taken down I will be shot. Well, let them shoot; all I ask is that they do not shoot me in the back. I have caused the metallic sign to be charged with electricity at night and if they try to pull it down, as they have threatened to do, they will be nicely shocked. All I want is justice from the Walter Kraslow Company for damages which they admit they Big Black Assaults John Pethave done to my property. Failing in Big this I shall certainly relinquish my home here and rent it to the lowest class of negro tenants that I can find in the city.'

Mr. Reiss complains that he made an agreement with the Kraslow company several months ago whereby it was agreed that he should be reimbursed for any damage done to his house. He said he ex- John Peters, forty-five years of age,

in front of the sign awaiting an attack of Peters. Let them come on.'

the Darby (Pa.) meeting house. John neighborhood and thus hold up the night adopted a resolution protesting Emlen of Germantown said that he agreed with the idea often expressed by former President Roosevelt that huago an organization of white property President Roosevelt that huago an organization of white property Prights. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Concord quarterly says the organization paid their rent tion and the Sermon on the Mount.

Temple, 3137 Pine St. It will be carried out.

Racial feeling ran high at the time of the assaults, and two of the negroes were lynched, the other two were tried and convicted here, chiefly upon the evidence of a sister of one of them. They later were hanged here. All negroes for a year. meeting's philanthropic committee.

Mr. Emlen has been engaged for fif- whites by moving in and now we are teen years in work for colored people. the target," said she.

Returning to his home in the afterand he said that their freedom to de-noon Peters found the negro in the cide where they would live was above front yard and inquired what he wishthe property loss of white persons who ed, whereupon the negro is alleged to had them as neighbors had them as neighbors.

ing employed as home and school vis. auto patrol conveyed a half-dozen on itor. In addition to making 1,000 visits cent to the scene. A clew to the idential vear, she has started a number of ty of the assailant was obtained. a year, she has started a number of clubs, a recreation center and a brass Residents of the exclusive Park Slope band. A little mothers' club of seven-

S. Reiss, of No. 461 Fifteenth street, Speaking of work for colored people Brooklyn, a machinery importer, with of generally, Mr. Emlen said: "The colorfices at No. 30 Church street, Manhattan ed pastor is pre-eminently the leader who threatens to lease his house to negroes of his people and is likely to be somedamage to his property in the course of ment of his rights. So whatever work construction does not indemnify him for you may undertake you must expect the loss he has sustained. Mr. Reiss had some opposition by ministers, although It seems from the public report of the a metallic sign, illuminated at night, put they seem to have less jealousy of up in front of his home. On it is the fol-Friends than of other denominations."

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TIMES-

ers In the Front Yard of His Home.

tended the use of his telephone to the beer-wagon driver, is confined to bed them, remembering that it does not hurt quantities, and gave them the use of his home by injuries received at the a youth to walk several squares to house. In return, he says, they havehands of a big negro who assaulted him school—some think it does him good. failed to settle for damage they caused. at 3:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the "I certainly will hold to my agreement." front yard of his home, 1745 Dumesnil said Mr. Reiss, "to wit, to vacate the street. That he was the victim of a premises and lease the house to negroes if the Kraslow company does not pay up, iplot growing out of a race war as the have obtained the services of one of our result of the segregation law is the burliest watchmen, who will sit on a chair charge made by relatives and friends

Following the enactment of the seg-COMMUNITY UPLIFT WORK. Following the enactment of the segber of families living on Dumesnil John Emlen Speaks at Meeting of street, between Seventeenth and

for a year.
"We saved the neighborhood for the

tacked him. Peters was beaten about He told of the community center the head and body. The black fled when

> Lafayette Square Protests Against Putting A colored School On Its Borders.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: meeting of the Board of School Commissioners on August 3 an appeal of the colored people for the white School No. 39, corner Carrollton avenue and Riggs near Lafayette Square, was referred to a special committee of Commissioners Chambers, Deems and Fankhanel.

The people in that section think it would be grossly unfair to the white people to place a colored school almost on the borders of Lafayette Square It would largely depreciate the value of all real estate in that section, causing a heavy loss to the city, it would cause many families to move to other sections of the city or out into the suburbs, and churches around and near Lafayette

Commissioners hope that this most excellent committee, to which this matter has been referred, will get in touch with the people of the western section, which would be most seriously jeopardized by such an action on the part of the Board of School Commissioners. The LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

Baltimore, Aug. 12.

Negroes Protest Segregation.

At a recent conference relating to there being twenty-one of each color Lincoln-Douglass Memorial celebrawork among colored people, held at Efforts of the whites to reclaim thetion at Central Baptist Church last
the Darby (Pa.) meeting house, John neighborhood and thus hold up the night adopted a resolution protesting

The campaign committee has secured headquarters in the Pythian
Temple, 3137 Pine St. It will be

ati-Segregation House To **House Canvas Begins Nov.**

started by the Armstrong association neighbors approached. Peters was in the schoolhouse at Sixteenth and in the schoolhouse at Sixteenth and the house. A riot call was sent the Lombard streets, a colored woman be Seventh district station house and the schoolhouse at Sixteenth and the house. A riot call was sent the tion are steadily increasing each day has been arranged for her, and she tion are steadily increasing each day has been arranged for her, and she Thousands of letters and carculars ill address several meetings while have been sent out and solicitors are here. On the 6th she will meet the at work among the people. Large members of the branch at 8 o'clock amounts of literature, pointing out the p. m. at the Central Library, 15th and evils which will follow the passage Olive Streets. Every member will be and enforcement of such a law, are resent to greet her, according to the being distributed all over the city and committee. The big public meeting being distributed all over the city and nommittee. The big public meeting the question of segregation is on ev-yill be at Central Baptist Church, on ery tongue.

House to House Canvass

vassing Day with the Anti-segregation Committee. The city has been divided into districts and a house to house Nerney will address a meeting of ed into districts and a house to house white sympathizers at the Sheldon canvass will be made in each block. Memorial Building on Tuesday even-Literature will be distributed and Memorial Building funds solicited and collected by auding, November 8. thorized persons. Each collector will in Association circles as is Prof. Spinbe authorized by a written document, signed by the president and secretary of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the chairman of the Finance Committee. The followit would seriously jeopardize the work ing are the names which will authorand usefulness of all of those large ize the collectors, Gustavus Tuckerman, Helen A. Smith and Dr. T. A. Square.

The friends of the Board of School Curtis. The people are warned not to contribute to any one who does not possess one of these credentials.

The district to be canvassed is bounded on the east by Jefferson Ave-Forsyth County Banished Colored nue, west by Grand Avenue, south by The other Negro districts of the city chauffeurs from his car. No one was will be treated in the same way.

Miss Nerney at Central

Miss May Childs Nerney, Secretary The activities of the committee in the city on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and uesday evening, November 9, at 8 c'clock. The committee states that Friday, November 5 will be Can-the house will be packed, and those

NEGROES STONED IN GEORGIA.

Residents Two Years Ago.

Board of School Commissiones. The gentlemen composing this commistee Chouteau Avenue, and north by St. Cumming, Ga., October 5.—When a gentlemen composing this committee can have the can, no doubt, make other arrangements later to house the colored children when their own schools cannot accommodate them, remembering that it does not hurt a youth to walk several squares to been selected to take the blocks in any drove into Forsyth County, into the state of the composing this committee. Chouteau Avenue, and north by St. Cumming, Ga., October 5. The composing the party of automobilists, comprising the annual "Seeing Georgia Tour" of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce yester-a youth to walk several squares to been selected to take the blocks in any drove into Forsyth County, into their own neighborhoods and go which no negro has been allowed to enamong their neighbors, acquaintances ter since four negroes criminally asand friends and distribute literature, saulted a young white woman near here solicit and collect funds and talk two years ago, four of the tourist autoabout the segregation question. In mobiles, driven by negro chauffeurs, were this way it is hoped to arouse every made targets for stones and sticks Negro in the city to the necessity of thrown by a crowd of men and boys. An fighting segregation at every turn, attempt was made to take one of the

The tourists speeded up their automo-

were ordered to leave Forsyth County at that time, and all obeved the order.

Segregation-1915

COLORED VOTERS, ATTENTION!

An Explanation of Amendments to be Voted on the 24th of July. It is important that the v

and other improvements.

thorizes

State of:

mitted to

House int Resolution No. 1 au-

precinct other than his home precinct,

States in accordance with the Feder-

House Joint Resolution No. 9 pro-terly meeting yesterday in Mt. Olive vides that the commissioners' court of African M. E. Church, with Rev. J. C. each county in this State shall have Jackson presiding for the last time as the power when a majority of their history before the public in the qualified voters of such county shall proper light, the alliance indersed the vote to create such a fund, to cre-propagated of the Frederick Donglass vote to create such a fund, to cre-propaganda of the Frederick Douglass ate a fund to be known as a Students' Film Company, a corporation lately Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund, for the purpose of en-formed by leading colored men in New Loan Fund. abling students of the public free-Jersey with a capitalization of \$100,000, schools of said county to borrow for the purpose of producing a suitable money to be used in their education play.

for the purpose of graduating from pital, was given a short time in which the county public schools and after a record the plays of the inetitation.

the county public schools and after to present the plans of the institution graduation to continue their education for a campaign, beginning on October in any higher institution of learning, 20 and running through next month, such fund to be created and administered by the continued and solve the dearn of each county as also be provided by allescent home and farm in the country. Iaw. The legislature may authorize The alliance unanimously indorsed this an additional advancement tax to be interprise.

I evided and solve the within such country for the outpose of raising said Students' Loan tand, said tax not to exceed in any one year 20 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the property subject to taxation; provided that a majority of the qualified tax-paying votes of the country voting at an election be held for that purpose shall vote for such tax.

Resolution 1. 3 authorizes the levy of a special cold tax not to exceed 50 cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property in any county, or of that country by a majority. On motion of Rev. John W. Lee, the subdivision care country by a majority of the country by a majority of the country by a majority of the country by a majority. On motion of Rev. John W. Lee, the the county public schools and after to present the plans of the institution

worth of property in any county, or dent of this city.

vides for bonds for public improve- against the play. ments, such as levies, drainage, roads

to their rights and recognition.

under certain conditions. This amendment also provides that a qualified voter must be a citizen of the United Joint Resolution No. 34 provides for the complete separation of the A. & To the Follow College.

Tally, Rev. J. A. Brown; assistant sective up to their own lofty professions. Moreover the colored man recognizes justice as very good politics.

To the Follow College.

To the Follow College.

To the Editor: Apropos of Rev. Mr. Heckman's short reply to the writer, please let me say that we are also opposed to war, as we hope all citizens are. In doing me the honor of coupling my name with the distinguished ex-President a wrong is inadvertently done us both, I think. Perhaps it will be best to tell

more for school taxes that the expended on colored schools, and ness in his sample expended on colored schools, and faithfulness to his oath to enforce the \$23,000 more in North Carolina? laws toward all citizens—to support the superintendent of public instruction, puts him in the category of states—to and their the Interdenominational Ministerial sharies increased from \$4,000 to Alliance, composed of all the negro of the city, had its quared to a superintendent of public instruction, puts him in the category of states—to and their the Interdenominational Ministerial to Alliance, composed of all the negro of the city, had its quared to a superintendent of public instruction, puts him in the category of states—to and ministerial to Alliance, composed of all the negro of the city, had its quared to a superintendent of public instruction, puts him in the category of states—to and ministerial to Alliance, composed of all the negro of the city, had its quared to a superintendent of public instruction, puts him in the category of states—to and ministerial to Alliance, composed of all the negro of the city, had its quared to a superintendent of public instruction of the state and of the category of states—to an and make him a sober teacher and the concluded the argument with the name of Christianity.

The Interdenominational distinct the negro of the city, had its quared to a superintendent of public instruction of the state and of the category of states—to a superintendent of public instruction of the state and of the category of states—to a superintendent of public instruction of the state and of the category of states—to a superintendent of public instruction of the state and of the category of states—to a superintendent of public instruction of the state and of the category of states—to a superintendent of public instruction of the state and of the category of states—to a superintendent of public instruction of the state and of the category of states—to a superintendent of public instruction of the category of sta more for school taxes than the state not claim any superior form of Godli-

> We do not wish to join the Allies or their foes, for we are neutral, as is our scholarly Chief Magistrate. National honor may be upheld without sacrificing our neutrality as individuals or as a nation. Maryland SWEAR NEGROES DENED

Christian.

In his position the mayor has God on

Both the scriptures of the Hebrews and aid: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as

treason that we oppose. The colored thyself," which is the fulfillment of the people are trustworthy.

Mr. Heckman, are you aware that Anyone who will read carefully on this

the colored people pay taxes on point in the Old and in the New Testa-\$34,000,000 of taxable property in ment will find that this class of leg'sla-your state? Did you read the article logue of sins and those practice it chalof Superintendent Charles L. Coons, lenge the Almighty to send various of Charlotte, N. C., five year ago, incalamities in defense or the poor, who which he showed that the calamater the special care of the poor, who which he showed that the colored are the special care of Jehovah. people of Virginia paid some \$17,000 The course of Mayor Howse, who does

Bell Assert Colored Men

Were Prevented From

Voting at Polls.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28 .- Many and

varied were the means by which colored

men were prevented from voting in the

general election of 1914, according to

their testimony today at the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, charged with elec-

tion conspiracy. The majority of the men

form of registering in October and given

went to vote were informed that their

names were not on the registration lists.

Thomas Riddley, "the members of the

board didn't seem able to see me. I spoke

to them and told them I wanted to regis-

ter, but they didn't seem able to hear

me, either. I stood around and talked a

while, but no one paid any attention, s

Other witnesses testified that they were sent to other precincts to register, only

to find out, after registration had closed,

that they had registered in the wrong

John E. Neukom, a white man, also

estified to seeing a colored man struck

with a blackjack by Toney Donnelly.

co-defendant. He said he told the police

vour own business.'

t the polls and that they replied: "Mind

I left." He said he didn't get to vote.

registration number, but when they

"When I went to register," testified

NEGRO RESIDENTS HAVE VOTING UNIT

Colored Citizens Form Political League for Both Sexes.

Colored citizens of Denver have formed a permanent organization known as the "Colored Citizens' league," to establish an organized voting unit. The following BALLOT AT INDIANAPOLI (officers were elected: President, A. W. Lewis; first vice president, Lizzie Mary Froman; second vice president, O. T. Jackson; secretary, Isabel Stewart; assistant secretary, Spencer Smithea; treasurer, F. T. Bruce; sergeant-at-arms, I. H.

Witnesses at Trial of Mayor Executive Board-Ida De Priest, chairman; Rev. J. A. Thomas Hazell; Mesdames Lyons, Mabel Chinn Fallings, Josephine Cassells; Mary Holmes; Lillie ewis, R. J. Von Dickerson, Rev. Mr. lenderson, Joseph D. D. Rivers.

> **CULORED CITIZENS** REGISTER IN CAROLINA

Charleston, S. C., November 5.-For the first time in years a number of colored men went to the polling booths and registered Monday. They were qualifying for the municipal election, which takes place on December 14. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upsetting the "grandfather clause" made the men realize that their denial of the right to vote was at an end

The Charleston News and Courtier, commenting on the fact of colored men registering, says "it ought to be more or less illuminating to those people who are under the mistaken idea that the Negro has permanently laid aside his political ambitions.

"He hopes the solidarity of the whites will be terminated some day, with the possibility that in every election he might hold the balance of power."

subdivision of a county, by a majority vote of the qualified voters of said county or subdivision of the county.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 18 provides for bonds for public improve. sentiments of the colored people, I know A committee was appointed to "frame ways shown himself a broad-minded, form of registering in October and given a question to the principal nominees of generous-hearted, outspoken man, who all political parties in this campaign, appreciated the fact that men in public tualified voter to vote for asking them to express their stand on office ought to realize that all citizens s, or any proposition sube voiers of the State, in a the colored people of this city in respect The enemies of the mayor say his motives are not good, that he is playing motives are not good, that he is playing The newly elected officers are: Presi-politics. The colored people are not indent, Rev. S. L. Corrothers; vice presi-clined to impugn the motives of men in dents. Rev. Labor W. Lee Port 18 19 office so long as they treat the change clined to impugn the motives of men in dents, Rev. John W. Lee, Rev. E. W. office so long as they treat the obscure dents, Rev. John W. Lee, Rev. E. W. office so long as they treat the obscure dents, Rev. J. Williams; secretary with the just consideration due them, especially if those critics do not office so long as they treat the obscure

stitutional. Besides being unconstitu-tional, the bill is also ungodly and un-

his side; for the whole Bible teaches that rulers and law-makers shall do no injustice in legislation or administration.

the Christians teach that all men are the offspring of God, and that there shall be one law for all. Moses and Jesus

A Student of Negro Conditions, She Offers a Fine Opening of the Convocation Week Subject, "Race Immigration"—Monthe Convocation Week Subject, "Race Immigration"-Monday. Jenken Lloyd Jones and Booker T. Washington.

Mrs. Abbey Ballou Hampton in nonor of her father, the Rev. Adin Ballou less fact of the situation. While we which has made possible the course of lectures en Christian Sociology. The general subject chosen for discussion this year is "Race Immigrant's are against the race which we caption," which seems especially appropriate at this time because of the peculiar situations created by the peculiar situations created by the world contributions to our population which held in believe the black man.

"This inheritance seems the hope of both the men of her own race and those of the opposite race. But it seems to be only when such unions are legitimized by the marriage vow that alarm is aroused. The fear of social equality is a Banquo's ghost.

"It is impossible to despair of the situation. While we which we captured and held in bondage for overlook, the Russian immigrant's former state of serfdom, our feelings are legitimized by the marriage vow that alarm is aroused. The fear of social equality is a Banquo's ghost.

"It is impossible to despair of the seems to be only when such unions are legitimized by the marriage vow that alarm is aroused. The fear of social equality is a Banquo's ghost.

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"It is impossible to despair of the seems to be only when such unions are legitimized by the marriage vow that alarm is aroused. The fear of social equality is a Banquo's ghost.

"It is impossible to N. Y. Yews.

"It is impossible to N. Y. Yews.

There may be tears beneath the New Orleans, I.a., Jan, I2. — That laughter, but his faith in coming good the colored people of Louisiana again

ject in a most unbiased way, showing condition of servitude. and the white man. Mrs. Woolley early mistake of slavery now seems, Mr. Heckman that Colonel Roosevelt

Convocation Week of the Meadville made to fit into the general trend of cabin. A new hegira was established or ignorant white voters in Mary-COLORED VOTERS RALLY Theological School was formally op-ideas. The problems of the immi- in the educational world with Tuske-land. An honest election law fairly ened Sunday evening with a presen-grant and the negro are naturally see for its Mecca This institution administered is all we ask. My tation, in the Unitarian Church, of grafted together so far as they relate offers the greatest educational words, which, perhaps, touched "The American Color Problem" by to certain belated and restricted achievement of the age. Yet this man, methods in some Southern States Rev. Celia Parker Woolley, founder groups and classes, for each has the Brooker T. Washington, who has were drawn as logical conclusions and president of the Frederick Doug same conditions of material hard-wrought this wonder, lives for the from Mr. Heckman's admission. He lass Center of Chicago. Beginning ships and social disesteem. Yet there most part under those same rules inferred that the colored people with Monday afternoon and ending is a difference, wide and marked, which restrict the poorest black-hand have been wronged, and I simply asFriday evening, lectures will be given which, though not fundamental, is so in the field.

Sured him that they are not national each morning, with the exception of deeply imbedded in the general con
"Our present day Race Problem is foes nor will they join our enemies and problem is foes nor will they join our enemies and problem is foes nor will they join our enemies." Monday, in the chapel of the Mead-sciousness that it seems of a fixed not a negro problem and more, asto destroy American nationality

11. o'clock, each afternoon in the "That difference is plainly dis-lem. Failures in human nature seem pressed and repressed. (See the ex-Unitarian Church at 4 o'clock, and closed in our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament, yet closed in Our method and approach to be a matter of temperament. each evening at 8:30 o'clock in dif-the most just and be later for the difference of the two problems. It is hard for they are indirectly the outgrowth of the Basis of Ascendency; ferent Meadville churches—which will the most just and balanced mind to the social atmosphere. To-day we maryland does not need any debe announced from day to day. be announced from day to day.

Monday afternoon Rev, Jenkin Lloyd jective and impersonal manner besubject, "The White Man of the South and His Problems," and in the evening Principal Brooker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., will speak on "Immigration and Race Adjustment." To the sense is as yet chiefly expressed in a purely obsee complications arising cut of the segregation. In the sense from me. Thousands of hon-growing spirit of segregation. In the sense from me. Thousands of hon-growing spirit of segregation. In the set and conscientious men voted negro these new rules of exclusion during the time Mr. Heckman reserve no good. They harden the heart fused. We know much more about cessful boomerangs ever devised. If knowing, Mr. Heckman, in your letter the negro is segregated it will tend to the negro.

To many the birth of many hun-the colored people as potential (?) dreds of light-skinned negroes each on invasion, for this all of these lectures the public is terms of future apology and wear use fense, betraying self-injury and im- dreds of light-skinned negroes each cose in case of an invasion, for this

"Our negro problem is a problem in that painful event. A republic is

a republic, and its strength can be College, Lewisburg, Pa., offered to southwestern part of the State they tested only by the extreme of human enlist with about 50 fellow-students. paid more poll taxes than were paid contact and social adjustment. The Dr. J. H. Harris, the learned presi- by the whites. Politically the record American type, if there be one, is dent of the institution, addressed payment of colored poll taxes is takmade up of traits, national and social, the students on the subject and en as of great significance. derived from every quarter of the urged them not to enlist then, as globe. The negro, yesterday a slave there were thousands of men unemhas his part to play in the develop ployed who could then serve the colored people are preparing to grab ment of our republican ideals. He country without breaking off their the Republican organization in Louis-

"Modern pedagogy was taking its per quotation, but resorts to the arfirst steps in industrial education weapon in argumentation. which must find some natural rela-when a young graduate of Hampton I did not write to support either tion to other special problems and be began his work in a small, deserted ignorant colored voters in Virginia

ville Theological School at 9:30 and and hopeless nature to many people. much as it is the white man's probleven though they have been sup-"That difference is plainly dis-lem. Failures in human nature seem pressed and repressed. (See the ex-

In introducing Mrs. Woolley Sun-point of contract whole subject. The year seems the most serious aspect offices not square with your position In introducing Mrs. Woolley Sun-point of contrast between the negro day evening, Dr. Franklin C. Southworth, President of the Theological School, spoke of the generous gift of School, spoke of the generous gift of the Mrs. Abbey Ballou Hampton in honor Mrs. Abbey Ballou Hampton in honor of the Rev. Adin Ballou, loss fact of the situation. While Wool and the immigrant seems to lie in the black woman was oncepeople as their best friends. This the descendant of slaves.

"This inheritance seems the hopeof both the men of her own race and Williams."

While Woolley Sun-point of contrast between the negro the whole question. Yet whose is the hat they regard the Southern white blame? The black woman was oncepeople as their best friends. This the property of the white man inwe do not question; it is the indirect every sense. Se is even yet the preycharge of potential disloyalty and of both the men of her own race and Williams.

world contributions to our population has done much to help the black man, and also because of the peculiar problem of the black race in our several States since the close of the close of the close of the peculiar problem has done much to help the black man, laughter, but his faith in coming good the colored people of Louisiana again never forsakes him. Without the are going to make an effort to secure white man's aid the negro will achieve control of the Republican party in SEGREGATION LAW his end, but he will become hardened this State is forecasted by the record solution. Civil War.

Having spent many years studying Rather does it spring from that other the conditions of 'the negro. Mrs. Rather does it spring from that other help, life will grow richer in mean-during 1914. To enable them to vote was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous was able to treat her subspace condition of servitude.'

Louisville Ordinance Says Whites and Blacks Must Occupy Different Blocks miss the thought that the negro is on they must have paid their 1914 poll thought that the negro is on they must have paid their 1914 poll thought the condition of the way. With the white man's payment of poll taxes made by them the way. Whites and below the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must dis-in the Presidential election in 1916 and the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must dis-in the Presidential election in 1916 and the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must dis-in the Presidential election in 1916 and the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must have paid their 1914 poll the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must have paid their 1914 poll the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must have paid their 1914 poll the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must have paid their 1914 poll the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must have paid their 1914 poll the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must have paid their 1914 poll the way was able to treat her subspace of social disequal, 'previous ing for him and for us. We must have paid their 1914 poll the way was able to treat her subspace of soc miss the thought that the negro is on they must have paid their 1914 poll tionality of the Louisville segregation "The race problem is not a sec- our hands-rather is it that democ-tax, and here in New Orleans alone ordnance, designed to prevent persons of up his weaknesses as well as his. The race problem is not a sec- our hands—rather is it that democtax, and here in New Orleans alone ordnance, designed to prevent persons of virtues, and also showing the relational issue. It is a national problem racy is on our hands. It is democtant that democtant has been designed to prevent persons of virtues, and also showing the relational issue. Strange as that we that is a table in our treatments. tionship existing between the negro just as slavery was. Strange as that racy that is at stake in our treatment the required tax.

IN SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Colored voters in the Sixteenth Assembly District held a rally last hight at East Fourteenth street and Avenue X. Sheepshead Bay, which was well at tended. George B. Wibican, who for thirty years was a staunch Republican and G. O. P. leader of his race in the orough, addressed the assemilage, to gether with Postmaster William E. Kelly and Register Edward T. O'Loughiin.

A parade led by a band was held throughout the section previous to the neeting. At the meeting place the three andidates and Mr. Wibican were loudly

applanded. After relating the story of how he was 'canned." Register O'Loughlin said he had been informed that the colored voters of the county were swinging to the Democratic party because they had been discriminated against by the Republican bosses

"I am glad to see the colored voters of the county supporting the Democratic

ticket this year. You know, the fact that they are with the party whose success am working for, I believe, is a good omen. Now, let me say just this: The Republican party to-day is not the party of the great emancipator. It is the party

ing as a home or place of public assemblage a building located in a block, it was neither accident nor blunder, did go to war in 1898, and the colored men paid their poll taxes in of the other race, was upheld in a deci-There was a deep moral significance writer, then a senior in Bucknell large numbers. In one parish in the sion yesterday by the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Segregation - 1915

The Segregation Question.

To the Editor of The Republic.

proposed ordinances for negro segregation are in- the degradation and loss of hope, all directed fusal of landlords to keep property in such re- woman's suffrage in New Jersey and his opproposed ordinances for negro segregation are indo they consider whether such ordinances will ac- against a self-respecting and struggling people they consider whether such ordinances will ac-against a sen-respecting and struggling people and they consider whether such ordinances will ac-against a sen-respecting and struggling people. We can't be-position to a federal amendment because of complish what they expect of them? The constitution and after vasipair as will hold white tenants. compiled what they expect of them? The constituquestion. They apply to white and colored people and opportunity. and not to white and any other race. They are, therefore, still open, in spite of the effort to make them equally applicable to white and colored peo-lasting disgrace. ple, to the criticism which hitherto has exposed the unconstitutionality of such ordinances in other States. The legal fight against them, if they are enacted, will be carried up to the highest tribunal, and the decisions thus far rendered make adverse decision with regard to them quite probable. It will be a long way to Tipperary for those whose hearts LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE are set on pushing colored people into a negro ghetto.

This difficulty, and others likely to be very se- To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. ricus, and harmful to the white people as well as Unity is the keynote of American citizenship. the colored people, can be avoided by taking other Positively, then, segregation of the races is the than legal methods. If some committee were to vilest anti-federal ordinance conceived of by a take in hand the adjustment of all cases of neigh-portion of the American people in recent years. borhood deterioration, it would be found that the Fifty years ago America forbade slavery to ex-Tocolored people would go more than half way. They ist under her flag as the Constitution bears witdo not object to segregation. They do not want to ness. Race venom should not be permitted to an-people on race segregation. I wish to inform him, do not object to segregation. They do not want to ness. Race venom should be segregationists are also the public, that the negroes are not such a state. They go so far as to assert—and Thanpulsory segregation by fellow-citizens with whom in mad, but sober St. Louisans must keep St. Louisans enace or hindrance to the livelihood of the whites this matter they have equal rights. They do not in the rank of progressive cities. If the ordi-then living in the same neighborhood as they are want to have the difficulty of finding respectable nance in question becomes a law the 13th amend-repposed to be. Isn't it a matter of fact that the residence localities made greater and in- ment will have become of no effect; for any people property in which negroes now live has been less left with the states and not have been secured in this objection they show a spirit which as nefarious in its scheme, as wicked in system, and for months, then the rent is raised and a should bring them sympathy. It is the same kind of as vile in effect on body and soul as any slaveing sign placed upon them: "Will rent to respect- maintained that there were some commonspirit which led our fathers to object to paying a ship that ever plied the shores of Africa and ble colored." But this never happens until the wealths in the North where the negro vote tax on tea, though it was less than their rules them. America. Surely the negro deserves more en-pouses or flats have been occupied by the indecent would be practically unopposed, but there selves paid, because the tax infringed on their liber- couragement for his progress in 50 years than segties. It is a creditable spirit, and a people exhibiting such appreciation and self-respect should have

"Both races will be segregated," is the maghites in churches and schools, that doesn't aphites in churches and schools, that doesn't apa helping hand, not a downward kick. It is better nificent banner that segregationists sanctimoni-hear to negro segregation, for they are not living be serious and ineradicable opposition. That for the whole community to foster such a spirit ously wave. But they raise their flag over a and train it, not to scorn and crush it. Why not whited sepulchre and within the walls of that urdened with the negroes? Isn't it the fault of for the South, and hence the President's athelp the colored man to get better residence localitions whitewashed with phrases, banquets, death, our ancestors that negroes inhabit this countitude. The proposition, he realizes, is emties instead of jumping on him for desiring them? —death to the spirit of liberty. Talk of segre-With one breath men speak of inferiority, and with gating Caucasians is farcical in the extreme; for, he next breath help increase the inferiority they having been unhampered for centuries, their ma-asse him justice and deprive him of rights. They account. eproach. Isn't it better to show the superiority we terial wealth gives them all the vantage ground. There is claim by our treatment of those in lower condition. They will still have every opportunity for expan-populately no cause on the negro's part for the peculiar in protesting against the federal han ours, than by merely claiming it? Does not sion and material growth. But under such legisnoblesse oblige" mean anything for us?

JOHN W. DAY. hairman of the Anti-Segregation Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Colored Segregation.

the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. Let us ask those short-sighted men who a prepared to commit themselves to this great i justice if they have stopped to consider the far reaching evils which segregation will inflict upor

Are we in the dark ages? Have we yet to gair the very first ideas of what we stand for in this

nuch-vaunted America? Can not these members of the United Welfare Association see and understand the manifold evil which must spring from the very movement for

most nefarious and hideous and dangerous bills

St. Louis Post Dispatch

Against Race Segregation.

They will segregate themselves legally ostracized from the rest will be abject need in value before they can even rent or buy by Congress through the submission of a concan be segregated. And slaves and their "quarters" will be a slave pen; In many cases the houses have been unoccu-

lation the negro's plight will be tragic. Within a nem in different parts of this country. The amendment. There might be reasons why prescribed area he and his children will live and die through all generations. Not even a vacant lot can be bought without the Cancasian's con-

races it is so decidedly anti-American and retro- Do any of these strong advocates for segrega-down, say by a large majority, it would be gressive that the voter with so much as a touch ion want them for next-door neighbors? Chris-assumed that this was for good and sufficient and vote against it.

(MISS) MINNE T. SHORES. Publicity Comm., St. Louis Bray ... N. A. A. C. P.

No Segregation

Out upon the proposal now industriously pushed for the segregation of negroes in this city. Segregation is a punishment. The community can only punish for crime. It is no

colored segregation for which they are so eager crime to be born black. And there is no way littsburg The bill in its very conception is one of the by which we can deprive a negro of his propever presented to the city of St. Louis. Nefarious erty, wherever located, without due process of because it aims at a great injustice. Dangerous aw. The cry that negroes ruin neighborhoods because it touches a subject on which most of is a false one. Neighborhoods are ruined, those who will vote for its passage have thought generally speaking, before negroes enter them only superficially and selfishly. Hideous, because generally speaking, before negroes enter them. The citizens who have determined to vote for the under its cloak of property values lies hidden the They are ruined by real estate speculation lurviper of inhumanity; of disease and of prostituting residents to newer regions and by the re- cussing President Wilson's support of a course that will end in our segregating "poor three-fourths of the states have, one at a That such a bill has even been framed is hu whites." We can't segregate negroes without time, enfranchised women, the South's power miliating enough. To pass it would be to out whites." W. M. CHAUVENET. spacking them into regions where they will be of resistance will certainly be at an end." Not subjected to the exaction of higher rents. Back necessarily! Just as the President favors a of segregation there's a graft, but back of that state amendment on this issue and opposes a is the desire of some mighty sorry specimens national amendment, so it is with prohibition. of people to have somebody they can look down There are men who would vote for prohibi-

St. Louis Post Dispatch

Against Race Segregation.

pites and the better class refuse to rent them. were others where it would be objectionable. the same houses with whites. Why feel so question is no ctor in woman suffrage

iserable condition and prejudice that confronts merican negro citizens' rights have surely been woman's suffrage would be desirable in one verlooked. And directly across the street from state and not so in another. Or in great comwhere I am now living, which is considered amonwealths like New York and Pennsylvania, rst-class neighborhood for colored, is a row of Nevertheless if segregation should oppress both ouses kept by whites for immoral purposes.

of patriotism and civic pride wil be sure to vote janity says: "Pluck the beam from thine own reason. If that were followed, then, by the sand vote against it. rethren." In other words relieve yourselves of passage of a federal amendment, we should be he undesirable in your own race before seeking compelled to adopt a system to which our remove the negroes.

tion in Pennsylvania, but who object to Congress submitting a federal amendment. They contend that it is a police measure and that the people of one state have no right, and should not be allowed, to impose regulations of this character upon people of another state.

The same principle applies to the ballot. There are those who adhere to the theory that the circumstances under which the franchise shall be exercised belong entirely to the DEUS STEVENS took the same position—that stitutional amendment. The old commoner The negro of today is American born. Why re-barrassing from a party standpoint on this

But the negro problem aside, he is not for example, if woman suffrage be voted DISGUSTED. people are opposed and solely through the will of voters in other states. That, it is true, is an experience encountered in all constitutional amendments somewhere; but in the matter of the franchise and of conditions under which the vote shall be granted there is, as a rule, much latitude and control reserved to the states.

Negro Support of Stanley

Urged By Member of Race EX-POSTMASTER HURD

leaders of his race and now editor of a semi-weekly newspaper here, in an editorial to-day strongly deprecates the past gard to the issues at stake, declaring that the McCreary Administration "has been a real benediction to our people."

He expressed the opinion that Stanley will be elected Governor and that it will be a good thing for the negroes to have supported him. The editorial also argues that the negroes of Louisville have no ground for grievance against the Democrats on account of the segregation ordinance, that it is the spirit of segregation that has brought the best development which the negro has accomplished, and editorial is as follows:

We cannot credit that colored leader and politician as being wise, broad and building as a Negro boarding house. sympathetic, who for a paltry pittance Lest the sign be torn down, he also ored audience to stand solidly to the man, the exclusion of a fair showing, at least, who touches it out of his shoes" and Railroad to consider the railroad's pro-vides that colored people shall not in support of his running opponent. The orders to keep bystanders at a respectHon, Augustus Owsley Stanley has not orders to kep bystanders at a respecttracks to Whitestone and Little Neckpied by whites, Thomas S. Jackson, made a direct appeal, as far as we have ful distance been able to learn, to the colored voters, but we have been given the inside information that he would very much apprecifrom the thoughtful colored people of this teen inches high: grand old State.

"Then, after the election is over, and Mr. Stanley is elected, as chances swell that he will be, and colored committees wait upon him with requests and appeals, he might grant them their desire without

people of which naturally he should form a part. Don't let any Administration go into power with all the negro votes optoposing. Divide your votes fairly; make ferent colored cement over the breaks less of who is elected, the general well-the fence he replaced with one of rough steady onward stride."

Reiss declares that he remonstrated state demurred to the special plea state demurred to the speci

NEW YORK CALL

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—D. J. TO Negroes in Hackensack, N. J., July 27.—It life power to pass bills or call a special as people in the neighborhood of \$816 city election.

BECAUSE ERTY.

Claiming that the builder of an ad- "He was sick during the trial, and has which the regro has accomplished, and joining house had damaged his prop-that "it will be the spirit of segregation erty and violated an agreement to reextended that will ultimately unite the erry and violated an agreement to rerace, solidify its interests, add to its cof- pay him. Edward S. Reiss, treasurer fers, make for higher life and lead to a of the Marine Wrecking Company, yesfull development along all lines." The terday erected a huge sign in front of The terday erected a huge sign in front of his home, at 461 15th street, Brooklyn, of the Board of Aldermen resulted in advertising that he would rent the a postponement yesterday of the con-Colored Man Fined \$5 and Costs by a postponement yesterday of the con-Linda Stump—Appeal Taken. advertising that he would rent the charged it with an electric current among the Public Service Commission-powerful enough to "shake anybody ers, members of the Board of Estiored audience to stand solidly to the man, standard to "shake anybody ers, members of the Board of Estias a race, behind any one candidate to powerful enough to "shake anybody mate and officers of the Long Islandtion Ordinance of 1913, which pro-

The sign, which is seven feet square sit system to Corona and made of steel throughout, carries ate at least a complimentary vote coming the following message in letters four-

> This Building for Rent. Colored People Only. Boarding House Preferred. Inquire Hudson Terminal Building, New York, Room 414.

has been a real benediction to our peo-ple. Of all the State institutions, of door last January, he obtained Reiss's which the colored people are among the charges, attendants, or students, controlled and managed by commission appointed, there has come no complaint of his rear yard. When the work was undue racial discrimination or marked completed, Reiss asserts, he found his shortage in supplies to the colored peo-concrete sidewalk ripped up, his stone curbing broken by heavy trucks, his curbing broken by heavy trucks, his backyard lawn covered with blobs of caucus of Majority Decides to Ighad a right to sell it as she pleased. The negative, by way of suppression, the negative, by way of suppression, the negative, by way of suppression, the been splashed across fifteen feet of natural sequence of his attitude toward space. A ten-foot fence in the rear of the the terrets of the party of the common his home had also disappressed.

ing to Reiss. The blobs of cement and Members From Wards Where This case and the case against paint on the lawn and windows re Norto la Large Po Not la large Not paint on the lawn and windows re mained.

Bad blood arose between Kraslow and Reiss. One argument resulted in the builder having Reiss arrested for assault, and soon after Reiss had the Offers House the builder agreed to make good all submitted by initiative petitions, ac-

signed on June 27. Yesterday Reisscording to Chairman Luke E. Hart of court and has necessitated a postends to build a fifteen-foot spite fence which the bills will be referred.

posed upon him for having been con-election be called. custom of the negroes to vote almost owner on the house at solidly the Republican ticket, without resolidly the Republican ticket, without resolid to argue on the metion for a new trial

> Seufert couldn't have sentenced Hurd The initiative petitions containe Monday. get his father to return from Arkansas filed almost two months ago. at once, August 17 being settled upon

as the date for the arguments for a new trial

RAILROAD-CITY DEAL HELD UP.

El Louis Republic

equivocation or apology, as they boldly stand before him without shamed visages. "In the first place, it must be seen, remembered and acknowledged that the membered and acknowledged that the McCreary Administration, about to close, building the content of the c

Negro Vote Is Large Do Not the house to Jackson, has been on Wish to Offend Blacks.

builder arrested for the same charge. The Board of Aldermen will take no presented to the court stating that Then a contract was drawn up by which action on the negro segregation billste was not well enough to attend

ook action and, besides the sign, he in-the Ways and Means Committee, to conement.

caucus of a majority of the Alder erall and William C. McCard.

The Aldermen plan to ignore the SUMMERING IN WEST proposed ordinances until the required proposed to THE NEW YORK AGE 60 days have elapsed in which they

DAMAGED HIS PROP anyway, because the ex-postmaster is several housand names more than re Powelton avenue is inhabited most-

SECREGATION CASE

May 1816

in connection with the new rapid tran-colored, who purchased a house at the corner of Mount and Baker streets from Charles Morton, agent, on October 3, 1914, and later attempted to move into it, was found guilty by Judge Stump in the Criminal Court yesterday and fined \$5 and costs. Notice of appeal was immediately filed and the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals to test

Jackson first demurred to the indictment, but his demurrer was overruled by the court. He then filed a special plea, denying knowledge of wrongdoing and claiming that the owner of the property, a woman, bought it in April, 1908, five years before the ordinance was passed, and he had bought it in good faith. The

the criminal docket for more than a year. Mr. Morton's case has been set for trial several times, but each time a doctor's certificate has been

Jackson was represented by Attor-The decision was reached at a secret teys W. Ashbie Hawkins, C. C. Fitz-

DR. CREDITT BUYS IN ANOTHER LOCALITY

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—D. J.

Reid, formerly a well-known teacher in the neighborhood of 1816

Reid, formerly a well-known teacher in the neighborhood of 1816

Reid, formerly a well-known teacher in the neighborhood of 1816

Was learned today that ex-Postmaster is will shift the responsibility for the presence of Negro neighbors the most highly educated and thoughtful presence of Negro neighbors in Arkansas, although this was the light of the Downington Industrial n Arkansas, although this was the linction Commissioners. The newdent of the Downington Industrial late set when sentence was to be im-Charter makes it mandatory that a schol and former pastor of the Cherry victed of improper relations with his Aldermen from wards in which ther Street Baptist Church, who had made

CHARGED SIGN, HE SAYS, but Judge Seufert was sitting in a antagonism of their negro constituand purchased another house at the Paterson court.

Paterson court.

ents, and other Aldermen agreed t southeast corner of 42nd street and Poweiton avenue. He moved in last

miles away. His son was directed to quired by the new Charter and werly by old Quaker families, but a few colored families have lived on 42nd street for sometime. Mrs. J. E. Emery, a daughter of the late Rev. Geo. W. McLaughlin, widely-known white Methodist minister, lives next door with her sister and widowed mother and shesaid that most of the colored people who lived around the corner kept their hones cleaner and better than the whites who formerly lived there. But swother white woman. Miss Mary Russtar, who lives with sister at 4120 Powelton avenue, has put up a "for sale" sign and says very frankly that she does not care to remain in the neighborhood because of Negro neighbors. She has had her house renovated recently but thinks she will have to sell to a colored family.

Dr. Creditt formerly lived at 628 South 19th street, and his family was highly regarded by the many white families in that neighborhood. His new home belonged to the Keller estate and the sale was negotiated by Vsadore Martin, a Negro real estate

ace1

CHARGES VIOLATION OF THE SEGREGATION LAW.

Building Inspector W. J. O'Sullivan recommended to the Police Department that they proceed against a negro family that has moved in the 600 block on Seventeenth street under the segregation law. The block is white by a majority of 6 to 1 according to the records in the Building Inspector's office. The house occupied by the negroes was formerly occupied by whites. Mr. O'Sullivan considers occupancy of the house by blacks a clear violation of the segregation law. 600 block on Seventeenth street is between Magazine and Chestnut streets. Segregation - 1915 IN RURAL DISTICTS. Editor The Advertiser: Commence 13 25

Phelps-Stokes, secretary of Yale University.

races in the rural districts. Then it is that I am and paid for additional farms. directly interested, first, because I am a farmer liv- The ratio for the State of Georgia is seven to and water until he dies on the same gibbet. ing upon my farm, and have all of my business inter-thirty-eight per cent in favor of negro purchasers of "If any Jew shall cheat a Christian and escape, all Second Petition, Containing ests centered in agriculture; second, because I be- land. long to a farmer's organization which is one of the We are not the only ones interested in the question Christian so cheated. most formidable organizations in the South; third, of segregation. * * * advantage which lays the foundation for a full and and have ceased to become of political interest. complete development of the mental and moral at- Racial work done in the South by Northern emis-

their activities.

of facts as they exist in the rural South.

I shall not attempt to argue the question, but if pure Caucasian blood. you will permit me to suggest a few facts which I hope that I shall live to see the fulfillment of formerly accustomed. may be pertinent to the case, I am sure they will this prophecy. lead in the direction of a possible solution.

see them and know them.

property they have accumulated and the better edu- which she herself is the magnificent cornerstone. community. Why?

and possesses a reasonable amount of property will educational fortunes of Alabama. consent to have a negro as an undesirable neighbor. Thus the ignorant and low tenant class of white farmers are left as immediate neighbors and as time goes on they become perfectly callous and indifferent as to conditions. The social barriers are broken

down-the children play together, and the grown-ups exchange visits; both men and women sit around each others firesides without race distinction.

implements, meat, lard, flour and a hundred other badge upon his or her outward or upper garment Occasionally a special from some college or Univer- things that bring them close together. I know of on pain of death. sity appears in the daily papers referring to a study one instance where a white widow borrowed from her "No Jew shall condemn Jesus Christ nor blaspheme next door negro neighbor, who was a negro preacher. His divinity, on pain of being burned. of the "negro problem" in the South under the direct money to make her crop, and executed a crop lien "No Jew shall stir out of his house or lodging on tion and supported by a foundation of Rev. Anson mortgage for the payment of same. Small white Good Friday. farmers are selling their lands at half value every "No Jew shall strike a Christian, on pain of having If I am informed correctly on this organized effort day to get away from negro settlements, and negroes his arm cut off." of Southern colleges and universities to pursue the are the purchasers. Statistics will sustain these During the reign of King Edward I of England, study of the "negro problem" atong the line of facts, that where nine per cent of white farmers in 1239-1307, the following laws touching the Jews economics, and sociology, its efforts are directed the State of Alabama have bought and paid for were proclaimed: especially toward the subject of segregation of the farms twenty-one per cent of the negroes have bought "No Jew shall kill a Christian, on pain he be

mittee, and as a member of the county executive will become a national question. From these facts preach against the Christian religion hereafter in committee of this organization, I feel that it is a part I would conclude: In the South the negro land ow England all such preachers and teachers shall be of my duty to know and thoroughly to understand er is a menace to the moral and social status of the burned. those things which affect most the economic and South; the floating, shiftless negroes are drifting "No Jews, on pain of hanging, shall transport any social conditions of that class of small farmers who toward Northern cities, the per centage of negro emi- bullion or coin beyond the seas nor deface nor melt have been unable to purchase homes; and, too, who grants to the North is growing larger every year, down any Christian coin. have been less fortunate in obtaining an educational The negroes are practically disfranchised in the South,

tributes of Southern character. I have no political saries reflects its influence upon those sections of all to know what this movement means to the farm- political prize. Thus it seems to me that the Pacific determine all cases between Jews and Christians. Slope is almost ready to join the South on the ques- "All the children of the Jews as soon as born, the which position these institutions occupy upon the racial elections hold the balance of power they, too, will con- "In the exchequer appointed for the Jews there stupendous question, as coming within the scope of negroes are bought and sold, and are a political to prevent fraud, . nuisance join hands in Congress, the amendments "The Jews shall account for all the money they The question of segregation of the races in America to the Federal Constitution giving the negro his lay out and for the profits and return before the sons of the opposite race. is not only a broad question, but its depths are un- citizenship and conferring the right of suffrage will judiciaries over the Jews as often as they shall be fathomed, and it is not certain by any means that be repealed. The negro will no longer become a required. school boys as investigators will find it possible to political prize, but will occupy his true position along "If any Jew shall be converted to the Christian arrive at a satisfactory investigation of the true state with the Indian, and no one will be permitted to faith all his usurious acquisitions to be converted tion, about 17,000, about 17,000, about 17,000. exercise the right of suffrage except Americans of to pious and charitable uses, but all his goods, estate quires for the purpose in view that they be signed by 7 per cent of the registered

Time and space will not permit it, for it would the views upon the question of segregating the negro shall be as free in England as if they were born of take a volume to contain the detailed facts as we and white races, which are held by the instructors of Christian parents. our boys in the University of Alabama upon the sub-After the civil war an idea was lodged in the minds jects of education, economics and sociology so far as After the civil war an idea was lodged in the minds jects of education, economics and sociology so far as "No Jew's widow shall have any right of adminis- so today. It has ten days from yester of the most unprejudiced, profound thinkers along this segregation relates to the rural districts. I have no tration, but after the death of her husband all the day-until August 1—to certify its check line, that the negro land owners in the rural districts. I have no tration, but after the death of her husband all the on the second petition to the Board of line, that the negro land owners in the rural dis-fear of the University departing from such prin-tricts would become the best and most useful negro ciples in her course of instruction as well undermine citizens. This has proven to be a mistake. The more the foundation of the true Southern character of

cational advantages they have enjoyed have rendered I have an abiding faith in the future of this inthem either intentionally or unconsciously the most stitution of learning which is now filled with the dangerous element to the social well being of the largest attendance in her history, seventy-five per cent of which are the sons and daughters of the There are negroes in negro rural communities, and farmers of the Southern States. As long as the also negro families sandwiched in with small land destiny of this institution is shaped by that great owners and white tenants who are superior in intel- and good man who stands at the helm the farmers lect and property to these white farmers for the need have no fear for the future. He is not only the eason that no small white farmer who is intelligent builder but he is the architect of the plans of the

How England Once 15 Treated The Jews

K. Lamily's Harpoon.

"No Jew shall come to or depart from England without license, on pain of death.

. This leads to borrowing and paying back farm "No Jew shall walk or ride without a yellow

hanged alive on a gibbet and be fed daily with bread

the rest of the Jews shall make satisfaction to the

"All the synagogues of the Jews shall be suppressed because as a member of the county legislative com- In my opinion, at a period close by, segregation and if any of their rabbis or priests shall teach or

"The King's judge shall not hear the testimony of a Jew against a Christian.

preferment to forward, I have no ax to grind, I have country in the North where the negro has become a Christians and the other Jews, who shall try and

Therefore, an open expression is desirable of all tion of State's rights-segregation of negroes, Japan- rector or vicar of the parish shall take from them, those things worthy of the commendation of men. ese and Chinese. When the large cities of the North give such to nurses and breed them up in the Chris-block The farmers of this country want to know what are cognizant of the fact that the negroes in political tian religion, for which the Jew must pay all charges, the residents are negroes.

problems of the present time, if they consider the sider the negro franchise. When the Pacific Slope, shall be half Christians and half Jews, and both guardianship of future generations bearing upon this the South and a few Northern States in which the shall have equal power and different locks and keys

and movables shall be his own and not the King's as

"The Jew shall go to hear Christian doctrine once and 7 per cent would be 10,722. Now, Mr. Editor, the farmers would like to know a week and as many English Jews as turn Christian

> "No Jew shall be buried in consecrated ground. Jew's effects and movables shall be vested in the Aldermen. King and the King shall be executor and administer to all the Jews in England.

"No Jew shall use for his own debts but in the name of the King and with the King's license, and have sixty days within which to decide if any Jew-defrauds the King of his customs or any other rights he shall forfeit his all to the King."

How would you have liked to have been a Jew, them within ninety days. If the proposed and lived under such laws enacted by a Christian laws carry by a majority vote they become laws ten days after the election. It

NEGRO SEGREGATION PETITION CHECKED; NAMES SUFFICIENT

About 17.000 Signatures. Also Presented.

The check of the first of the two initiative petitions proposing ordinances for negro segregation in St. Louis was completed by the Board of Election Commissioners yesterday. While the official figures will not be available until today Commissioner Sidney S. May said las "No Jew shall be sworn upon the Evangelist.

"No Jew shall have four judges, two whereof appeared on the lists.

The petition checked proposes an ordi nance to prohibit negroes acquiring property or becoming residents of a block on 75 per cent of the residents now are white, or for a white person to acquire prop ty or become a resident of a which the same percentage of

Second Petition Presented.

The second petition was presented yes-It proposes a law to prohibit either negroes or white persons acquiring property or becoming residents on a block which now in entirely occupied by per-Both petitions were circulated by the United eWlfare Association.

The second petition is composed of 423 lists. They bear approximately the same number of signatures as the first peti-The new charter voters at the last mayoralty election. The registration for this election was 153,158

May Be Certified Today.

May said last night the Board of Election Commissioners has until tomorrow to certify its check on the first petition to the Board of Aldermen, but may do

The Board of Aldermen will hold first regular meeting on September 17. It will have received the certifications of both petitions by that date, and then wii whether to pass the proposed ordinances If it rejects them, the or reject them. ther rights he shall forfeit his all to the King." Board of Election Commissioners them the would you have liked to have been a Jew, must call a special election to vote or they are thus enacted, they cannot be repealed except by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Aldermen, and not until at least one year after their adoption.

Louis Post Dispatch

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE was called to the first meeting of pro- ber of signatures, that frequently t

In Defense of Race Segregation.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Before charging the advocates of the proposed to let the protestants settle the dispute avenue and Mulberry street to depresent the most of the proposed to laws with promulgating unchristian themselves, and take the house off his as to say that the owners of the proposed to the proposed to laws with promulgating unchristian themselves, and take the house off his as to say that the owners of the proposed to law the proposed to law the proposed to let the proposed propositions, it may be well for the opponents hand if they cannot find any other erties will go before the Appeal Tax thereto to investigate the conditions as they now contain the conditions as they now contain the nouse of the nouse of the propositions, it may be well for the opponents hand if they cannot find any other erties will go before the Appeal Tax factory neighbor, there is a vast existence. are and see if they meet up with the standards of way out of it. Christianity. For illustration:

has her entire worldly possessions represented in was the distribution today of the cir- told Mayor Preston in a letter of pro- affected by those who live around a house where she endeavored to make an honest culars calling the meeting. living by taking in lodgers. Not so very long ago a negro family moved next door and since then she has been unable to rent her rooms or to sell her property for anything like its real value. In other words, her means of livelihood have been stopped and her property confiscated. Is this a Christian state of affairs?

To cite another instance: A lady in the West NEGROES FENCE IN LOT End, who is the sole support of her family, some two or three years ago bought a home on the installment plan. She invested every dollar she had Rush Work Under Permit Granted in this property. Some time after she and her family had moved in, a negro family moved next door to her place and as a result her property is now worth just one-half what she obligated her WHITE NEIGHBORS TO MEET self to pay for it.

Many other instances of the like, showing a great injustice which has been wrought under the City Councilman Gross Proposes To present conditions may be cited, but these are sufficient to bring out the points that I desire to make. Surely no one can claim this to be a Christian state of affairs, especially when the remedy now proposed is absolutely fair and just.

An organized church of Jesus Christ, having a 300 blocks of Carey street and Carrolllarge membership in St. Louis and other sections ton avenue and the 1200 blocks of Saraof the country, has seen fit to segregate the white toga and Mulberry streets over the acand colored races in church affairs and admits no quisition by St. Paul's Methodist Episcolored person to membership in a white congre-copal Church, colored, of the white chilgation.

Who can deny that the separation of the white the church, on Saratoga street, was inand colored children in the public schools has tensified yesterday, when Building Inbeen productive of great good?

WAYNE E. WHEELING. Secretary United Welfare Association.

DON'T WANT NEGRO MINISTER

West Chestnut Street Residents Will Hold Protest Meeting

There will be a mass meeting tonight of residents of Chestnut street, near Fifty-eighth to protest against Gilbert Ely, a motion picture actor, selling his house, 5816 Chestnut street, to Rev. William A. Creditt, pastor of the First African Baptist Church.

Creditt gave a check for \$200 toward an option on the house, but Ely said he had not cashed the check because of the discussion. Creditt said when he heard of the rumpus that he would relinquish claim to the house if he

could get back the \$200 or the greater part of it. He does not want to stir petition to Marshal Carter complaini up racial feeling.

embarrassed Sunday night when he stated in the petition, which has a num test against the invasion of colored services are kept up after midnight
The claim is made that the use persons that he has made up his mind the lot by the negro church will can nt to return the check to Creditt, but property on Carey street, Carrollton

A certain widow of small means in this citythe next plan for action. The result said Mr. Muth, who also said that he farmer is not in any sense socially

By Inspector Stubbs.

Introduce A Resolution Calling For Ruling By City Solicitor.

Feeling among the residents of the dren's playground lot in the rear of spector Stubbs authorized the congregation to inclose the lot with a high board fence.

It was stated at the Inspector's office that the church proposes to use the lot as a drill ground for negro Boy Scouts and for holding bazars. The fence was well under way last eve-

City Councilman Edward Gross, of the Eighteenth ward, stated last night that he will introduce a resolution in recreation purposes, inasmuch as it is not a mixed block, as the residents of the neighborhood interpret the law. It

street, west of Carrollton avenue, to Both boards adjourned consider further action in the case. The on the night of June 3. details of the meeting were discuss last night at a conference between Councilman Gross and George G. Mut 309 North Carey street.

of the noises the congregation makes at Ely says he was so insulted and night when the people of the neighborhood are about to retire. It is

At the same time they went over s

Court and ask that their assessments

would hurt property. It seems that several others living in the neighborhood have protested to the Mayor.

Mayor Declines To Act.

matter, but advised the residents of the neighborhood to protest to the police

said, and had the right to use it as it pleased.

that Mr. Stubbs acted on the advice of City Solicitor Field, who is also counsel for a real estate dealer who represented the owners of the lot in the trans-

Object To Negroes At scnpse.

In the lower board Councilman Dolan said that persons living in the vi- great majority of the demonstration cinity of Eclipse Park, Seventh and agents answered that there was no Kentucky streets, were indignant over opposition whatever in their comthe fact that negro ball teams are per-munities. mitted to play ball there on Sundays the First Branch of the Council this apply to negro ball games being played groes were buying land or not. evening asking City Solicitor Field for in neighborhoods populated principally as to the right of the by white persons. The original purpose school and church in the rural com-

Both boards adjourned to meet again

Negro Farm Neignbors.

ing the efficiency of the schools now

difference between the rural com-A few men met last night to discuss be reduced 50 per cent. difference between the rural community. One test that the use of the lot by the church him. The proof that this is the fact comes from the testimony of large numbers of farmers with whom I have talked and with whom I have corre-In a letter to Mr. Muth the Mayor sponded, saying that they do not at wrote he was powerless to act in the all object to their Negro neighbors.

Some time ago I wrote a letter to if the congregation became a nuisance. every United States farm-demonstration Asked why he issued the permit for agent in the South, some 740 in number. the fence Mr. Stubbs stated that he I asked them two or three definite could not refuse it, "under the circum-stances." The church owned it, he questions on this particular point. First, I asked them if Negroes were buying land in their communities; The statement was made last night second, I asked if there was any opposition on the part of the white people to their buying land; third, I asked if the land values in that parnotion that turned it over to the church ticular community were rising or falling; and fourth, I asked if the fact that Negroes were buying land had anything to do with this rise or fal in land values.

> In answer to the first question there were a large number of agents who replied that the Negroes were buying

In regard to the second question, a

when the Louisville Association team is In the third place, I found that in out of the city, and asked City Attor-almost all of the farm communities ney Beckley whether, under the segre-land values were rising. Even in gation ordinance passed some time ago, those places where the Negroes were ed. Mr. Beckley informed Mr. Dolan buying land rapidly, land values were that the ordinance is now before the still rising. And in reply to the fourth Court of Appeals on a question of its question, most of the demonstration constitutionality, and that until this agents answered that they did not question has been passed upon finally think it made any particular difference he would not venture an opinion on think it made any particular difference whether the measure could be made to as to the land values, whether Ne-

a legal ruling as to the right of the by white persons. The original purpose school and church in the rural conchurch, under the Race Segregation law, of the ordinance, he explained, was to to expand its activities to the extent prevent negroes living in white neighborhoods and vice versa. According to information given Count the segregation movement for rural cilman Dolan, Owner Wathen, of the communities have one of their best Louisville ball team, who has a lease on arguments. If counties were solidly was pointed out last night that not one negro family lives in the block.

White Neighbors Call Metting.

White Neighbors Call Metting.

Eclipse Park, has signed a contract Negro or white, it would, of course, giving him permission to play ball in be possible to have unified schools The resolution will be followed by a the park any day that the Association, and a much smaller number of neighborhood meeting next Thursday team is out of the city. The first nength at the rooms of the Eighteenth gro ball game was played in the park of the Negro school, and of the white ward Democratic Association, Fayette last Sunday. school as well, is being gradually solved by the consolidated school movement, which takes the children from a sparsely settled section into the neighboring section, thus reducing the number as well as increasSegregation-1915

Baltimon Md American

1. Manca 1915 COLORED REPUBLICANS

Indorse Candidacy of George Mc-hites and Negroes Must Not Live Mechen-Speech by Dr. Lyon.

An enthusiastic meeting of colored rankfort, Ky., June 19.—Constitu-Republicans was held last night at nality of the Louisville, Ky., segshiloh Baptist Church. The gathering ration ordinance designed to prewas presided over by Dr. Ernest Lyon, president of the State-wide Lincoln gro race occupying for a home or was meet as Daniel and the State-wide Lincoln gro race occupying for a home or was meet as Daniel a We meet as Republicans tonight. Our ilding located in a block, a majoreffort is stimulated by feelings common in the bosom of all races. No one other race, was upheld in a dewill censure us for making an effort ion yesterday by the Kentucky to put a representative colored man art of appeals. in the Council to represent us, if we he ordinance was passed by the believe we have the opportunity. Criti- uisville common council in May, cisms upon this move by Republican 4 leaders will come with bad taste. The record in the Council shows that preelection promises by Republican candidates, are wantonly disregarded after election. The opinion prevails that the colored voter must treat this class of Republican aspirants as any other race element in the body politic would treat them. If the same thing were done to the Irish-American, German-American or to the Italian-American they Would Not Use It as Black Man would resent it at the polls.

Among the other speakers were H. M. Burkett, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Drs. Allen. George McMechen, the candidate, also spoke. Resolutions were read by Dr. W. Edward Williams.

speech of Dr. Lyon.

week if e was in favor of segrega- Continuing, Miss Burroughs said: tion and if it was true that he lad woman or else the race could not supopposed the Sumner High School woman or else the race could not sup-building. In reply he stated that he States they have today. When the halhad never been, and would not be, lot is put into the hands of the Ameri-in favor of segregation. Although can woman the world is going to get a he was enrolled as a serious correct estimate of the negro woman. he was enrolled as a member of the It will find her a tower of strength of organization that opposed the High which poets have never sung, orators School, he had never attended their have never spoken and scholars have meetings was not cally not in with their actions, but had worked of it what the negro man has lost by ardently in the interest of the school. misuse of it. She needs it to ransom he He has no opposition in that ward, and will be nominated, but he wants

the colored voters to know that they

can rely upon his friendship all the

EGREGATION ACT L'PHELD.

In Same Block.

a place of public assemblage a of the residents of which are of

July 1915

SAYS NEGRESS NEEDS VOTE

Does, Declares Speaker.

"Because the black man does not A. L. Gaines, Junius Gray and W. W. know the value of the ballot and has bartered his most valuable possession, it is no evidence that the negro woman At the conclusion of the meeting will do the same," declared Miss Nanresolutions were passed indorsing the nie H. Burroughs, of Washington, D. candidacy of George McMechen, the C., secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary colored candidate in the Fourteenth to the National Baptist Convention, at ward, along the lines set forth in the a platform meeting yesterday, at Zion Baptist Church, Thirteenth street above KRALEMANN DENIES SEGRE-Wallace, on the subject, "The Logic of Wanace, Wanace

race.

December 1916

NEGROE

National Indep League i Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventeenth and Bainbridge streets. The organization is composed of negroes, throughout the country who are making To the Editor of THE NEWS: efforts to have the Thirteenth Amendlegislation.

its eighth convention yesterday in Allen

National Independent Equal

for the delegation that visited Presi-andpoint. dent Wilson several months ago to protest against the segregation of the blacks in the Government buildings at Washington, delivered the first official tependent people can be independent report to the League of the President's politics"; and again, "the League

E. M. Hewlett, of Washington: Rev. H. hterest is higher than the source Y. Arnett, of Philadelphia; M. W. Spen-whence he gets his daily bacon and cer, Delaware, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Rev. W. S. Cooper, Dr. William Sin-piration, this letter is to both whites clair, William D. Brigham, Rev. M. and colored if obeyed.

Moses. The officers are: President, This worthy communication in The Rev. Byron Gunner, of Hilburn, N. Y.: Jews by the executive committee of national treasurer, Thomas Walker, of his Afro-League should be cut out Washington; first vice president, Rev. nd pasted in the homes of the col-Thornton; financial secretary, red race for future guidance. Dr. William A. Sinclair.

The fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Thirteenth Amendment will be celebrated by the League this afternoon and evening. A session will also be held in the morning.

New York limes

Rights' League held its first sessions of COLORED VOTERS: Subscribes To Sentiment Of Mail Bag Letter On Subject.

In Tuesday's issue under the head ment enforced in its full sense by the ing of The News' Mail Bag a com-Government in the Southern States, munication from the "Afro-American They charge that the members of their Fluro-Partisan League," to my mind race are being disfranchised by State solves the negro political problem in legislation.

The afternoon was taken up with an executive session, but the evening was given over to a public discussion of the problems facing the negro. William up to to the letter, hatred, malice, Monroe Trotter, of Boston, secretary fiction, etc., will be known no more of the League, who was the spokesman brever from a political and social for the delegation that visited Presignatory.

Thus we quote: "We haven't a sed political independence, for r dvises that every individual follow Other addresses were made by Judge is employer, as no man's political

J. ZACHARY TAYLOR, M. D.

1 shetw

Borchardt Buys Negro Flats.

The large offering of properties in v rious parts of the city brought a good crowd to the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday, and some parcels aroused setive bidding. One of the interesting Negroes Were ardt, who bought for \$46,500 the two five-story flats at 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. A few years ago they aroused considerable commowhen the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, the street end being nearly opposite the flats just sold.

They were related to negro tenants. The buyer owns the Borchardt twelve-story apartment on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, the street end being nearly opposite the flats just sold.

They were related to the flats of the They were sold at foreclosure, the mortgages and other liens being about \$46,-Henry Brady was the auctioneer.

Among the large offerings by Joseph Day were the six-story loft at 192 and 194 Chambers Street, bought by J. Erlich for \$59,500; the three-story loft at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16.—How neso Duane Street, knocked down for \$47, gro voters were prevented from regiscorner of Riverside Drive and 153 tering in the eighth precinct of the Street, 164.1 by 130.5 and irregular Third ward by the police who drove bought by Francis A. Campbell fothem away with clubs was related by \$31,000.

Driven From Voting Places

Bell Indicates System Worked Fine, Tho Trifle Rough.

several witnesses called by the state today in the trial of Mayor Jos. E. Bell on a charge of election conspiracy. Among the witnesses were Arthur Robinson, state senator and candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator; Robert H. Bryson, former postmaster; James F. Cleary, state representative; Sheriff George V. Coffin, Walter Pritchard, deputy prosecutor, and several negroes.

Several of the witnesses testified that riot clubs were handed the policemen by Samuel V. Perrott, chief of police, and one of the men indicted with instructions to use them. The negroes told of being struck by the police, but one answered he had not been hit, because the club was not long enough, to reach him.

Pritchard testified that he brought up several negroes to register. Cleary was asked about a conversation he had with Dennis Bush, street commissioner, one of the indicted men.

"I told Bush," said Cleary, "they were using us roughly and he replied that that was the way to work. 'You see

that row of autos' Bush said. 'Well they will be ambulances for you on election day

> **NEGRO VOTERS CLUBBED** BY INDIANAPOLIS POLICE

Witnesses in Trial of Election Cases Testify to That Effect.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16-How Negro voters were prevented from registering in the Sth precinct of the 3d ward by the police, who drove them away with riot clubs, was related by a number of witnesses called by the state today in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell on a charge of election conspiracy. Among the witnesses were Arthur Robinson, state senator and candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator; Robert H. Bryson, former postmaster; James F. Cleary, state representative: Cheriff George V. M. Coffin, Walter Pritchard, Deputy Prosecutor, and a number of Negroes.

Several of the witnesses testified that the riot clubs were handed the policemen by Samuel V. Perrott, chief of police, and one of the men indicted, with instruction to "use them." The Negroes told of being struck by the police.

Pritchard testified that he brought up some Negroes to register, and that Officer Hulse, who has been indicted, said: D- you, Pritchard, if you bring

y more colored men here, I'll beat up instead of them.' RACE PREJUDICE IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Dec. 3 -Race ce has again broken out here because a colored family moved into a breek occupied by whites. cames Cerroll recently proceed a nome at 47% Monastery street Rox-bornagh 3 ying \$2,850 to the same. Some of the whites offered to buy the same from him. to buy the same from him, but he refused to sell for less than \$5,000. He moved in and the whites vented their spleen against him by nailing up his front coor. He appealed to the police for protection to his

family.

on election day. This is an old trick in his statement to the committee are:

"The segregation issue has no connecin which it is understood the sa-all in this land of equal rights for all.

The attention of the police de-it.

Issue Raised to Win Votes From Parkway Project, Executive Declares.

WOULD VETO MEASURE

Women Arrange for Meeting in Lafayette Park May 22 to Urge Parkway.

PARKWAY MEETINGS TONIGHT. 6:30 p. m.—Business Men's Circle, Annex Hotel; speaker, James C. Jones.

8 p. m.-Negro Business League, 2732 Pine street; speakers, Moses Hartman and Albert Burgess.

8:30 p. m.-Carondelet Business Men's Association, Carondelet Branch Library. Speakers, Lee Meriwether and Henry C. Patterson.

Mayor Kiel, in a communication to the work for the parkway. Citizens' Parkway Committee, today put A mass meeting of women will be

loons are to be utilized are the Fifth "I will say now, as I have already opinion and to voice the sentiment ney. and Seventeenth. Here it is saidsaid on several occasions, that I am op- of the colored voters of the city of to be planned to induce colored posed to the enactment of a law pro- Baltimore. We desire to protest men to spend the day and while be-viding for the segregation of negroes, against a few ward heelers and money hind locked doors to supply them If such a measure designated to carry grafters who desire to decry our peowith whatever drink they may de-out such a move ever reaches my of-ple and the Republican party at the

scheme and instructions will be is reaches the stage of a campaign issue us in every crisis that has come upon sued to keep watch on all saloons, for cr against its adoption, I pledge us.

dice and carry their point.

in short order.

"Parkway a Necessity."

for the payment of the cost. If the cost is found to be excessive the c'ty will abandon the parkway plan.

"The parkway is a necessity and is not a luxury. One of its chief nurroses is to solve our traffic problems. The streets are the life of a city. Good streets and good street connections build cities.

"The parkway will make a wider thoroughfare from the congested downtown district along the main lines of travel east and west, connecting the "Unnaturalized" It will tie St. Louis together and let it grow as a unit."

Women Arrange Meetings. Mrs. W. H. Utter has been elected president and Miss Nellie Quick secre- Election Officer in South Who Retary of a woman's committee, which will

himself on record as being opposed to held in Lafayette Park May 22. There negro segregation movement, in behalf will be speeches by men and women,

fice I will promptly attach my veto to crisis, knowing too well that we have allied ourselves with the Republican

to try to develop a spirit of race preju- lic trust for which they aspire. We will be fined \$100. tional by the courts and promptly every voter come forward on the 2d March 17, 1915 thrown out, on the ground that it vio- of November and vote for O. E. ates the sovereign rights of cirizens by Weller for governor, that the whole drawing the color line. Such a law Republican ticket may go through could not endure here and would verish victoriously. William M. Carson for clerk of the Circuit Court has rendered noble service for six years. Let "The real question to be decided at us vote for him. I earnestly request the parkway election June 8 is whether every voter to support Dr. Harry C. commissioners shall be a pointed by the Algire that he may show to the city Circuit Court to fix the exact cost of Baltimore what service a young, the parkway and make the assessments conscientious man can give in the office of Register of Wills. All of this respectfully submit to the vot nd especially the colored voter of J. H. BUNDAY. Baltimore. Baltimore, October 26.

San Francisco Chronicle

Negroes Not to Vote

negro segregation movement, in behalf will be speeches by men and women, of which initiative petitions are being band music and fireworks.

AFUER COLORED VOTERS

Report That Attempt Will Be Made will be a segregation ordinance if also will use their purchasing power as to Corral Them in Saloons.

Word was received yesterday by says, has been injected into the Park-onants clerks.

Word was received voters in saloons the made to corral the word was received voters in saloons and trick in his statement to the committee are:

"The segregation movement, in behalf will be speeches by men and women, of which initiative petitions are being band music and fireworks.

The women workers have pledged the word in two two deal on the city. They will we to a segregation ordinance if also will use their purchasing power as unable to the committee the city that was received yesterday by says, has been injected into the Park-onants' clerks.

NOO ANGELES, May 15.—John Lat the buildings and build and sell residence. Several persons agreed to join to more nor this race support to put it through, and dences. Several persons agreed to join the recent city election because they had not been naturalized, was dismissed by the Sultimore, a negro election officer who in the prevented ninety-nine men of his race support to put it through and edicus. Several persons agreed to join the recent city election because they had not been naturalized, was dismissed by the Sultimore, a negro election officer who in the men of his race support to put it through and the prevented ninety-nine men of his race support to put it through and the prevented ninety-nine men of his race support to put it through and the prevented ninety-nine m

could not vote unless they had been as it will be argued there has

SEGREGATION CASE HEARD. partment has been directed to this "If the segregation question ever party which has always perfended samuel Harris, Colored, Ordered to Move From White Block on

Southside. The A violator of the law will not only myself to take the stump and make be prosecuted, but he will forfeit his speeches against it, if that becomes necessary to defeat it.

St. Louis Peci Discolar and the colored residents party has refused to assist. My address of the colored voters of the clivy arraigned before Justic. H. A. Mautha the construction of the Central vice to the colored voters of the city arraigned before Justic. H. A. Mautha the construction movement is without foundation. Study the Republican ticket carefulcourt, Part II., on the parkway ordinance should be deligned and all causes of animosificated, it would not mean that the ad-bottom. The Republican party has parce. The page was ordered to They would find some other argument be voted for to hold the offices of pub-does not leave within ten days he

have for our leaders Mr. George W. Harris was arrested by Detective "If a segregation law ever is finally Padgett, Mr. Galen Tate and Mr. Wil- C. T. Tinsley on Monday night. The adopted in St. Louis I am confident it liam F. Stone. These men have shown white people on the 2900 block had never would become effective. It would their loyalty to the State of Mary-strenuously objected to the negro's without Joubt be declared unconstitu- land and to the city of Baltimore. Let encroachment. — Times .- Dispatch,

> NEIGHBORS OBJECT TO NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

> Fear Catholic Institution Will Affect Value of Surrounding Property.

The decision of the Catholic sisters to establish a school for negro children on the site of the former Southern university, which the state conducted as a negro high school, and which they recently bought, threw the neighborhood property owners into a state of considerable alarm. One of the reasons why the fight was made to have the "university" moved to the country, they say, was that many persons owning property near it believed their investments would be enhanced if the school were removed. enhanced if the school were removed.

After the school was removed, the property owners had an idea that some-

fused 99 of His Race Right to thing that they would not desire to have might be put there, and there was a movement to organize among them a

which has at times been success tion with the Parkway and should not ADVICE TO COLORED VOTERS. each negro in his precinct to get them naturalized.

The information camehave been brought up at this time, and, To the Editor: Allow me space in They all declined to pay and respect to the control of the other negro.

They all declined to pay and respect to get them naturalized.

They all declined to pay and respect to get them naturalized.

They all declined to pay and respect to get them naturalized.

They all declined to pay and respect to get them naturalized. from reliable sources. The wardsin fact, should not be brought up at your valuable paper to express my ported the case to the District Attorcupants of buildings in an adjoining

Breeklyn Kag .8

June 1915 AVERT NEGRO INVASION.

Peace Declared Between Neighbors on Fifteenth Street.

feated, it would not mean that the ad-bottom. The Republican party has nance. The negro was ordered to ty between two prominent citizens, vocates of segregation would drop it. nominated the cleanest men that can move from 2902 Hull Street. If he who were held to be responsible for the prospective settlement of "colored folk" in that exclusive section, have been removed.

Edward S. Reiss, head of the Marine Wrecking Company, who owns a house at 461 Fifteenth street, resented the manner in which the Kras-low Construction Company had terated him. The company, he said, built a four story apartment house next door to his mansion. There were other grievances, and then Mr. Reiss had an enormous sign painted, which informed the public that his residence was for rent to negroes only. He hired a negro band to play in front of the sign and employed a huge Irishman to protect it.

Today, however, Mr. Reiss announced that the contractors and himself had made peace, and he has taken down thes ign.

St. Louis Post Dispatch

October want Segregation Vote Alore. Members of the Shaw District Improvement Association at a meeting held Friday night in the Mount Calvary Episcopal Church, 3669 De Tonty street, passed a resolution opposing the presentation of any other issues at the special election to be held in the near future to decide the segregation question. tion. The members were addressed by Thomas H. Rogers, chairman of the Efficiency Board.

NEGRO CLUB TO INVADE PRETTY RIGHTS OF NEGROES MERAMEC CITY

Option Obtained on Fern Glen Tract Adjacent to Grand Leader and Dozen Other Outing Places.

County. It will have a membership of speaking of work for colored several hundred, according to plans; boat pastor is pre-eminently the leader of his hundred and baseball pastor is pre-eminently the leader of his hundred becomes satterness. But figure of the highest God? His arred let the negro expand, let him grow belief in the Christ and in the sacred-neise of the Trinity, does it not, by virtue of this, make him a religious brother to his fellow-Christian? His

withheld, confirmed a report of the trans have less jealousy of Friends than of itself which will go far to settle the action, and Capt. Schaaf, on the long-dis-other denominations.

eral wealthy St. Louisans have their coun-the best means of working. try homes near the Schaaf tract, and there are many cottages and canoe clubs along the river.

The Meramec River, during the summer months, is the haven for St. Louisans on their vacations and summer jaunts. Several thousand persons visit; the Fern Glen region every Sunday during the warm weather.

It is recalled that no negroes have vert to the unfortunate incide used the stream in the past. There is a much to be deprecated, which rumor that the present owner of the developed in an effort once more property and the owners of one of the apply harshly and unkindly t neighboring clubs disagreed recently

Where They Like

"human rights are greater than property odorous, dirty and most often tuber- be said most regretfully, has ever plete his business. rights," was indorsed by John Emlen, of cular surroundings, until the vital-been unhesitatingly made for its ad-Germantown, yesterday afternoon at aity of the splendid physical race is vocacy by those inventors of that a conference regarding work among colored lowered and vitlated. Disease, queer and freakish novelty termed

houses, a swimming beach and basebali people, and is likely to be somewhat sertion will speedily give place to grounds. The plan is to have it completed ealous of any apparent infringement of his rights. So, whatever work you may self-expression, and it will not be A downtown lawyer and real estate indertake, you must expect some opposi- long before a sane, self-respecting dealer, who requested that his name betton by ministers, although they seem to colored public opinion will discover

Fern Glen is one of the prettiest spotscap. Coming down to the situation at on the Meramec River, and has become Darby, he felt perhaps starting a compopular because of its ideal beaches. Sev-munity centre in a small way would be

RACE SEGREGATION.

To the Editor: I wish to anima serregation law. The law itself

mest unfortunate, but to endeav to apply it to a house numbered apply it to a house numbered Edito The St. Louis Star: In his solored block because it happe frivoloss letter to the Post-Dispatch recently published, Mr. John A. Wilson approach to side-window on a write block stupid. It would render, if the sar rule were to be applied turn-abou of phraseology, the wordly construcwise, the house untenantable exce tion with regard to clearness, is what wise, the house untenantable exce tion with regard to clearness, is what possibly by a mulatto, if that man he disapproves. "The proposed ordinance should be known," said he. "as gnized in law. the separation of the races bill."

fter all, if the matter is one Though I am firmly convinced that we recognized in law.

After all, if the matter is one Though I am firmly convinced that we real concern to the propertyholde may not know still—unless implied—and is worth fighting for. it is surfaces in St. Louis besides the negro, by worth paying for. The remediand the idium thusly phrased, I presume, would be unavailable to supply is simple: Let the people of the higher want of its screnity. "The block chip in, buy the house and bill as an entirely if passed," he said, "will greatly increase in value such change the first floor in such a wayproperty lying near blocks occupied that the front door opens on theby colored people." change the first floor in such a way property lying near blocks occupied that the front door opens on the by colored people."

In other words, it means, I dare to conjecture, that the proposed unvirous and inhuman ordinance was not business and took along with him a negro moral effort to sweep the advancing for which it was thought "whites"

Should Be Free to Live

Where They Like

change the first floor in such a way property lying near blocks occupied blacks, all negroes have been barred from that the front door opens on the by colored people."

In other words, it means, I dare to conjecture, that the proposed unvirous negroes that the proposed unvirous and inhuman ordinance was not blustness and took along with him a negroe and chastity of character qualities and took along with him a negroe moral effort to sweep the advancing for which it was thought "whites" whites whites white he was in the court house he do colored people into neighbor much), nor was the opinion of its out he found a crowd of several hundred hoods in which they can live under advocates to adopt a hygienic static gathered around the two negroes threat-conditions of modern gentility back ute—by means of segregation—to him ten with dire vengence, and after a talk of the proposed unvirous dependence of Hudson Moore, a prominent resident of Hudson Moore, a prominent resid

The negro is compelled to stay, them as dereneracy and debasenes not so much for economic reasons, of purity which, according to the but because of the pressure of pubtheory, did prevail among that in 'human rights' are greater than property odorous, dirty and most often tuber- he said most reasons, much state in the property of pubtheory and unfortunate race.

No mention of such reasons, much state in the property of pubtheory and unfortunate race.

No mention of such reasons, much state in the property of pubtheory and unfortunate race. group of St. Louis negroes had obtone legarding work among colored lowered and vitiated. Disease, queer and freakish novelty termed people. It was held at Darby Meeting thouse, under the auspices of the Concord acre tract of land at Fern Glen-on-distance.

Mr. Emlen has been engaged for 15 the Mr. Emlen has been engaged for 15 the Mr. Emlen has been engaged for 15 the steady position poor property owners in work for colored people. He establish a country club.

The description of the concord in the sole purpose and motive of its arch projectors—and no person of stimulation to immorality than the ordinary intelligence can be insensitated of a respected economic purpose—the incentive to energy and brimfully the bins of our so-called labor is lost; the steady position poor property owners with dellars they would live was above the proposition poor property owners with dellars gives place to job-hunting until the and pennies, whose excessive wolfthought their freedom to decide where they would live was above the property gives place to job-hunting, until the side persons who had them as colored man is brought face to face with extinction. The economic our poorly inhabitants. But this, waste of colored life is appalling, to however, is not what I desire to distribute at issue with regard to the above-the canoe clubs. It is known as streets, a colored woman being employed the Captain Schaaf farm.

It ought their freedom to decide where they would live was above the property gives place to job-hunting, until the and pennies, whose excessive wolf-solored man is brought face to face with extinction. The economic our poorly inhabitants. But this, however, is not what I desire to discuss at this moment. The question at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The remedy—the mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The remedy—the at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The remedy—the at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The remedy—the at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The remedy—the at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The question at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The question at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The question at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The question at issue with regard to the above-mentioned ordinance is its inconstruction. The question at its left—quite regualive from a Christian point of view. the Captain Schaaf farm.

Sefore the option expires the negroes a number of clubs, a recreation centre expect to organize what will be the first and a brass band. A little mothers' club for negroes in St. Louisof 70 also has been formed.

Shows an astreet, a colored woman being employed only one that is left—quite regucievable inconsistency and irration—streets, who is larly to the stronger-willed memality from a Christian point of view. What reasonable reason have we to isolate the negro, whose shape is figure of the highest God? His firm the houses adjoining St. Paul's Methodorum of the colored, at a street of the country club for negroes in St. Louisof 70 also has been formed. sertion will speedily give place to

tance telephone, declared that he expected of the negro, rather than his being barred bounds during the past 50 years. Let him have a chance today. The drift of the colored man from the so-called poorer neighborhoods into the seedy ones is inevitable. It is a hopeful and encouraging movement. I do not see why a trifling loss of the equity in the individual property held-a loss that is not caused, but only made patent by the ingress of a negro resident, should arrest a valuable social movement. Frankly, there are large sections of Baltimore now inhabited by whites which must become, and, what is more, ought to become, the places where well-to-do colored homes may be established.

PROF. SOSO BUTT. Baltimore. August 12.

GEORGIA COUNTY BARS ALL NEGROES

Even the Servants of White Persons Transient There Are Forbid-

t op in avened, and after a talk vitl. * crowd he took the two negroes in automobile and hurried them out of county, a discance of fifteen miles, and fi then there while he returned to com-

BALTIMORE NO SUN

nable liberties that he might live wherever he chooses? What we need in our city is concord, harmony and

less race hatred, and it should be the duty of our priests and ministers to raise their voices in protest of such

shameful an ordinance, and let u

proceed to utilize our mental energies, not for jail services that i

claimed lacking, but for a united an

progressive citizenship, regardless color, race or creed, and the succe

of St. Louis will be assured. PH. SILVERSTEIN

MAY BUY NEGRO PLAYGROUND

virtue of this, make him a religious meeting held last night at the Eighteenth brother to his fellow-Christian? His Ward Democratic Association, Fayette prestige as an economic factor in street near Carrollton avenue, appoint our midst should and ought to be ed a committee to look into the advisaducer, and more so, a large consumer; pays higher rent for an equal number of rooms than the white man, was instructed to call upon the agents Why, then, rob him of his impreg-representing the owner of the proposition. erty, with the view to either buying or leasing the lot.

City Councilman Edward Gross, of the Eighteenth ward, was appointed chairman of the meeting, and George Hoffman, 1213 Mulberry street, secretary. The committee appointed is composed of J. Carroll Watts, 318 Carrollton avenue, chairman; Charles G. Black, 1201 Mulberry street, and Bernard A. Hucht, 317 North Carey street. These gentlemen will make a report at a meet-ing to be held next Monday night.

A petition protesting against the use of the lot by the negroes will be sent today to Marshal Carter.

MAR 3 1 1915

the block in which the lot was located and under the terms of the ordinance he could not build a home there. Judge Quarles held that Warley could not be compelled to purchase the lot. Commenting on the ordinance, he said it was as fair as such an ordinance could be and did not discriminate. It provides that hereafter the complexion of a block shall be determined by the dominance of the dominanc be unlawful for any colored families to be dealt with like the Indian—con-ion to the fact that New England move in. The first residents on a newfined to reservations, deprived of citical block determine whether it shall be zenship and divorced from liquor. At is not wrestling with any race prodevoted to white or black.

The first residents on a newfined to reservations, deprived of citical believes the Negro should make the Indian—con-ion to the fact that New England to Negroes When Garage Permit Was Refused.

Was Refused.

Pittsburg Gazette Times

MAR 8 1915 Negro Editor Says Wilson Will Lose Through Race Vote

Fate of Democrats, Is Visitor's Declaration.

States are working and will continue ing adjourned. to work to undermine the Democratic party and prevent the re-election of a Democratic President, was the statement yesterday of William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, and leader in the affairs of the Equal Rights League. Mr. Trotter spoke at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Wylle ave-To the Editor: nue and Elm streets, under auspices of ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Petitions are State. Like ordinances are now in

The speaker gave an outline of vari-lation in some definite districts. This held by the lower courts, although they ous interviews he has had with Presi-movement has met opposition in the dent Wilson, both before and after Mr. shape of an appeal by the St. Louis have not yet been passed upon the courts of last resort. The ordinances Wilson entered the White House, on branch of the National Association for courts of last resort. The ordinances

the subject of segregation of the races, the Advancement of Colored People, reHe declared that the Equal Pights questing citizens not to sign these pett in question have been carefully drawn
League worked hard for Mr. Wilson's
League worked har

for any white family to move on the National Democratic Fair Play block; if a majority are white it shall Association believes the Negro should Monroe (N. C.) Journal calls attent-Say Hintz Family Rented Building least that was the idea of fair playblem, but that the figures show the Two months ago a negro family moved advanced by its president, J. H. Adri-aans talked until his "dope" ran out, white people have been leaving the into a building at 4716 Prairie avenue.

Congressmen Stay Away. Segregation Order Has Sealed and then called on a young woman to inspired by prejudice and not sup-woman, now of 1323 Pratt boulevard, play the piano. She played until her ported by facts. hands grew weary, and then a young man, who announced himself as "Mr. Miller" offered to lecture on "China."

The audience of several hundred That the negro voters of the United dwindled to ten before Lecturer Miller put on the brakes and then the meet-

wants to near rrom others.

the purpose of keeping the negro popu- and Norfolk, where they have been up

ity of the segregation ordinance that tion and work to the end of placing a become of my home and of thousand nice profit which they knew would follow as passed by the city council last man in the White House who would small homes all over town if the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would small homes all over town if the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would small homes all over town if the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would of small homes all over town if the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would of small homes all over town in the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would of small homes all over town in the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would of small homes all over town in the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would of small homes all over town in the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would of small homes all over town in the passed by the city council last man in the White House who would of small homes all over town low by slave to while white the man slave ship that ever plied the negro deserves more encouragement in which they predominate and, as the may seem to be unfair to the colored property the negro deserves more encouragement in which they predominate and, as the may seem to be unfair to the colored property the negro deserves more encouragement in which they predominate and, as the may seem to be unfair to the colored property the negro deserves more encouragement in which they predominate and, as the may seem to be unfair to the colored property the negro deserves more encouragement in which they predominate and, as the may seem to be unfair to the colored property the negro deserves more encouragement in which they predominate and, as the may seem to be unfair to the colored property the negro deserves more encouragement in which they predominate and, as them have certain parts of town

criminate. It provides that hereafter the complexion of a block shall be determined by the dominance of the residents already there. If a majority of them are colored it shall be unlawful for any white family to move on the The National Democratic Fair Play Monroe (N. C.) Journal calls attent-Say Hintz Family Rented Building

ing last night at Old Masonic Tem-farms for years. Some of the blocks west, had been the dividing line.

Resolutions were adopted urging the western states are having the same After the arrival of the new tenants prop-President not to appoint a Negro as experience. On the other hand the erty owners in the block held indignation district recorder of doods and arrived as the erty owners in the block held indignation district recorder of deeds and providing for a postal card preferential vote to learn whom the majority of resisteadily increasing. When all the values in the neighborhood were endanged. arguments advanced by those agi-Senators and Representatives sched-tating race regregation are analyz-block. They said the place had been rentuled to speak failed to appear. Adri-ed it will be found that they are mitted Mrs. Theresa Hintz, a divorced aans talked until his "dope" ran out.

White and Black. the proposition of segregating the colored from the white residents in the gity of St. Louis will, in all likelihood, be submitted to the vote of the people at the fall election. A similar ordinance is now being enforced in Louisville, Ky., after having been susthe Lucy Stone Women's Suffragebeing circulated calling for a vote for force in Baltimore and in Richmond

Rogers Park, to get a permit from the city to erect a garage on the site.

Mrs. Hintz's son, Paul, told THE TRIB-UNE a theater is on the next lot north of the Hintz building, and that a gambling club was opened on the floor above the theater. He said there were many 'shady " flats in the neighborhood.

"I am supporting my mother, and the house was the only other source of income we have. A negro named Winslow offered me double the rent any white person would pay. I rented the house to

be bought without the Caucasian's con-

Nevertheless, if segregation should oppress both races it is so decidedly anti-American and retrogressive that the voter with so much as a touch of patriotism and civic pride will be sure to vote

and civic pride will be sure to vote and vote against it.

MINNIE T. SHORES.

Publicity Committee, St. Louis Branch
N.A. A. C. P.

MAYOR OPPOSED TO SEGREGATION BILL

Expressing opposition to the negro segregation bill now pending in the legislature, Mayor Howse issued the following statement Wednesday:

"About twelve months ago the city commission had the city attorney render an opinion on this question. Mr. Ewing declared at that time that, in his opinion, such a bill would be unconstitutional, whether passed by the commission or the state legislature. That opinion was accepted by the commission and no further

action was taken on the matter.
"For the five years that I have been mayor of Nashville it has always been my endeavor to have the races in this city live together in peace and to work harmoniously. I have been opposed to raising any question which might cause race antagonism, and I am opposed to any such move now.

"When the question of locating the publishing house of one of the religious bodies of the negroes was up, I advised a delegation of colored men that it would be better to put this in a part of the city where no ill-feeling would be generated. They followed my advice in this

matter quickly and quietly.
"In the election for the present legislature a delegation from the negro board of trade of this city called on me and asked if the ticket I supported would favor this segregation bill if elected. I told them that I was opposed to such legislation, and that if it came before the legislature I would make known that opposition. I have never gone back on a promise, and I intend to carry out this

"I am opposed to this bill in every way and will do what I can to fight it."

DIVICION OF DELLARIZAT

(Special to The Eagle.)

A TWO-EDGED ARGUMENT.

full freedom for the negro in the better and more helpful neighbors. South and elsewhere. Yet we find In some parts of the South the negroes

a conspicuous role.

such a weapon Professor Miller the labor he needs. strikes a blow as well at negro surfrage in the South.

It is just to add that the editor of the Crisis, W. E. B. DuBois is an advocate of woman suffrage.

NEGROES ORGANIZE NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB

Representatives of the several At a special meeting of the Colored

New York Eve. Sun

April 1915

EVILS OF ENFORCED SEGREGA-TION.

H. B. Frissell in the Southern Workman. The negroes of the South are possessed of two most excellent qualities—a desire for education, which fills every negro school as soon as it is opened, and a hunger for land which makes them eager to secure their own homes and farms. The South needs laborers. Its

resources have only just begun to be developed. There is wealth in the soil and under the ground that has scarcely been touched. The negro and white people of the South have come up under the same traditions, and except as they have been disturbed by politicians and demagogues they have lived side by side Kelly Miller, a negro professor of in the greatest narmony. The Kelly Miller, a negro professor of education which emphasizes Christian Washington, D. C., is a champion of service makes white men and black men

him opposing woman suffrage. This of their own accord have settled in cerremarkable paragraph appeared in tain sections by themselves. In Mound Bayou in Mississippi and in other places Woman is physically weaker than they have their towns governed by negroes. It is well that they should man and is incapable of competing with have the opportunity which these negro him in the stern and strenuous activi- settlements afford of developing and ties of practical life. In the final analy- demonstrating their powers of selfsis, politics is a game of force, in which tion will result, as Dr. Weatherford no weakling may expect to be assigned shows, only in harm to both whites and blacks. It would end in the negro mov-Negro men undeniably should be ing in large numbers to the cities, which do not afford him as good opportunities free to indulge in the absurdities to as the country for the development of which some white men are partial, integrity, thrift and character. It would But in hitting woman suffrage with thus deprive the Southern white man of

COLORED LEAGUE WILL SUPPORT NO PARTY

wards in the city met in the hall at Men's Civic Association held on Monday Chambre 1 Pine Tuesdand picture of Pine Tuesdand evening, at the Colored Men's Hall, Govorganized a Negro Political 1 by the ernor street, the president was authorized to form a central committee to embrace Passaic City and the townships in order to centralize efforts in the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the sommittee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the sommittee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee to the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee to the committee is to have the voters of Passaic City and the committee to t Chambers of Proflects of Spirits and evening, at the Colored Men's Hall, Govoranized a Negro Political of the evening, at the Colored Men's Hall, Govoranized a Negro Political of the evening at the Colored Men's Hall, Govoranized a Negro Political of the evening at the Colored Men's Hall, Govoranized a Negro Political of the evening at the Colored Men's Hall, Govoranized a Negro Political of the evening at the Colored Men's Hall, Govoranized to form a central committee to embrace Passaic City and the townships in order to centralize efforts in the coming election. The object of this wards in the city for a general representation of all Negro voters. Among the officers elected were: W. portance of this general election, and the Men's Hill wood Improvement Association of the man's skin frightened him. When will we get above the littleness ation Has 194 Members.

The Linwood Improvement Association with a with a Linwood school with a support of the Hall of the elements necessary for the make up of a good citizen, a man of education, culture and house. Christian character, ments necessary for the make up of a good citizen, a man of education, culture and house. Christian character, ments necessary for the make up of a good citizen, a man of education, culture and house. Christian character, may may into the committee is to have the Republican and house the Republican and house the Republican and house the representation of the Republican and house the Republican and house the representation of the Republican

urer; Wm. Smith, first vice-president;
J. L. Hopkins, second vice-president;
Homer Phillips, chairman precinct organization.

A public meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. sharp. Every Central Committee wishes to thorough-depends upon the character of its resivoter is invited to be present. The ly emphasize the fact that no person of located its organization laster in the limit of limit they may receivition completed its organization laster.

Inight at the Linwood school with a might at the Linwood school with a following service membership of 194. The following as follows: John A. Huggs, president; resolutions were adopted:

James H. Penn, Passaic, secretary; W "Realizing that the desirability and E. Hopper, Paterson, treasurer. The value of property in the said district voter is invited to be present. The ly emphasize the fact that no person ordered the linwood school with a might at the Linwood school with a second vice-president; The following as follows: John A. Huggs, president; The value of property in the said district voter is invited to be present. The ly emphasize the fact that no person ordered the linkows and the linwood school with a might at the Linwood school with a wind the linkows and link the Linwood school with a second vice-president; Indicate the link that the Linwood school with a might at the Linwood school with a second vice-president; Indicate the link that the Linwood school with a second vice-president; Indicate the link that the link that the Linwood school with a second vice-president, Indicate the link that the link that the Linwood school with a second vice-president, Indicate the link that the Linwood school with a second vice-president, Indicate the link that the Linwood school with a second vice-president, Indicate the link that the Linwood school with a second vice-president, Indicate the link that the Linwood school with a second vice-president, Indicate the link that the Linwood school with a second vice-president vice-president vice-president vice-president vic whatever for the colored citizens of Pas-cupancy of any and all houses in said said County. Several meetings are being district by negroes. We propose to assaid County. Several meetings are being district by negroes. We propose to assaid to Colored Family.

Special to "The Record."

Leonia, N. J., Sept. 23.—The resident property dents are much agitated over the sale in the papers. There will be a grand listed for sale."

Tally on Monday evening, October 11, The proposed proscribed district is large grounds, to George S. Mills, colate the Governor street hall at 8 o'clock, bounded by Brooklyn avenue, the ored, who is preparing to occupy the Paseo, Twenty-seventh street and Lin place with his numerous family. The sale was made by Mrs. Belle Mooney, widow of a prosperous New York business.

SELL HOMES TO NEGROES

Neighbors in Corona, Angry, to

Ustoper 1915

A Prominent Atlantan Rescues Two From a Crowd.

Carona, L. I., October 4.—Because ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 27.—As the result two former residents of Forty-second of trouble in Forsyth county and in the sold their dwellings to negro families, and blacks all negroes have been barred nore than a score of prominent resistreet near Siboutsen street have neighboring territory between whites more than a score of prominent resi-This was brought out clearly to-day dents of the neighborhood have de-by the experience of Hudson Moore, a

dared that they will also dispose of prominent Atlantan, who went to Cumtheir homes to any who will buy, at mings, that county, on legal business and took along with him a negro nurse party of automobilists, comprising the reduced prices.

and a negro chauffeur.

The fact that two negro families While he was in the court house he have located on the block has been heard a commetion outside and rushing the means of friendship ceasing without he found a crowd of several hundertain families. dred gathered around the two negroes, August Dietrich is the latest resi-threatening them with violence if they

ent to dispose of his home at No.did not leave the county at once. o Forty-second street to negroes. Mr. Mr. Moore at once intervened and Mrs. Dietrich and their threeafter talking to the crowd, pushed the hildren, one of the daughters atwo negroes into his automobile and ublic school teacher in P. S. Norushed them out of the county, a dis-7. in Corona, have moved to Elm-tance of some fifteen miles, where he urst. They received a large price foreft them while he returned to complete his business. heir house it is said.

Among the well known families on orty-second street who have the colbred people as neighbors are Mr. and Mrs. William Bechtold, Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Niemeth, Mr. and Mrs. Rouge, Mr. and Mrs. George Zeh, Mr. and Mrs. Mar- To the East tin R. Searing, Mr. and Mrs. Chindgren, Mr. and Mrs. Stream, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Leahy, Mr sue of Oct. 4 a letter from the secretar and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Smith of the United Welfare Association. i and Mr. and Mrs. Riley.

KANSAS CITY, ME

JOURNAL

voter is invited to be present. The ly emphasize the fact that no person ordents, therefore, we hereby agree to entrance to the hall is on Channing persons are authorized to solicit or re-use all lawful means to remove all AGHAST AT NEGRO INVASION entrance to the hall is on Channing persons are authorized to solicit or re-use all lawful means to remove all AGHAST AT NEGRO INVASION evenue.

Avenue.

We propose to as-

on Problem.

St. Louis, Oct. 5 .- I notice in your is which he contends that it is the in vasion of white residence sections b negroes that causes the depreciation o property. Permit me to say that it is not negro invasion, but Caucassion explus that causes depreciation in property. A colored man, with all of the ele-

widow of a prosperous New York business man, who died two years ago, 'The price paid is said to have been \$6500.

There is a rumor that a New York real estate agent, who has large dealings with the better class of colored PETITIONS SEIKING people, is preparing to get the best sale figure from Grand avenue property owners for two blocks and make it a

IN GEORGIA COUNTY

CUMMING, Ga., Oct. 5.- When a annual "Seeing Georgia Tour" of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, yesterday drove into Forsyth County, nto which no Negro has been allowed to enter since four Negroes attacked oung was te woman near here two rs ago, four of the tourist automebiles, driven by Negro chauffeurs. were made targets for stones and sticks thrown by a crowd of men and boys. An attempt was made to take one of the chauffeurs from his No one was injured.

he tourists speeded up their autobiles and hastened into Cumming, county seat of Forsyth, where an entertainment planned in their honor

carried out.

HILL TO ADDRESS WEGROES

of the first division of the Hill campaign organization. Mr. Hill will have suitable repairs made to one of the rooms in the mansion in the meantime. He has been advised that it would cost \$5,000 to repair the old mansion completely.

Former Collector William F. Stone is expected to make another statement regarding the Mayoralty the early part of the week. He has been in conference with a number of his political friends. Some of them had advised him e support Heintzeman, some to support Hill and some to remain hands-off.

residential section for moneyed negroes. NEGRO SEGREGATION

Backers of Campaign Say 25 PLEA FOR COLORED PEOPLE Civic Bodies Are Behind Move.

Circulation of referendum petitions That the segregation law operates to keep thousands of colored people amid to call a special election on an ordi-nance providing for the segregation ings, not only endangering their per- Welfare Association Scheme Is Unof negroes to certain residence blocks sonal health, but the health of many in St. Louis, will be started April 16, white citizens by whom they are emaccording to announcement today by ployed, was the declaration in the Wayne E. Wheeling, secretary and First Branch City Council last night, campaign manager of the United Wel- when City Councilman Harry S. Cumfare Association, 322 Central National mings, of the Seventeenth ward, intro-Bank Building.

Wheeling says the petitions are to segregation measures now on the be circulated to get the public senti-books. of Aldermen will take the responsitiveen white and colored races in ball billity of passing on the matter. The finione city, and to preserve the public for combatting the movement of the mass meeting of citizens in Randolph If the people were to stop and consasceration, according to Wheeling, peace and promote general, welfare by is made up of 25 civic bodies. The making reasonable provisions requires in the segregation event neighborhoosed ordinance would prevent neighborhoosed ordinance would prevent neighborhoosed separate blocks for residence makes and would respectively." The respective measurement of the Messiah, heads the corner of Washington they are closing all the doors to him there are white residents, and would respectively. The respective measurement of the Messiah, heads the corner of Washington they are closing all the doors to him the city in the committee is composed of City School Board. Attorney Albert the reason? Is he progressing too fast participation of the committee.

Where new streets or residence see-1913, and November 8, 1913, and arrangement of the Messiah, heads the corner of Washington they are closing all the doors to him the city. The committee is composed of City School Board. Attorney Albert the reason? Is he progressing too fast participation of washington they are closing all the doors to him the city. The committee is composed of City School Board. Attorney Albert the reason? Is he progressing too fast participation of washington they are closing all the doors to him the city. The committee is composed of City School Board. Attorney Albert the reason? Is he progressing too fast participation of washington they are closing all the doors to him the city. The committee is composed of City School Board. Attorney Albert the reason? Is he progressing to fast participation and a number of colored city.

The yellowed the committee of the proposed segregation to the voters resolutions protesting against the conference that the close of the ordinance of the committee of the committee

NEGRO SEGREGATION.

Southern cities are rapidly enacting segregation ordinances intended to isolate the negro. Without passing laws northern cities are doing practically the same thing.

The negro is isolated almost as effectively in Boston, in Chicago, in Philadelphia, in fact, in any American city where he lives in large numbers. Chicago had a striking illustration of its segregation beliefs a few months ago, when a negro couple purchased a house in a white district. Philadelphia is still excited over a similar episode.

There are three ways of looking at this growing habit of segregation. The easiest thing to do is to forget the northern practice and then to abuse the South for its laws. In that way the trouble can be settled by an epithet. The professional southerner is quite as facile with his solution. He merely turns about and applies the curses to his "Yankee critics." The third and the hardest thing to do is to try to understand the phenom-

commanding view of the river, is surrounded by several acres of land, and is in the very centre of one of the most noted colonies of artists in America. In Ordinances to Amend the Segre- ADVANCEMENT RANK

gation Law.

That the segregation law operates to

ernor Goldsborough and Mayor Pres-

ton, and commanded such widespread

interest among my people that it is

calculated to do great good towards the

betterment of health conditions in our

city; provided the information given

conditions, surely no excuse can be

given for not passing suitable laws

which will help matters, and repealing

existing laws which admittedly have a

tendency to interfere with the funda-

practical operation.

conditions, in the pre

the public mind.

constitutional and Impracticable, Its Foes Declare.

duced ordinances to repeal the two A committee from the St. Louis branch of the National Association for ment on the matter, as the Welfare The laws are entitled "An ordinance the Advancement of Colored People, apassociation does not believe the Board to prevent conflict and ill-feeling be-pointed recently to oppose negro segre-

ditions, and it was due to the action gro" block.

The purpose of the ordinance, it is colored schoolhouse in the neighborhood introduced the ordinance yesterday. In his statement of explanation he said, in part:

The health conference was held unpaid the purpose of the ordinance, it is colored schoolhouse in the neighborhood is not desirable.

The purpose of the ordinance, it is colored schoolhouse in the neighborhood and to prevent the advent of a negro family into a white neighborhood and to prevent the consequent depreciation of property due to the prejudice of white The health conference was held un- neighbors.

der the auspices of the Medical and Committee members declare this plan Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and is all wrong, because it would fail at was assisted by such an eminent phyonce in its alleged idea of preventing

STREETS.

of Aldermen will take the responsitive and colored races in Bal-gation, was busy saturday with plans of the mass meeting of citizens in Randolph If the people were to stop and control will be the public for compating the movement of the mass meeting of citizens in Randolph If the people were to stop and con-

was assisted by such an eminent physician as Dr. Wm. H. Welch. It residues the races by arousing trouble between the races by arousing the negroes. NO NEGRO MAY SPEND THE NIGHT IN CULLMAN.

Violation of This Unwritten Law in That Little Alabama Town

Mcans Trouble

(Special to The World.) BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13.—Cullman, Ala., in the heart of a thickly set-

man, Ala., in the heart of a thickly settled negro section, has an unwritten law forbidding a colored man to spend the night within its gates. The rule is inviolable. Any negro caught in Cullman after nightfall gets rough treatment. The rule is seldom invoked, however, for all negroes give Cullman a wide berth. This sign is placarded in one of the streets: "Negroes, Read and Run! If You Can't Read, Run Anyhow. Don't Let the Sun Set on Your Head!"

Cullman is a German settlement with

home for negro boys and girls in the Centre Bridge Hotel, which for two years has been refused a license.

Rev. Thomas Jackson, of Trenton, claims to be president of a charitable organization that has taken over the hotel property and is planning to gather powerty-stricken negro children from

Lebruar Tai Segregation of the Colored Man.

To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:-I read an article last Sunday to the effect that Chief Burgess is recommending papers to be drawn up to prevent colored people from purchasing property on streets where white people are in the majority. According to my understanding he would prevent colored people from buying property anywhere where white people are in the majority. They are in the majority everywhere in the city.

It is a disgrace to the City of Brotherly Love to have such weak men at the CITIZENS DO NOT WANT IT AThead of municipal affairs. If the colored man would go to the polls, the wrong WASHINGTON AND KEMPER man would not get in the right place. As a people the colored man gives the country little trouble. There is not a race or nation that would stand the

April 19 to

Berfauft Beim an Farbige.

Berbot, an gewiffen Tagen Teppiche 31 flopfen, miffällt Berrn Mord.

Reuben Mord bon Stapleton, S. 3. scheint mit ber ihm bon Polizeirichter Marih aufgetragenen Anordnung, feine Teppiche weder am Montag nach an Dienstag flopfen zu laffen, nicht einverstanden zu sein, benn er hat sich ent-Schloffen, fein elegantes Saus, No. 17 Harrison Str., zu berkaufen, womöglick an Farbige. Urfache gu diefem Entschlusse waren die langandauernder Bwiftigfeiten zwischen ihm und feinen Nachbarn Oliver Paul Barnhill. Der lettere hatte sich im Polizeigericht darüber beschwert, daß, so oft seine Gattir Waschtage hielt und dann die Bäsche aushing, Frau Mord ihrem Mädcher Auftrag gab, die Teppicke zu klopfen odaß deren Staub stets auf die frischzewaschene und im Hofe aufgehängte Bafche hinüberflog.

Daraufhin erließ ber Richter obige Unordnung, febr zum Berdruffe bes Berrn Mord.

and the advice offered are put into WORKY ABOUT NEGRO HOME If it finds itself unable to give suffi-

cient financial assistance to relieve Exclusive Region Hates to See Hotel Transformed.

special to "The Record."

Yardley, Pa., Sept. 25.—Residents of the fashionable and exclusive settlemental conditions which make for ment at Centre Bridge, on the Delahealth. Neither prejudice, passion, ware River, are incensed over the annulities. politics or any other consideration nouncement that plans are being comshould be tantamount to the completed for the opening of an industrial munity's health, under the present home for negro boys and girls in the conditions, in the present temper of Centre Bridge Hotel, which for two

> er poverty-stricken negro children from Pennsylvania and New Jersey as inmates of an institution that will give them an opportunity to work for their living and at the same time learn useful trades. The hotel property has a

and Tuesdays being a closed season for annoyance to the white residents in Rebuen Mord, of Stapleton, S. I., accord-the neighborhood would be unlikely ing to an opinion recently given by Magis-if the lot were fenced in, and he detrate Marsh, Mr. Mord has decided to purpose intended was not prohibited offer for sale his fine home at No. 17 under the terms of the segregation Harrison street, with the stipulation that a negro shall be the purchaser, according SEGREGATION LAW TO 60 to the fololwing advertisement which appears in a local paper there to-day:-HOUSE for Sale .- Ten room modern

House, with all improvements; No. 17

wash day.

begin to beat rugs and carpets. Pre Fitzgerald and W. Ashbie Hawkins. vailing winds carried the beaten dust onto the Barnhill wash and it had to be done over again.

to Tuesday, then Wednesday, Thursday, Baker and Mount streets, was also ton, N. C., stated that "seven well- humble home of a law-abiding Ne- their enforced training in slavery Friday and even Saturday. But it so endicted for being the medium known young white men, all of gro farmer, dashes kerosine oil in morals, in religion and in knowhappened that whenever the wet lines through which Jackson got possesof the Rev. Mr. Barnhill's family was sion of the house. He will be good families are implicated" in over the room, applies a lighted lings to the house. He will be good families are implicated" placed on the lines the Mord family tried next week. found it necessary to beat rugs and

Mr. Barmhill, his patience exhausted, obtained a police court summons on March 18, and after Magistrate Marsh had heard the case he decided that the Mord family must not beat their carpets on Mondays or Tuesdays, that the Barnhill family could then hang out their wash and that the Mords must restrict Colwyn Hopes to Prevent Negro Entheir carpet beating to Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Apparently this decision has not been satisfactory to Mr. Mord and his family, recommendation of Chief Burgess Sidas he now advertises his home for sale, negro purchasers preferred.

IS WITHIN LAW.

City Solicitor iFeld reported to the City Council last night that the erection of a fence and the use of the ground within on the lot in the rear of St. Paul's Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Saratoga street, near Carrollton avenue, was entirely within the bounds of the Segregation Law, and that as far as he could see the use of the lot could not be pro-

The statement was in answer to a resolution passed at the last session and introduced by Councilman Edward Gross, of the Eighteenth ward, asking for an opinion from the City Beating rugs and carpets on Mondays Solicitor on the question. Mr. Field stated, further, that he believed all clared that its use by negroes for the ordinance

segregation law will be test prejudice. Harrison st., Stapleton. Colored people preferred.

This follows the fight of Mr. Mord, a large transferred by the Colored people preferred by the Colored people people preferred by the Colored people people preferred by the Colored people peopl dicted for violating the segrega crimes. It has been demonstrated made possible Mr. Poe's dream. merchant of Stapleton, has had with the the ordinance baving submitted time and time again that when the Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Their rear yards adjoin and Mrs. Barnhill has had much trouble in selecting a successful ment of facts. He will be foundlegal means certain reprisals its disapproval upon a measure de-For two hundred and fifty years he much trouble in selecting a successful ment of facts. guilty, in all probability and then against the Negro the white South scribed by a Democratic member was forced to live in huts and Every time the Barnhill maid would an appeal will be taken at onceresorts to murder, arson and other as being "more antagonistic to learned how to economize in the hang out the wash the Mord maid would by William C. McCard, C. C. forms of mob violence.

ciphia Lucord

SUBURB TRIES SEGREGATION

croachments in Borough.

Special to "The Record."

Colwen, Pa., Jan. 24.-Acting upon ney W. Waterman, of Colwyn, who declared that such a measure was needed, Colwyn Council has drafted a segregation ordinance, prohibiting whites and blacks residing on the same streets in the borough, and will pass it if it is lawful to do so. The ordinance has been given into the hands of Borough Solicitor V. Gilpin Robinson for an opinion. If he decides that it is legal, it woll be passed probably at the next meeting

The ordinance was recommended to

Legal or Illegal Means?

segregation in North Carolina law that would restrict the sale Yet there is no comparison between have racked to accomplish by paw of land to Negroes in North Caro-American Negro farmer and the they evidently intend to accomplish lina. In his effort to accomplish Mexican, Japanese and Chinese of

where if day's issue of Thein wild stories and padded statis- pork and molasses and perform a Journal and Guide relate harrible tics, published in newspapers and a part of his earnings to pay for his stories of the byrning and shooting pamphlet form and placed into the farm, his standard of living is called up of the homes of two colored hands of every white person in the low. Because a man is able to live families in different sections of state. The state legislature was economically and adjust nimself to TO COURT OF APPEAL that state, for no cause except race appealed to, coerced, and bull conditions is no indication of racial inferiority, even though it may be-

son's home with bullets and killing escape riddle their bodies with farmer of the South needs assistance Goodson.

It was not the hoodlum element that set fire to Joe Perry's home at Henderson, N. C., and cremated his wife and child.

It was the president of a great schol for Negroes in Virginia who said recently, "The Negro and whe populations of the South ha come up under the same traditis, and except as they have been durbed by politicians and degogues they have lived side by e in greatest harmony."

North Carolina has maintained a air record for lynch law since Councils by Burgess Waterman after 1898, when the state was swept by it had been rumored that a colored fam-the red shirt crusade for the disstreet, which turned out to be untrue.franchisement of the Negro. A However, this brought up the question. year or more ago, Clarence Poe, a young white man who has seen fit to commercialize race prejudice for the purposes of promoting his

newspaper and his political ambi-And, behind the dim Unknown. tions, began in his newspaper aStandeth God within the shadow. What the whites who favor rural vicious and relentless campaign for Keeping watch above His Own.

the crime of riddling Pink Good. torch and while the inmates try to of their masters in slavery days. bullets. Two men escaped with in elevating himself to a higher bullet wounds, the wife and child and more independent standard of are burned to death.

> home of another inoffensive Negro the inexorable law of retribution. farmer, killing the husband, and Ages ago it was proclaimed from then sneaked away in the darkness. Mount Sinai that the meek shall inwhile the Negro's wife knelt down herit the earth. Vanity, arrogance and kept vigil over his dead body and greed may flourish for a time but in the end right will prevail. until morning.

tion of the race question.

the South.

Right forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,

his desires the Negroes were villi- the same class. Because the Negro Two press reports published else-fied, slandered and misrepresented is able to live on corn bread and doozed but refused by a bare ma-tray a lack of culcivated ideals. He learned how to toil because he Almost before the legislature the heat of the sun and live upon democracy, property-rights and the learned humility, patience and per-Charles Morton, the real estate These murders cannot be charged constitution than any measure pro-severence because he had hard task dealer who sold Mr. Jackson theto the so-called hoodlum element posed in the legislature since masters. What the Negroes are to Mrs. Barnhill changed her wash day property he is now occupying, atof whites. The report from New- 1868," a white mob bursts into the day as laborers is due as much to in morals, in religion and in know-

living. But it is unfair, unjust Another mob fires a fusillade of and cowardly to accomplish this by high-powered steel bullets into the forcing down another class of citi-

In concluding his complaint, the This new outbreak of mob white tenant hints that if something violence may be attributed directly is not done to give the white to Clarence Poe's merciless agita- laborer better conditions and advantages "there is going to be a greater race conflict in this fair South-It was such agitation that start-land of ours than any in the history ed the Wilmington riot, the Atlan- of the world." But an appeal to viota riot and every other such race lence will not solve the problem. disturbance that has occurred in There is only one solution-equality of opportunity for both white and black. The white tenant can not rise if the colored tenant is held down. The black must be giver But that scaffold sways the future, an opportunity to rise, and as he

rises he will force the white higher entitled to all privileges and immuin the scale of economic advance nities of citizens in the several ment. There is already too much States. opinion in the South that the proper thing to do is to keep the Negre A resident of another State. who the end will be suicidal to the would not be subject to any such being deprived of both their liberty South. Her interests demand that legal discrimination as this ordiand property without due process of the black man be given education nance provides, else he would have law. We witnessed the spectacle of a and industrial opportunity just as a remedy in the Federal Courts. Un-body of God-fearing white people bemuch as her welfare demands that der the segregation ordinance in ef- ing subjected to every humiliation the whites be given education and fect in this city, a citizen may be de- in a court of law by persons with industrial opportunity. The ac- prived of the use of his property and "itching palms," who would have knowledgement of an adoption of also of his liberty by the mere ipse sold their own property just as the such a course means for the South dixit of a magistrate. In other words members of Immanuel Baptist a decrease of crime, an increase of a fundamental right can be nullified Church had done had the amount revenues, government upon a more and the liberty of a citizen endan-offered been on the same basis of economic basis, improved social gered by an irresponsible official. A conditions, contentment among heinous punishment as provided for citizenry.

white men of moderate means, who of ownership over his own property. own property in colored neighbor- roargue this question is to answer hoods, doing business therein and Legal quibbles will not do. they are denied the right to house This Richmond segregation or itheir families therein, being compell- nance endeavors and does as far as ed to do business in one section of it is possible for it to do, abrogate the city and live in another. On the a contract. Under its provisions, a other hand, colored families are per-colored person, better known as a mitted to live upstairs, where the citizen, cannot legally convey to a white man's family desires to be, white person property in a colored and the white man and his family neighborhood for the reason that a are down-stairs and both families, white person is not permitted to have save for sleeping, are living in the quiet and peaceable possession. Every same house and under the most sur-deed of bargain and sale contains prising conditions.

What is true of white people is port: true of colored ones. It is this absurdity that this legal luminary is The said party of the first part called upon to defend. Who believes covenants that he has the right to that a gentleman of his type has his he has done no act to encumber the heart in the task? The peculiar po-said land and that the grantee shall sition has caused a sensation in the have quiet possession of the said country and the promoters of race land, free from all encumbrances prejudice are now on the defensive part will execute such further assur-Hon. H. R. Pollard seems to be more ance of the said land as may interested in the opinions of Judges requisite. than he is in the Constitution. He seems to lose sight of the fact that the exercise of police powers can not possession to land or how can a white lawfully be elevated to the plane of man give a colored one quiet possesa constitutional provision to the ex-sion to land with a squad of policetent of nullifying a fundamental constitutional right.

To argue that it can be done is to indulge in an attempt at an absurdity, both in law and common-sense. The rights of residents of another state are also involved for Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States reads:

The citizens of each State shall be

ignorant and poor. This policy in purchases property in this State White and colored citizens are in lieu of the fine, a citizen may be sent to jail for living in his own house and for exercising the right bench in this city.

this provision or one of similar im-

convey the said land to grantee; that

How can a colored man give quiet officers pounding on the door at one time and Police Justice Wilbur J. enemies and those who despite Griggs going inside of the houses at use us. Let us pray for the w another so that he can determine on members of the Elks and the Ea a basis of color the number of citi- that God may touch their s zens or families residing therein? It hearts and cause the well_spring is not only a disgrace, but an out-sympathy to be moved in our rage and it is violative of every right half. O, the pity of it! of an American citizen.

Amendment V of the Constitution of the United States reads:

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

this decision will rank as one the most remarkable rulings delivered from the Police Co

He holds the individuals resp sible for the action of the Leigh M. E. Church. How can he do t By what scheme of reasoning he constitutionally criminally pu a few individuals for lawfully o ing the orders of the body? might fine the church, but in w way can they be made person responsible for obeying the order: a church in the absence of a sp fic injunction to the contrary? Honor, Judge D. C. Richardson, vacated the bench in cases of l importance than this and if we not mistaken did so in a segregat se that came before him.

Colored people, will do wel' he notice of this case. There i ringing or yielding up fu

The manly way is to ed, to face the every right guaranteea the Bill of Rights of . writing this artic. spirit. It is more in sor. anger that we discuss the at issue. God holds the destiny nations in his hands. Let e church in Richmond pray for

DIVICION OF DE

Segregation - 1915

"BOOKER WASHINGTON AS DICTATOR.

Elsewhere we reproduce an article from the pen of Mr. Clarence Poe: the article is entitled "Booker Washington as Dict tor."

is due to the fact that he believes, or acts as though he believed, it ministers, lawyers, doctors, business men, etc. A list that will number

There are agitators and legislators who have gained a bit of local ple with regard to the segregation question. notoriety by advocating, as a means of bolstering up white supremacy, that white and colored people should not live together in the to succeed? Or will they have two organizations, neither with the same city block. What they advocate, stated in blunt English, strength it must have to accomplish the desired end. badly paved streets for colored people.

good farming lands for white people and poor farming lands for

fact that the in mach between white and colored people in the South years to undo that which it has taken a similar length of time to do. far transcende Tving on the same street or on adjoining farms. The depend upon holdred people. Colored people look after them in sickness and in health, they cook their food, nurse and rear their children enactment

So much for the introduction of Mr. Poe to those of our readers who may not have known who he is. We have made the introduction as full as possible in order that all of our readers may better appreciate the article on Dr. Washington. This article is in no way intended as such, but it is, nevertheless, one of the best testimonials ever paid to Dr. Washington's unremitting efforts in the interest of He

Age. We are sure that from time to time he will see things in The Age which, though he may disagree with them, will do him good ing the Negro out of his present business district and quarters, he will help to break his narrow mental and spiritual limitations, and will of necessity better his conditions. In readjusting, he will give him a broader and higher view of life and humanity.

disposition not to work together a tendency on the part of leaders to will have put himself on record as a progressive citizen and as an rule or ruin an everybody-lead-and-nobody-follow spirit.

A great organization known as the National Association for the rights of the colored people in this country; they have a membership of the Parkway advocates segregationists? Not one. The leading ten thousand one-fourth of whom are white. They number among progressive citizens who favor the Parkway are on record as detheir official family great leaders in the realm of philanthropy and fi- cidedly against segregation. nance, men and women of national and international reputation. Its president is one of the greatest of this country's jurists, a man whose real estate speculators who, for ulterior purposes, are against the name means much even in the Supreme Court of the United States.

A branch of the organization has been working in St. Louis. They have been actively engaged in this city since September 1 in a militant

fight against residential segregation. They have opened headquarters THE OFTE at Pythian Temple, 3137 Pine Street. At this place a stenographer has been employed to send out letters and assist in the campaign for the education of the people and the collection of funds. She has sent out Perhaps all of our readers do not know who Clarence Poe is. 4,000 letters of appeal, and assisted in the distribution of 20,000 pieces Mr. Poellikes in North Carolina, and his chief claim to national fame of literature. She is now sending special letters to all of the white to be a crime for white men and black men to cultivate adjoining 5,000. This, that the truth might have a hearing among thinking peo-

Will the people of this city stand by one organization and help it

This disposition to pull apart and have factions is one of the worst But these advocates for city segregation are mere pikers com- aftermaths of slavery. The master taught his slave to be apprehensive pared to Mr. Foe, and their reputations are deservedly local while his of his fellows, to mistrust them, to dislike them—this, in order that is national. Mr. Poe comes to the rescue of the white race they might not get together and plot to overturn the plantation, or per-by advocating that white and colored people should not cultivate haps take charge of the state as they might have done, for in some adjoining farms. What he advocates, stated in blunt English means, states they were in the majority. It is nothing less than a tragedy that this thing has become a heritage that has cursed us for generations an What all these advocates of segregation seem to overlook is the will perhaps do so for generations to come. It will no doubt take 244

Will not the intelligent people of this city show themselves to be a very best white people in the South, in the close personal relations, unit for once in this great struggle in the history of our civilization? Let us lay down petty differences and personalities. They have no guard their family treasures and their family secrets; and there is place where great battles are to be fought and won. "A house divided abounding widence of still closer relationships. How then is against itself cannot stand." We must all fight together, or we will reasonable to expect to separate these people by mere ordinances of be segregated together as a result of personal animosities, a division of our forces, and ultimately defeated in our efforts.

> Kathryn M. Johnson, Field Agent, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. CONCERNING THE PARKWAY

What should be the Negro's attitude towards the Parkway? fuld unlessingly favor it. When can he officially express himself in the question? At the special election to be held June 8. Will the Pakway benefit the Negro? Yes. Why? Because, We are also glad to see from this article that Mr. Poe reads The first, It was beginned by the city of St. Louis. Second, because in forceprofit by experience. Third, property owners in the path of the A PLEA FOR UNITY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION proposed Parkway will be well paid for their property. And The andoing of the colored people of this country has been their fourth, should the plan be defeated at the June election, the Negro advocate of "The City Beautiful."

Does the Parkway mean segregation? Not at all. This is a Advancement of Colored People has been working and fighting for the political "bug-a-boo" designed to discourage the Negro vote. Are

Who are the leading segregationists? Certain politicians and

This is the whole situation in a nut shell.

ATTORNEY'S REPLY BRIEF. tay is a rule of civil conduct pre-sented by the supreme power of a Star commanding when power of a profitting what is wrong.—

We return thanks to Hon. H. R. Pollard, the very brilliant and able City Attorney for a copy of his able reply brief in the case of Mary S. Hopkins et als.. versus the City of Richmond now before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia on an appeal from the judgment of the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond. It would naturally seem that the first question to be discussed would be, What is the law? What does the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Virginia say about the rights of property? Can a minor privilege or exercise of power abrogate a constitutional right?

Mr. Pollard cites the judicial opinions rendered and quotes liberally from technical legal quibbles, but he does not in any part of the brief himself cite from the Constitution of the United States and the Bill cf Rights of Virginia. For this reason we are proceeding to quote from the Declaration of Independence, an instrument, written by Thomas Jefferson and to this day practically an epic in the legal archives of the nation. It says:

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

As Hon. H. R. Pollard as an official of the city, is sworn to recognize the civil and political equality of all men before the law and is a Virginian, "to the manor born." he will hardly question the citizenship of the colored men in this State. He virtually argues that a white man shall not do what he is lawfully entitled to do with his own property, that is, sell it to another citizen and that he shall not be permitted to purchase property in a certain section of the city and exercise the rights of ownership, absolute and complete in connection therewith.

To emphasize the fact, there are

population.

colored men citizens? The XIV this Mary S. Hopkins case. Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens make or enforce any law which ferable to any other. of the United States. No State shall shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United

have any such power. But we do not now.

y free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot by any compact,

What happiness or safety can a white or colored man obtain with police officers hammering on his door summoning him to the Police Hon. H. R. Polard, the very able rights and privileges. When a court Court and Police Justice Griggs ob- City Attorney, had a difficult task by its men ipse dixit nullifies a law

appraisement. We witnessed also the serving that a place should be set in trying to show the Supremeor suspends its operation it does summoning into a police court of appart for citizens of color, when Court of Appeals of Virginia that amore to cause a distrust of the jurespected colored attorney simply these same colored folks have raised City Council has the power by ord-diciary than any of the speeches of because he had purchased a house on two thirds of the white folks in this inance to disturb a right the anarchists or demagogues could Fifth Street and within a stone's State, who had any blood in them and to nulling a Constitutional pro-do. From citing extracts from the throw of the thickly settled colored worth raising? Oh, it is sickening! vision. He said: But it would be well to give another

Here it is:

man and man, trial by jury is pre-power, the right of the races to

diction the equal protection of the who sent a delegation to oppose the it is arbitrary, unreasonable or can be secured by the oppression encroachment of Negroes is prefer-oppressive, it will be denied. Nor and persecution of a fellow man. able to all others. Oh, the absurdity prove a negation of power by show-This seems to be plain enough for of it! We have always had a high ing wherein it may be abused. If the City of Richmond, the State of opinion of the Supreme Court of Ap-it be conceded, as we think the Virginia and the United States of peals of Virginia. The members of fact is, that the ultimate object of America. Certainly if a State has not that august tribunal have as a rule this legislation providing separate the power to do it, the city of Rich-been free from race prejudice and schools for the two races was to mond and Justice Griggs would not we are trusting this core with the separate the youth of each during mond and Justice Griggs would not we are trusting this case with them the most impressionable and least

responsible period of their lives find any quotations from the Con- Certainly if any of them are believ-and until ripened judgment and obstitution of the United States or the ers in the Holy Writ, the case will servation can have set them well Bill of Rights of Virginia. Some of be soon decided and if all of them in the safe ways of thinking, much these F. F. V. attorneys are slightly are acquainted with the Bill of the dangers of the shame and these F. F. V. attorneys are slightly are acquainted with the Bill of distress which errors of immaturi- Brooklyn Man Charges Neigh-'tenderfooted" on the Constitution Rights and the Constitution of Vir-ty might entail would be avoided." of the United States, but certainly ginia, Hon. H. R. Pollard will have If there is danger of conflict, and they should be willing to "stand on his brief for his pains. But we are of peril to the preservation of the all fours" when it comes to the Bill not through with that reply brief alpurity of the race, where there is of Rights of Virginia, especially together and shall reserve our fur-almost casual association in the ELECTRICITY AIDS GUARD when it was re-adopted by the un- ther comment for our next issue. Letschools and in the vehicles of pubconstitutional Constitutional Conven- the colored folks pray from thelic travel, how much greater must tion held in this State many years mountains to the sea, that God maybe this same danger where the reago. That instrument reads (See Ar- exercise His divine power and enable lation is fixed and permanent and man and one of the leaders of the Prosthe praying kind-hearted colored neighbors on the same block. folks to find friends among the white Coming now to a consideration of yesterday a sign in front of his home at

Of law there can be no less ac-gate the races in their residences, as a negro boarding house to get even knowledged than that her seat is hewe find that thus far there have with the builder of an apartment house bosom of God, her voice the harmonyappeared three reported cases on next door, who, he says, damaged his deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and property and pursuing and obtaining happiness and property. Hooker.

Dosom of God, her voice the harmonyappeared three Peported cases on hext door, who, he says, damaged his property. Lest the sign be torn down, he also charged it with an electric current powerful enough to "shake anybody who greatest as not exempted from her 19 Va. Law Reg. 427, and State touches it out of his shoes" and put a property. nower .- Hooker. THE QUESTION

5-1 9-15

not last forever and God's hand will Virginia. Article I, Section 11: The court took occasion in this yet be seen in the matter before the which Hon. H. R. Pollard did not see end. Are white men citizens? Are fit to encouch in his reply brief in sues on would be to justify any discuss this phase of the subject end. Are white men citizens? Are fit to encouch in his reply brief in type of freak legislation that might longer? City Attorney Pollard "Counsel resort to conjecture conbe proposed the court saying: cerning other legislation of this mond has erred grievously in his That no person shall be deprived character which they fear might action.

of his property without due process follow that now involved. It is The language of the Savior and of law and in control of the savior and the of law; and in controversies respect-suggested that the State might at the teachings of the Apostles and ing property and in suits between tempt to regulate under the same the constitutional declaration work together in the same fields or our

join in own laws, factories, or to mingle together at proclaiming the rights of all But the Richmond Segregation all. A sufficient present answer to men. The Golden Rule luminous this is that each proposed application the Heavens and known of all States; nor shall any State deprive Ordinance does not say so. It pro-tion of the power is to be determine men emphasizes the fact that no erty without due process of law; nor Griggs. the President of the Eagles, which it is sought to be applied. If

United States Supreme Court City

Attorney Pollard retreats to the

SPITE SIGN ON HOME

bor Damaged His Property -Seeks Revenge.

Edward S. Reiss, well known yachting pect Park West Civic Association, erected That all men are by nature equal- folks, who can be most friendly. the cases which have passed on the validity of ordinances which segrev. Darnell, 166 N. C. 300; S. C. 81 200 pound negro on guard with orders to keep bystanders at a respectful distance.

This opinion is of the "now you and made of steel throughout, carries see it, now you don't" variety. It the following message in letters fourteen is a mixture of public and private inches high:

> THIS BUILDING FOR RENT COLORED PEOPLE ONLY.

BOARDING HOUSE PREFERRED. INQUIRE HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG., NEW YORK, ROOM 414.

Cause of the Trouble.

The casus belli between Mr. Reiss and Walter Kraslow of the Kraslow Construction Company, 188 Montague street, is that when Mr. Kraslow was building the apartment house next door last January he obtained Mr. Reiss's permission to store his building materials on the latter's sidewalk and in his rear yard.

When the work was completed, Mr. Reiss asserts, he found his concrete sidewalk ripped up in eleven places, his stone curbing cracked and broken by heavy trucks, his back yard lawn covered with blobs of cement and paint ten inches across and his windows and walls smeared with paint that had been splashed across fifteen feet of space to his property. A ten foot fence in the rear of his home had also disappeared.

Mr. Reiss declares that he remonstrated with Mr. Kraslow, who promised to repair the damage. A few weeks ago he did so. Reiss continues, but instead of putting in a new sidewalk he laid patches of a different colored cement he replaced with one of rough boards covered with whitewash which the first rain removed; the blobs of cement and paint on the lawn and windows remained as souvenirs of the operations.

Bad blood arose between Kraslow and Mr. Reiss. One argument resulted in the builder having the yachtsman arrested for assault, and soon after Mr. Reiss had the builder arrested on the same charge. Then a compromise was effeeted. A contract was drawn up by which the builder agreed to make good all damages within thirty days. That was signed on June 27 and nothing has been done vet. Mr. Reiss declares. He threatened at the time to rent his house to colored tenants unless he got satisfaction, and the threat was ignored. Yesterday he took action and, besides the sign, he intends to build a fifteen foot spite fence between the two prop-

"I don't care what it costs me," stoutly maintained Mr. Reiss yesterday. "I've lost \$1,000 before and I can afford to lose it again. I'm not going to be flimflammed after I did a kindness, that's all. I've bought another residence at Ninth street and Prospect Park West and I'm going to occupy it shortly.

"That sign is going to stay up. I've already had a message from Mr. Kraslow offering to put a bond up to make all the repairs. I've got him on the

"I had that sign up at 6 o'clock this morning and I kept watch on it with a club in my hand until one of the biggest negroes I've got on the Reiss Company's contract at Sing Sing could come down. He won't take that sign down for anybody, not even for my wife. warned that there'd be a white cap brigade to-night to tear it down. That's why I hitched five electric light wires of 110 volts each onto it."

Mr. Reiss is treasurer of the Marine Wrecking Company and well known as a yachtsman. He was one of the owners of the old cup defender Columbia and recently presented the mast of that yacht as a flagpole for the Park Circle near his home.

At the offices of the Kraslow Construction Company it was said yesterday that nobody present cared what Mr. Reiss did and nobody was interested in the negro question.

SAINT LOUIS, THE FOURTH CITY.

S. Louis can only hope to remain the Fourth City by precept and example. Laws, of regulation, have welded a trong influence in building up the population of large cities. Adverse laws have been disasterous. If we recognize all peoples, with equal rights and special privileges to none, we promote a feeling of well come that induces immigration. St. Louis must emulate the examples of her larger sisters or her competitors will take her place. No city can be in the circle of the big four and admit to the world that she has within her confine a populous race of undesirables. Everyone is aware that there is a large element of undesirables in every large city; but to admit or claim that there are, in additionfifty thousand others who are not fit to live in the same district would be repulsive to the outsider. That is what segregation would do. It would not only retard the city's growth but decrease its population. St. Louis cannot overcome the laws of human nature, she can not grow, with segregation or any other discrimination in her laws. There is a certain degree of human kindness in everyone's heart. Public humiliation is distasteful and repulsive. St, Louis must strive to attract if she hopes to remain the The following article just issued in pamphlet form, by the fourth city.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. explains the segregation idea in a nutshell. We reprint it for the benefit of all liberty-loving citizens.

SEGREGATION AND ITS EVILS.

Residential Segregation, such as is proposed for the City of St. Louis, means the involuntary restriction of the rights of Negroes to own and occupy property where they may desire and are able. The proposed ordinance provides that Negroes shall not live in a block, the majority of whose residents are white people, and vice versa, and provides a penalty for its violation. The improved blocks of the city being already largely occupied by white people, Negroes would naturally be kept where they are. Let us see what would be the result.

THE GHETTO.

The neighborhoods in which Negroes reside in any appreciable numbers would be speedily given over to them, should the ordinance become a law. There is this exception, however: white men would still be able to conduct stores, saloons and other businesses in this ghetto, for the proposed law makes no provision whatever with regard to such places. Huddled together the streets in the ghetto would be permitted to get out of repair and it would be difficult to have them mended. Lighting would be poor, sanitation bad, police protection would lessen and general conditions would become intolerable because of neglect. It would be difficult indeed to arouse public sentiment sufficiently to change conditions because "only Negroes (would) live over there." Insurance rates would naturally be higher than in other sections of the city because of lack of police and fire protection and this would add to the rent Negroes would have to pay. Landlords would be slow to repair or decorate property because Negroes could live no where else. The district would speedily become congested, because Negroes increase like other human beings, and would thus endanger health as well as bring other evils.

RESTRICTIONS.

Being able to live only in the ghetto, Negroes would be charged exhorbitant prices when buying or renting property. It would be difficult to secure loans on the property because the holder of the notes would not be sure he would not have to dispose of his holdings at a loss in case the debtor defaulted in his payments; and because insurance would be hard to obtain or to collect in case

of loss by fire.

If a Negro who now owns property in a block where the majority of the people are white, should move out, he would be unable either to move back or to rent his property to another Negro. It would be an easy matter to prevent him from renting or selling his property to a white person save at a great loss. would be confiscation of his property. And this would be true of property which Negroes own in blocks where they might become the first residents, provided the majority of the people who moved in afterwards were white. Thus, no matter how hard a Negro might strive to take advantage of the growth and progress of the city to increase his values or to provide a comfortable home for his family in a decent and agreeable locality, he could never be certain that he would be permitted to reap the one or enjoy the other. Be sure progress never travels toward the ghetto. They are established to get something undesirable out of its way.

A STIGMA ON MANHOOD AND VIOLATION OF RIGHTS.

Set apart from the body politic like criminals, lunatics, those afflicted with contagious diseases, and prostitutes are, for no other reason than that of his color, the Negro would be stigmatized, degraded, disgraced, humiliated, and held in disgusting contempt. The community would naturally be led to look upon him as a being different from themselves and whose rights they need not respect. It would become indifferent to the injustices heaped upon him and he would become easy prey for the lawless and for all evil designers. 'Tis not far to see his property destroyed or taken without redress, his children denied opportunity, and his every right as an American citizen would be violated.

Separate cars, with little or no accomodation: separate parks and libraries and the restricted enjoyment of public benefits would speedily follow. Such a condition would work untold harm and

would be intolerable.

The argument that white people would also be restricted by the proposed ordinance breaks down for the reason that, having had hundreds of years the start of the Negro, they either occupy the best and most desirable property or have the means to get it: whereas, the Negro, if he make progress at all, must acquire what the white man already has. Might as well say a law that paupers shall not borrow from millionaires and vice versa is just. But the whole idea is un American, un-Christian and unconstitutional and should be sat upon by every liberty-loving citizen. No other argument is needed.

MUST BE DEFEATED.

30,000 names were attached to the innitiative petitions proposing the segregation ordinance. It is backed by the United Welfare Association, and that organization is working night and day to create enough sentiment against the Negro to assure its passage when it comes before the people to be voted upon. The Board of Aldermen will not pass it; but unless these efforts are off-set, the ordinance will pass. That election will be held in the near future. No means should be spared in fighting it. It will take effort and it will take money to do it. Will you do your part?

You, whose homes and loved ones are threatened, you who love liberty and fair play, will you DO IT? Will you defeat this nefatious measure and save a loyal and law-abiding people from humiliation and our fair city from disgrace? God grant that you may, and that your name may be legion.

COURT IN KENTUCKY.

New York, July 5, 1915.—The Segregation case against which the Kentucky Court of Appals recently decided unravorably by holding the WAS CARRIED UP TO THE HIGHEST court in Kentucky by the Louisville Branch of the National Association for the Myancement of Colored People co-operating with the National

case was in in Louisville, and a mass meeting was immediately called in Quinn Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Harvey, Pastor. At this meeting it was voted to carry the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the local branch immediately organized a Committee of One Hundred and more, under twenty-five captains, to raise part of the necessary funds.

The National Association has been encouraged by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the Grandfather laws invalid. It offered its aid to the colored men who brought the Grandfather Case from Maryland, and in the Oklahoma Case had through its President, Mr. Moorfield Storey filed a brief which was all that could be done since no argument was advanced. The Oklahoma Case was one between the United States on the one hand and certain registrars of voters on the other, arising from a attempt on the part of the Unital States Government to punish the defendants for complying with the povisions of the Oklahoma Amendment. The Government as party to the case was represented by its Solicitor General. The brief which he storey prepared was presented to the Court by his friend, Mr. Jackson M. Ralston, an eminent law er of Washington whose aplication ould not fail to command the respect of the Court. It is the intention of the National Association for the Advancement of certain registrars of voters on the

Association for the Advancement of Colored People to carry a succession of cases to the Supreme Court of the United States until it has succeeded in placing that Court on record on the race question before

the country.

SEGREGATION MIX-UP IN LOUISVILLE BLOCK

cial to THE NEW YORK AGE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The opinion f the Kentucky Court of Appeals holdif the Kentucky Court of Appeals holding the segregation law valid has caused an interesting question to come up in this city. A black therein the white residents were slightly in the majority a few weeks uso now has a slight Negro majority brought about by the moving out of a white family.

The question is, whether that house shall be rented to degroes, since they are in the majority in that block, or to whites, since white people last occupied the house. Attaches of the city attorney's office are of the opinion that the property may be rented to either white

or colors persons, but if rented to Negroes than it may not be ever rented Louisville Ordinance valid was in it-ated and carried up to the highest majority in that block. majority in that block.

A REMARKABLE SIGHT.

egregation in Richmond Presents Brief to en while a representative sent from the New York Office of the N. A. A. C. P. to investigate the Segregation accompanied by a police-office and nayor in his statement to the com-

decided that it was a white block, al-sue for or highest its adoption, I that the election called thereunder lighted by electricity. The furniture will though there were 21 colored famil-pledge myself to take the stump and the association.

The conference arose out of a proportion of the conference arose out of a proposition of the construction of the ciation against the actions of Revs.

The conference arose out of a proposition of the ciation against the actions of Revs.

The conference arose out of a proposition of the ciation against the actions of Revs.

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The conference arose out of a proposition of the ciation against the actions of Revs.

White race had been seen and were the services willing to go into court and help them families. Mr. Mitchell was fined Central Rickway would bring about Geo. E. Stevens, W. Sampson Brooks, without charge for their services.

Stock of the Colored residence of the services as the principal of the circles. The following had been seen and were construction of the circles of the committee at the election called thereunder lighted by electricity. The furniture will differences between certain ministers to vote on segregation ordinances be installed in a few days. The hospital that the election called thereunder lighted by electricity. The furniture will the toron the service of the construction or the circles and the association.

The conference arose out of a proposition or the service of the service of the service of the service of the construction of the circles and the association.

The conference arose out of a proposition or the circles and the association or the service of the service of the service of the construction of the circles and the association or the circles and the association or the service of the construction of the circles and the association or the circles and the as

MAYOR KIEL SAYS HE WOULD TAKE STUMP AGAINST IT-DECLARES HE WILL VETO ANY ORDINANCE FOR RACE EGREGATION-RAISED TO IN-PARKWAY PROJECT THROUGH COLORED SAYS IT WOULD BE UNCON-STITUTIONAL AND PERISH.

(St. Louis, Mo., May 13, 1915.)
Mayor Kiel, in a communication to the Citizens' Parkway Committee, put himself on record as being opposed to Negro segregation movement, in behalf of which initiative petitions are being circulated, with the purpose of having it voted on at the Parkway election.

The mayor in his statement, says he will veto a segregation ordinance if such a measure is passed while he is in office. The segregagation issue, he says, has been injected into the Parkway campaign as a bugaboo to induce Negro voters o oppose the Parkway.

Points Made by Mayor. Among the points made by the

he exact cost of the parkway andthe association.

N.A.A.C.P. Com mittee Disagree

torneys Burgess, Vaughn an Phillips Oppose Plan to Pa \$300 for Legal Service in Tes ing Segregation Leading Law yers Offer Service Gratis.

Declaring that they would not lend themselves to a movement which

accompanied by a police-office two will be lies were soing into the world belies were soing into the segregation of the segregation is sue has no spend money unnecessarily and which Memorial Church on, December 1, it and "The segregation of the segregation of the block was and in lact, should not have been brought up at for attorney fees, to go into court taken to look into the validity of white or colored. Rev. E. M. Mitch—his time, and, in lact, should not have been brought up at for attorney fees, to go into court taken to look into the validity of the services of some of the best law-ter of the city, with a view to attend the purchased the Immanuel Baptist "I will say not as I have already could be had writiout charge, mem. Attorneys Geo. L. Vaughn and colored the macture design of National Association for his Advance—matter and rendered an opinion to the chacture to the chacture to a feeches my the sub-committee at a meeting last through the sub-committee at a meeting last through the sub-committee at an entire provise one of the city will promptly day afternoon at St. Paul Church they stated that the initiative provisions of the chacture through the matter and rendered an opinion to the sub-committee at a meeting last through the sub-committee at a meeting last through the proposed to the matter and rendered an opinion to the sub-committee at a meeting last through the promptly day afternoon at St. Paul Church they stated that the initiative provisions of the charter were placed there hospital in a move ever of a conference on Tuesday was the principal speak that the initiative provisions of the charter were placed there hospital in sub-charter were placed there hospital through there were 21 colored famil-pledge myself that he he stumm and decided that it was a white block, al-sue for of the sub-committee at a meeting last through the provisions of the charter were placed there hospital through the provisions of the charter were placed there hospital through the provisions of the charter provisions of th

nake the assessments for the pay- The first conference was called at

is not a luxury. One of its chief four lawyers and one layman, was against the public school board of have an entrance on East Short street.

purposes is to solve our traffic four lawyers and one layman, was against the public school board of Mass meetings are to be held and over problems. The streets are the life instructed to interview the lawyer Roslyn, a suburb of this city, in three hundred young men and women

ter privately with the attorney and was first taken up by Rev. A. W. had decided to employ him. The Pierce in behalf of Mrs. Peters, meeting adjourned after continuing before the Commissioners of Edumeetings have all been meetings of the exclusionists. The matter was the sub-committee.

the sub-committee. The subsequent cation, who decided in favor of then taken to the courts with the results stated above.

families. Mr. Mitchell was fine Central Narkway would bring about Geo. E. Stevens, W. Sampson Brooks, without charge for their services. \$100.00 last Tuesday morning. Hea segregation movement are without B. F. Abbott and B. G. Shaw, who They also produced a copy of an promptly appealed the case to the foundation. If the parkway ordinates some weeks ago, in company with ance should be defeated, it would also produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, ance should be defeated, it would also produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and the each opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and the each opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and the produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and the produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and the produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and the produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow, and the produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow. The produced in the foundation. If the parkway ordinates are without B. F. Abbott and B. G. Shaw, who They also produced a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow. The produced in the foundation. If the parkway ordinates are the principal speaker. The following heads of secret organizations will take a opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow. The produced in the foundation opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow. The produced in the foundation opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow. The following heads of secret organizations will take a opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow. The following heads of secret organizations will take a copy of an opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow. The produced in the foundation opinion rendered by ex-city counsellow. The produced in the foundation opinion rendered this block now and the colored church and carry their point.

City of St. Louis to prevent them ing that the city had no authority to A. M.; Sam McDanald, Master of Lincoln and Leigh streets Feb. 7th. The finally adopted in St. Louis I am gation ordinances to a vote of the Immanuel Baptist Church has been confident it would never become ef-people on the theory that the courts. and Leigh streets Feb. 7th. The finally adopted in St. Louis 1 am gation ordinances to a vote of the Immanuel Baptist Church has been confident it would never become changed so to speak by the cutting sective. It would without doubt be would prevent the useless expending of two entrances on the Fifth St. side and apparently fronting the church in that direction. Just five hundred he ground that it violates the sovidal and promptly thrown out, on the congregation in order to appease the congregation in order to appease the Negro-hating contingent, among contingent contingent, among contingent, among contingent, among the Negro-hating contingent the white people.

St. LOUIS MAYOR AGAINS

The real question to be decided at months ago, and they had found that they ought to charge a fee or whether commissioners shall be ap-an injunction, based on that theory, whether commissioners shall be ap-an injunction, based on that theory, whether commissioners shall be ap-an injunction, based on that theory, whether commissioners shall be ap-an injunction, based on that theory, whether commissioners of the association for the Adaptive of the Association f SECREGATION AT AOSLYN The Lexington Star, of which Hardin Tolert is editor, is also pouring some het shots in the research to the start of segregation hot shots in the movement of segregation ment of the cost. If the cost is the Central Baptist Church and the cound to be excessive the city will matter was discussed pro and con, abandon the parkway plan.

"The parkway is a necessity and mittee, composed of five ministers, is not a luxury. One of its chief four lawyers and one layman, was against the public school board of the cost. If the cost is the Central Baptist Church and the New York, June 16.— It a prospectable people are patronizing the Ben Ali Theater, where they are not allowed to enter the front door, the white people is not a luxury. One of its chief four lawyers and one layman, was against the public school board of the cost. If the cost is the Central Baptist Church and the New York, June 16.— It a prospectable people are patronizing the Ben Ali Theater, where they are not allowed to enter the front door, the white people is not a luxury. One of its chief four lawyers and one layman, was against the public school board of the cost. If the cost is the Central Baptist Church and the New York, June 16.— It a prospectable people are patronizing the Ben Ali Theater, where they are not allowed to enter the front door, the white people is the Central Baptist Church and the new York, June 16.— It a prospectable people are patronizing the Ben Ali Theater, where they are not allowed to enter the front door, the white people are patronizing the Ben Ali Theater, where they are not allowed to enter the front door, the white people are patronizing the Ben Ali Theater, where they are not allowed to enter the front door, the white people are patronizing the Ben Ali Theater, where they are not allowed to enter the front door, the white people are patronizing the Ben Ali Theater, where they are not allowed to enter the first the property of the cost is the property of and Jimcrowism. Many of our said reof a city. Good streets and good who had been sent by the ministers the Kings Courty Stepreme Court, street connections build cities. above mentioned with reference to on May 25th, a writ was issued the Ade Meade Theater has a special the proposed grounds of action and yesterday combelling the school report. At the second conference, held at the Washington Metropolitan Church, the sub-committee made its report at a very stormy session. According to statements of legal members of the committee, the ministers asked them out of the confering the confering to move a disolution of the injunction granted should not the confering to the confering to the confering to the confering to move a disolution of the injunction granted should not the confering to the confering to the confering to move a disolution of the injunction granted should not the confering to the con ence and held a private caucus with the injunction granted should not the the attorney in question. After much be made per anotation.

The matter has been hanging the face pride. Drs. J. E. Spark of race pride. The face pr the ministers had discussed the mat- fire since 1913, when the matter a live wire for the G. O. P. delegate-at

Segregation - 1915

SOME THOUGHTS ON SEGREGATION

If they segregate the Negro, why not segregate the Italian, the same race of people, that their white Alabama making a speech against it— 'Times' of the ease with which Ne-Pole, and all the other races? They are not even American. We are.

Why not segregate the Italian, the same race of people, that their white Alabama making a speech against it— Times" of the ease with which New York Age gave groes can get farms anywhere in the vashington for the result, white South, declaring that some one of the ease with which New York Age gave groes can get farms anywhere in the vashington for the result, white South, declaring that some and added and added to vashington to donnect the influence of their own race and blood. He says: like ourselves. Because they are not prejudiced against these races and they are prejudiced against us. But is prejudice a just or legal cause?

If they should attempt to segregate any other race, what would be the happen? That race would go together in the splendid unity they all tally tounded early today in a hatmanifest on occasion and sue a mighty and concerted protest They might even resist the attempt by force of arms. Then shall we Perry, a Negro, ten miles from swallow an insult without a protest or be branded without resistance this place, and wounded Perry and

If this segregation movement originated with the real-estate spec his brother. The dead are Perry's wife and child. ulators and is designed wholly and only to protect certain private in According to the meagre story terests, have they any right, under the charter or constitution, totald in the report to Sheriff Royfurther their ends by the use of public monies? As tax-payers, are Perry's home and then fired severwe going to stand idly by and see the treasury, our treasury, drawral shots. Perry and his brother upon to pay the costs of lawless, prejudiced speculators in furthering Both were seriously wounded. their own game?

Man is a gregarious animal; he prefers to live in rare groups. Bu he refuses to be forced to live in such groups. Left to ourselves, withe woman and child were cremated naturally gravitate towards Negro communities. Generally speak in the burning house. Sheriff Roying, like all other races, we segregate ourselves. But shall we letgone to the scene. the other fellow proscribe our bounds and set our limits, whether According to the story of Joe we will or no?

These are thoughts worth considering. Now let the Negro man-dition from their wounds, a white hood and womanhood of St. Louis assert itself, attending the antisegregation mass meetings being held from time to time. Speaksene into the room together with and act! Get together! United we stand, but divided we fall. These politicians can fool some

JUST WANT TO KNOW.

lived long enough to know them. There is more deception how than We would like to know what has there was during the time of CHRIST. become of that annex Brother A. L. Everybody seems to be after the "al-Vonderlehe and his Negro-hating mighty dollar" and they do not care associates were advocating for the how they get it. Colored people colored people, when they were press_ permit themselves to be divided by ing that segregation ordinance to a these amusing and impotent propopassage in the City Council. We sitions, and this is done on account of would like to know also what has the vanity of some people, who seem

people, but hardly those who have

become of the park for colored people to be anxious to pose in the role of that was to be established in Jackson leaders. Ward, at a cost of approximately fifty Leadership is a natural attribute mouse".

thousand dollars. When a large pro_ and it is seldom acquired. When men portion of the colored folks called attempt to lead too large a body of their hand and asked for the park, people, they become ridiculous in the there was a "rumbling in Zion." The eyes of the populace, whereas, if they mountain labored and brought forth would limit their leadership to their ability to control, they would sooner

attract attention. But we did not cently the United States Senate incluintend to discuss this phase of the ded in its immigration bill a section to prohibit more Negroes from coming to subject. What we want to know is the United States, but Booker Wash-"What has become of that annex for ington and others got busy and the colored folks and that park for the proposition, Representative Burnett of

groes, a woman and a child tle perween unidentified persons who set to the home of Joe

ster here, the assailants set fire to seized rifles and returned the fire. The report did not say whether

there was any clue to the identity of the assailants. The bodies of ster and a posse of deputies have

Perry and his brother John, who were brought here in a critical conman pushed open the door of the house and threw a quantity of keroa blazing torch. The occupants immediately attempted to rush from the house, but were met by a fusillade which killed Mrs. Perry all the ancient traditions of freedom and her child and wounded the two to which America is dedicated and

TESTING SEGRATION LAW

Louisville, Ky , August 12.—The brand of the National Assowhile among the restless equalitythe validity of the local segregation seeking Negroes of the Negroes get

BOOKER WASHINGTON AS DICTATOR.

here's a very homely but very expresive country phrase about the man imagines himself greater than he really is-that he is "a little too big for his breeches." It seems sometimes as if this disease were afflicting our famous Tuskegee Negro educator. Re-

House of Representatives defeated the

of Dr. Booker T. Washington with the street dataset by the Representa-

tive from Alabama."

This Wieged triumph in making the Congress of the Nation reverse itself seems to have turned Washington's the South and West also.

Negroes to join together in every town his new "aggressive policy" a little too "and adopt in advance such measures strong for some of the people he has as will prevent the production of the heretofore managed to keep lines up photoplay, 'The Birth of a Nation,' in behind him. any community, North or South."

In other words, Booker Washington proposes that Negroes everywhere shall get together and dictate to the white people everywhere as to what they may or may not see in their own places of amusement-because, forsooth, they play presents the point of view of the white South. It doesn't matter that the whole North and West from the days of "Uncle Tom's Cabin' until now have had play after play book after book, speaker after speaker presenting the anti-Southern point view and no Southerner thinks of trying to stop them. But as soon as an effective pro-Southern play is ready to show the people the other side of the question, then the Negro-equality societies of the North and their allies in the South proposes to violate "adopt in advance such measures as will prevent the production."

Going Just a Little Bit too Far.

Booker Washington is reckoned the wisest leader his race ever had. And he is certainly shrewd. Among South-Colored red to has raised over shout political and social privileges about political and social privileges

land and property and education, the social and political rights will come all right of themselves. As the New By Clarence E. Poe of North Carolina, York Age reports him as saying to New York City Negroes on May 16:

"As a race we are entitled to a place in society and politics, and these rights will come quicker if we work together."

Everywhere he tells the Negroes to buy land, buy land."

'The great need is to get away from the condition of being subject to another man's authority and get a foothold in some enterprise which will spell independence."

And he boasts in the New York

"In certain sections of the South white land owners as well as colored land owners offer premiums to secure colored families to live on their own land.'

We repeat that Booker Washington head, or his latest performance is to is a shrewd leader. He has managed propose to dictate to white people most skilfully to present one side of North and South, as to what they shall the picture to the white people and or shall not see at their own places the other to the Negroes. But he may amusement and recreation. For go too far with his new program anweeks now a wonderful moving nounced a year ago when he declared play, "The Birth of a Nation," that it is time for Negroes to "get off has been on exhibition in New York of the defensive" and "begin to in-and other places, a play produced at augurate everywhere an aggressive and enormous expense, showing Northern constructive progressive policy." When audiences the Southern point of view he begins to glory in the failure of as to war and reconstruction. The the Southern whites to stick together, plan has been to send the play over suggesting that Negroes in some sections get land easier than whites, and In this situation the Alabama Negrobegins to propose that Negroes shall has just sent all the Negro newspapers dictate to white people as to what kind of the country a circular letter urging of plays they shall see, he may find

> Debating Segregation Total a seisent of se Southern white college The Journal and conserbed received the colowing

"Will you please send me some of the clippings from your paper on the segregation of the races? As I understand it you have been enswering the segregation proposition as advocated by some people of this state, and in view of the fact that our society has a debate on the question I shall be pleased to receive any information you may be able to give on this subject."

That is exactly and precisely what we want our young white men of the South to do-get the facts about segregation, when they have assembled the facts and have analysed them; when they have studied both sides of the question with an open mind, we will be willing to rest our case with them.

WILL APPEAL KENTUCKY SEGREGATION DECISION

Louis ide K. K. dan 29 The ord people of Kentucky wil app

Branch City Council last night, when City Councilman Harry S. Cummings of the Seventeenth ward introduced ordinances to repeal the two segregation measures now on the books.

The laws are entitled "An ordi- M. H. Lichliter, one of the nance to prevent conflict and ill-feeling between white and Colored races ions requiring the use of separate blocks for residences by white and Colored people, respectively." The respective measures were signed on September 25, 1913, and November 8. 1913, and are similar, except that the latter has a provision for schools and churches.

It was agreed upon at the Colored Health Conference held last week at street and Druid Hill avenue, that segregation tends to unhealthful conditions, and it was due to the action taken at the conference that Councilman Cummings introduced the ordinances yesterday. In his statement of explanation he said in part:

The health conference was held under the auspices of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and was assisted by such an eminent physician as Dr. Wm. H. Welch. It received the official sanction of Governor Goldsborough and Mayor Preston and commanded such widespread interest among my own people that it is cauculated to do great good towards the betterment of health conditions in our city; provided the infor-mation given and the advice offered are put into practical operation.

If it finds itself unable to give sufficient financial assistance to relieve conditions surely no excuse can be given for not passing suitable laws which will help matters and repealing existing laws which admittedly have a tendency to interfere with the fundamental conditions which make for health. Neither prejudice, passion, politics or any other consideration should be tantamount to the community's health, under the present conditions, in the present temper of the public mind.—Baltimore Ameri-

USE SEGREGATION AS A BUSINESS HELP

BARTIMORE, Md. Jane 2.—"If the white people want segregation, then make the nost of it in a chsiness way" asserted Or. Ernest Lyon before the meeting of

Freedition's Air Society, Rev. Dr. SEGREGATION AUTHORIZED FOR nem white ministers of the city in Baltimore city, and to preserve the public peace and promote general welfare by making reasonable provistoward the race. ward the race.
Dr. Lichliter said that segrega-

tion was wrong, as it only indicated the whim of some whites, and paid not the slightest attention to the needs, desires and rights of the colored people.

He said that race antagonisms are due to race prejudice. The racial integrity as the whites. After praising the work Henry O. plauded.

Dr. J. O. Spencer, president of cities and towns.

students dancing together one after-noon each week. Mrs. Young learned that all of the members of the delegation who favored the segregation, sent their children to private schools or had no children at all. She had an idea that the way to the social uplift of the colored students was through intellectual uplift. Mrs. through intellectual uplift. Mrs. Young held a consultation with Miss Smith and decided that white and col-ored students shall mingle hereafter

by the Kentucky Court of Appeals in Convention last Friday he Maryland Sate Bastist Missionary favor of the race neighborhood segrence of the race of the race of the race of the race of the vocunt of the vocunt of the vocunt of the vocunt of the race of the vocunt of the vocunt of the race of the race of the race of the vocunt of the vocunt of the race of the race of the race of the race of the vocunt of the vocunt of the race of the race of the race of the vocunt of the race of the race of the vocunt of the vocunt of the race of the race of the race of the vocunt of the vocunt of the race of the race of the race of the vocunt of the vocunt of the race of the race of the white man can talk on equal terms. I have been visiting the schools in which we have large numbers of Vegro children and I find an intirely In a strring address before the different attitude than when I was first Baltimore M. E. Conference. Months of the children are more alert, more index, at the aphiversary of the

LEGISLATURE OF FIRST STATE AGAINST THE REPUBLIC GIVES BIRTH-NEED OF A TRUE OB-SERVANCE OF 50TH ANNIVER-SARY NEEDED AS ADVOCATED BY EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

fender, Trimmonsville, S. C. May 1915.)

The Legislature of South Carolina the spirit of human brotherhood. enact such ordinances for the spirit of human brotherhood. enact such ordinances for the spirit of human brotherhood. His remarks were generously ap- gation of the races as may seem best only to visit but maintain houses to the legislative bodies of such

It was unnecessary legislation; it dents.

South generally are fools if they dogegregation laws. not get together and fight through For these segregation laws enevery court all hostile racial legis- For these segregation laws en-lation. We have for several years courage disease, immorality, ecowarned them to prepare for the fight nomic stagnation, in that they are

gation law with any sort of justice in it would be by the mutual agreement of all part of convented. But the Negro has nothing to do with these engregation laws. His convenience and wishes are in in RESIDENCE BY SOUTH CAROLINA any way consulted. He is the foot ball of real estate speculators and cheap politicians. It serregation Rev. W. A. Creditt Willing to Ret TO RAISE FLAG OF REBELLION was by the consent of all who are linquish Claim on Dwelling. governed by it, there might be no Residents in the vicinity of Fifty POWER TO CITIES AND TOWNS difficulty. If the Negro were given eighth and Chestnut streets, alarmed by TO MAKE IT A CRIME FOR COLORED AMERICANS TO EVEN
LIVE BESIDE OTHER AMERICANS OF NATIVE OR FOREIGN
against his will and interest, it take possession of No. 5816 Chestnut
Street, a property he recently nurchased might be different.

signed to stop Negro progress, that he would relinquish his claim upon the house if the deposit he paid be re-They affect only the progressive turned. Negro, he said, is as jealous of his (Pee Dee Watchman and The De- Negro. who is trying to better his condition. They do not segregate the invasion of colored people that a the races for they permit an igno-meeting would be held this evening for Tanner, the artist, and other colored men of note, he made a plea for a law authorizing cities and towns to and a vicious storekeeper to live a place was not disclosed. of immorality among Negro resi-

Dr. J. O. Spencer, president of Morgan College, who presided, also made a plea for fair treatment of the race.

The Jubilee Club of Morgan College rendered music.
Freeman Bureau, 3000 South State St. Phone, Douglass 8058, a comatic freeman Bureau, 3000 South State St. Phone, Douglass 8058, a comatic for the South are until to state of the south are until to be stated the south are until to be stated to the south are until to be stated the south are until to be stated the south are until to be stated to the south are until to be stated to south are until to be stated the south are until to be stated to south are stated to south are the decent sanitary completed to south are stated to south are the south are connections, so he may have a state where there are swere connections, so he may have a state where there are lights, so that thus, a flush to liet and other the south are stated to be white? or the stated of the south are stated to so white south are stated to south are sta ever increasing efforts to humiliate lights, police protection, and so was fined \$100 and costs for moving and degrade them and to hinder their sorth they would do much more and degrade them and to hinder their advancement the Negroes of Southforth, they would do much more into a house on Fifth street. He especially and of thethan they are now doing by passing immediately noted an appeal, which

designed to stop the progess of the

were somewhat reassured by a state Again segregation laws are de-ment made yesterday by Dr. Creditt.

> It was announced by the leaders in e neighborhood movement to oppose

SEGREGATION EFFECTIVE

Richarond, Va. February

is yet to be heard.

Degregation - 1915

THAT SEGREGATION CASE.

The Rechner Plant Plant Attorney Alfred E. Cohen's Please Constitutional Provisions Violated of The Rights of a Citizen.

(Continued from last week). ing the police power to enact laws a virgin square white or colored her of a violation of an Ordinance

port, 98 Ill. 314; In re Jacobs, 98 accomplished automatic segregation "City of Richmond, to-wit: N. Y. 109; State v. Goodwill, 10 S. takes place under the terms of the Mass. 315.

THE ORDINANCE IS VOID BE-CAUSE IT DELEGATES TO A SENtute is not what has been done, but 9:30 o'clock A. M., to show cause, RACE THE RIGHT TO LEGISLATE visions."

A VIRGIN SQUARE WHITE OR City of COORED AD LIBITUM.

no residence, any house or other them guilty and imposing fines. building intended to be used as a residence, without declaring in his application for a permit, whether the house or building so to be construct. ed is designed to be occupied by white or colored people * * *"

"The municipality may commit to certain officers the performance of

power to make law."

color thereof white or colored, to the reversed. Building Inspector, thereby destroy. ing the right of the other lot owners who are of a different race from Received October 13, 1914. using their own lots for residence purposes.

City Ordinance void because it dele-1914.

gated the power to two_thirds of the property owners in a square to e3-STATE OF VIRGINIA: tablish a building line without the

consent of the other third.

U. S. 137. On squares which are already oc.day of September, 1914.

that have not been built upon.

City under the pretense of exercis- individual of the power to legislate lice Justice of said City, convicting not necessary for the preservation when exercised is not an automatic of said City as set forth in the Sumoff the health, and safety of the comsegregation of the races, but it is in mons issued against her by the munity, that will be oppressive and its inception the setting aside of a said Police Justice, which Summons burdensome upon the citizen.

The lock W. R. W. R. Co. V. Lock Toledo W. & W. R. Co. v. Jack square or squares for white or col- ing to-wit: sonville, 67 Ill. 40; King v. Daven-ored residences. After this has been E. R. 286; Watertown v. Mayo 109 Ordinance, but there is no power in the City to set aside a separate dis Buchanan St., to appear before me trict to either or both races in the or some other Justice of the Peace first instance.

Laundry, 111 Va. 758.

Section 3rd of the Ordinance pro-Hustings Court of the City of Rich- entitled an Ordinance to secure for vides: "That no person shall con-mond erred in overruling the motion white and colored, respectively, the struct or locate on any block or of your petitioners to quash the separate location of residences for square on which there is at the time summonses against them and finding each race.

Respectfully submittel, MARY S. HOPKINS, AMEDEO TONI, By J. R. POLLARD, ALFRED E. COHEN. Their Attorneys. (Seal)

We, J. R. Pollard and Alfred E. mere ministerial functions or judic-Cohen, attorneys practicing in the Judgment of the said Police Justice; ial functions in the enforcement of Supreme Court of Appeals of Virits laws, but it cannot delegate the sinia do certify that, in our opinion, City of Richmond. there is error in the judgment of the Branon on XIV. Amendment, p. Hustings Court of the City of Rich-It is in the power of the owner of coregoing petition of Mary S. Hopa City lot in a virgin square to sig-kins and Amedeo Toni, for which within set forth, against the said nify his intention, of impressing the the same should be reviewed and

J. R. POLLARD, ALFRED E. COHEN.

R. H. C.

The Supreme Court of the United Writ of error and supersedeas page 2 States has recently held a Richmondawarded. Bond, \$100.00. Nov. 6,

City of Richmond, to-wit:

Court of the said City, on the 18th in case the same shall be affirmed,

to_wit: On the 3rd day of October, the next term of the Hustings Court.

automatic, but not so with squares 1911. Many Hopkins filed in the (Continued from last week). that have not been built upon. Clerk's Office of said Court her ap-

To any Police Officer of said City: Summon Mary Hopkins, No. 608 of said City, at the Police Justice's In re Lee Sing, 43 Fed. R. p. 359. Court, in the City Hall, on the 8th "The test of the validity of a stat-day of September, 1911, at the hour GLE INDIVIDUAL OF EITHER what may be done under its pro- if any she can, why a fine of One Hundred nor more than \$200 dol-City of Richmond v. Model Steam lars should not be imposed on her for violation of section 2 of an Or-We submit in conclusion, that the dinnace approved April 19th, 1911,

And be you then there to certify what you have done in the execution thereof.

Given under my hand and seal in said City this 8th day of Sept., 1911. JOHN J. CRUTCHFIELD, Police Justice."

The following is a copy of the

Friday, Sept. 8th, 1911. I, John J. Crutchfield, Police Jus-Mary Hopkins, I adjudge her, the said Mary Hopkins, guilty of the violation of said Ordinance, and imposed upon her a fine of One hunhundred dollars and cost

and gave judgment accordingly, and the said Mary Hopkins having prayed an appeal from my said judgment, and said Mary Hopkins having prayed an appeal from my said judgment, and having teendered as her surety J. A. Lewis, who thereupon undertook Pleas at the Courthouse of the City as such surety, for the payment of Eubank v. City of Richmond, 22d of Richmond, before the Hustings said fine and all costs and damages an appeal from my judgment is cupied, the operation of the law is Be it remembered, that heretofore, granted the said Mary Hopkins to

Given under my hand this day of Sept., 1911.

JNO J. CRUTCHFIELD Police Justice."

And on the 7th day of July, 1913. Amedeo Toni filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court his appeal from the judgment of the Police Justice of said City, convicting him of a violation of an Ordinance of said City as set forth in the Summons is- to quash the Summonses herein, and sued against him by the said Police Justice, which Summons is in the

"City of Richmond, to-wit:

on the 12th day of June, 1913, at each, and the costs of prosecution; the hour of 9:30 o'clock, A. M., to To which action of the Court in show cause, if any he can, why a fine overruling said motion and render_ of One hundred dollars should not ing judgment against the defendbe imposed on him for violation of ants, the said defendants by their Ordinance of said City for violating Attorneys excepted, and they are althe Segregation Ordinance.

what you have done in the execu- of Exception to this judgment.

tion thereof.

(Seal)

judgment of the said Police Justice. ment aforesaid.

day tried by me for the offense Court and made a part of the Reccharged on the within Warrant, and ord of this case: upon such trial, he, the said Amedeo Toni was duly convicted by me of 'Virginia: violating the Segregation Ordinance In the Hustings Court of the City and sentenced by me to pay a fine of Richmond. of \$100.00, from which he, the said Amedeo Toni, appeals.

Given under by hand this 12th day of June, 1913.

JNO. J. CRUTCHFIELD. Police Justice."

And at another day, to-wit: At a Hustings Court held for the said City at the Courthouse, on the 12th day of December, 1913, came the City of Richmond by George Wayne Anderson, Assistant City Attorney, as well as the defendants by J. R. Pollard and Alfred E. Cohen, their Attorneys, and the defendants by their Attorneys moved the Court to quash the Summons issued against them by the Police Justice is unconstitutional, null and void; and time is allowed counsel for the City of Richmond and for the defendants until the 15th day of January, 1914. to prepare and file an agreed statement of facts and their briefs.

And thereupon the further consideration of these cases were con-

And now at this day, to-wit: At a like Hustings Court, continued by adjournment and held for the said City at the courthouse, on the 18th day of September, 1914, (being the same day and year first hereinbe-fore written) came again the parties by counsel, and thereupon these cases which were argued and submitted on December 12th 1913 came on to be heard again upon the motion upon the evidence heretofore heard.

On consideration whereof, it is words and figures following, to-wit: now ordered that the said motion in writing to quash the said Summonses for the reason stated therein, To any Police Officer of said City: be overruled, and that the judgment of the Police Court of the City of Summon Amedeo Toni to appear Richmond be affirmed, and that the before me or some other Justice of City of Richmond recover against the Peace of said City, at the Po- the said Mary Hopkins and Amedeo lice Justice's Court, in the City Hall, Toni a fine of One hundred dollars

lowed thirty days from this day in And be you then there to certify which to prepare and file their Bills

The execution of this judgment, Given under my hand and seal in however, at the request of the desaid City, this 12th day of June, fendants by their Attorneys, is suspended for a period of sixty (60) J. J. CRUTCHFIELD, days from this day in order to allow Police Justice. 'them to apply to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia for a writ of The following is a copy of the error and supersedeas to the judg--

The following is a copy of the "In Police Justice's Court defendant's (Mary Hopkins) Bill of of the City of Richmond. Exception which was filed on the June 12th, 1913. 28th day of September, 1914, and The said Amedeo Toni was this received, signed and sealed by the

City of Richmond

Mary Hopkins.

Defendant's Bill of Exception. Be it remembered that on the trial of this case, the defendant by her Attorneys moved the Court to quash the Summons against her upon the

grounds following, viz: First: Because the City of Rich-

mond was without authority under the Constitution and statute laws of Virginia to enact the Ordinance, for the alleged violation of which the defendant was upon her trial.

Second: Because the Ordinance of the City of Richmond in question is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and especially to the XIV Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that it so operates on the person of the defendant as to deprive her of her liberty without due process of law. as well as upon her property as to deprive her of its beneficial use and

enjoyment without due process of 1911, and ever since then, there way repugnant to, and did not vio one or more of the provisions of this penings, as not only have the 1000 law.

were and are more houses on Second late any of the said provisions of ordinance, shall be liable to a fine and 1100 blocks of Carrollton av. Third: Because it is repugnant to Street aforesaid occupied as resi-the said Amendment to the Consti of not less than one hundred nor enue been populated by the same

the XIV Amendment to the Constitution of the more than two hundred dollars retution of the United States in that white people.

arising upon the facts tained, and the Court

and figures as follow's Virginia: In the Hustings Co

the case agreed, which

City of Richmond ary Hopkins.

of Richmond:

of Richmond To-

cupy a residence by devise, descent, month of September, 1911, and for is accordingly done.

Tract, thereby impairing the obligation of the defendant's contract; and fined \$100.00 in the Police Court of the city of Richmond, by the Police not guilty of any offense punishable by law, whereupon, after the defendant and had pleaded not guilty to the charge contained in the said ordinance was and is uncons, the plaintiff and the defendant was and is untoby their respective coursel sub the said ordinance was and is uncons, the plaintiff and the defendant to the Constitution of the said ordinance was and is uncons, the plaintiff and the defendance was and is uncons, the plaintiff and the defendance was and is uncons, the plaintiff and the defendance was and is unconstitution of the said ordinance was and is unconstitution or the defendant seal ordinance was and is unconstitution.

The following is a copy of the ordinance as aforesaid, her plea that the Bill of Exception file and the Attorney most of the Assistant City Attorney most of the defendant and the Attorney for the de ant by their respective counsel sub pugnant to the Constitution of the mitted to the court for its decision United States and Amendments upon a case agreed in writing and thereto, the treaties made in pur. signed by them, all questions of la suance thereof and the Acts of Congress, as well as of the Constitution of the State of Virginia and the laws people respectively the separate lothereof, being rejected by the said cation of residences for each race. Police Justice, and she thereupon appealed to the Hustings Court of Be it ordained by the Council of the

\$100 in the Police Court of the City people than are occupied by residence day of October, 1914. offense he was convicted and fined are occupied as residences by colored the City of Richmond. on the 12th day of June, 1913, for violating the said ordinance as any colored person to occupy as a dinance was and is unconstitutional tain as a place of public assembly, and void because repugnant to the any house upon any street or alley the Acts of Congress, as well as of the Constitution of the State of Virginia and the laws thereof being upon the invalidity of the said ordinance as aforesaid.

ants owned the houses in which they established their residencs or which they occupied as residences as afore said or any part of said houses at the time of or at any time prior to or subsequent to the ordination of

the said ordinance on April 29th,

uinance,1911, as aforesaid. J. R. POLLARD, p. d. Toni, a person of the white ALFRED E. COHEN, p. d. .e, established and occupied as a residence a flat above his store, NoGEO. WAYNE ANDERSON, Assistant City Atty.

532 North Second Street, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, that said store had been occupied by a And the Court having taken time person of the white people prior toto consider, overruled the said the ordination of the said ordinance; motion of the said defendant to that the said flat is located on 2nd quash the said Summons against Street between two adjacent streets, her upon the grounds aforesaid, and and that on the 29th day of April, ruled that the said Ordinance was a valid ordinance and was not in any

United States and of the State of coverable before the Police Justice blocks on Riggs avenue and Carey it denies to the defendant the equal It is further agreed that the said Virginia, and entered judgment of this City of Richmond, and, in street.

Protection of the laws.

Fourth: Because it is repugnant shall be and the same is hereby \$100.00; to which action and judg such person may, in addition thereto to Article I, Sec. 10 of the Constitution of the United States in that it Facts as if incorporated herein.

United States and of the State of coverable before the Fonds, and is street.

Virginia, and entered judgment of this City of Richmond, and, in street.

This places the white school in a colored neighborhood. Only a few be confined in the City Jail not blocks away many changes in the character of the residents have one character of the residents have one fails to provide protection to the defendant who had a right to oc_ed into said residence, No. 1200 she prayed might be signed, sealed 6. This ordinance shall be in curred. This is especially true cupy a residence by devise, descent, Buchanan Street, aforesaid in the and made a part of the record, which force from its passage. It is agreed around Lafayette Sqaure, where purchase, lease or other valid con month of September, 1911, and for is accordingly done.

(Approved April 19, 1911.)

2. That it shall be unlawful for aforesaid, his plea that the said or- residence or to establish and main-Constitution of the United States between two adjacent streets on and Amendments thereto, the trea- which a greater number of houses ties made in pursuance thereof, and are occupied as residences by white paid by defendant's attorney. people than are occupied as residences by colored people.

rejected by the said Police Justice, or locate on any block or square on and he thereupon appealed to the which there is at that time no resi-Hustings Court of the City of Rich- dence, any house or other building mond, and is relying for his defense intended to be used as a residence, without declaring in his application And that neither of the defend house or building so to be construct. Riggs avenues, builty for colored ed is designed to be occupied by pupils ove 25 years and on the suilding Inspector of the City of Richmond shall not issue any permit in such case unless the applicant complies with the provisions of this section.

The school was the first one to have a colored faculty and the growing colored propulation seems.

4. That nothing in this ordinance caused it to be overcrowded. which they are so employed.

5. Every person either by himself

Teste: To secure for white and colored Clerk of the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond.

> Commonwealth of Virginia, City of Richmond, towit:

residence or to establish and main mond, Virginia, do hereby certify him his rights, it is a fight and no That the said Amedeo Toni moved tain as a place of public assembly, that notice of the application for a frolic. Colored folks do like the into the said residence, No. 532 N. any house upon any street or alley transcript of the foregoing Record white folks have done. They got on Second Street aforesaid, in the between two or street or alley transcript of the Attendance of the Attendance of the said residence. Second Street aforesaid, in the between two adjacent streets on was duly given by the Attorneys for the pinnacle by so doing and we are month of June, 1913, and for said which a greater number of houses the defendant to the Attorney for aiming for the same goal.

Given under my hand this 12th UPHOLDS SEGREGATION LAN

WALTER CHRISTIAN

Clerk of the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, Va.

A Copy—Teste:

H. STEWART JONES. C. C. 3. That no person shall construct NEGROPHOBES RAISE COLOR **OUESTION IN SCHOOL BOARD**

School No. 39, Carrollton and Fifth and Leigh streets. Com

growing colored population soon shall affect the location of residences present Carey Street school was made previous to the approval of built to accompodate the large this ordinance, and nothing hereived enrollment and the putal's transfershall be so construed as to preven and the putal's transfershall be so construed as the putal's transfersha the occupation of residences by red there. Leading colored resi-white or colored servants or em-dents then petitioned the School ployes, on the square or block on Board to retain the old building to accommodate the napidly growing

character of the residents have oc-

City Attorney H. R. Pollard says Trial Judge.

similar to the Bill of Exception fil.

The following is a copy of the Originance referred to in the foregoing greed Statement of Facts:

AN ORDINANCE.

(Approved April 19, 1911.)

ATTAINSTITE OF THE CITY. TIGHT about this, but, if he will show the Record:

ALFRED E. COHEN, p. d. us by history where any race ever amounted to anything that faired to WALTER CHRISTIAN. contend for rights denied, we sha take pleasure in carrying the a nouncement three months in the columns free of charge and apole gize to him for questioning h ity of the said ordinance as afore. any white person to occupy as a Hustings Court of the City of Rich- the white man. If you do not give said.

> Court, arbheld the validity of the segregation law Wedn sday, when he averabled demurrers that had been filed against the Cost of this Transcript: \$3.60, of a man pamed Jackson and a real estate dealer charged with violating the law. Their cases will be tried Monday. The case will finally reach the Court of Appeals. The Negro-haters demanded the

present ser enation w be cha white Attorney, How HoR. Pol Board is opposed to segregation the races. According to the vo they are sick of the whole busines It shows though the ways of the po itician. He panders to that class people, who have a vote and ca strike back. The colored citizen i here, but he has no vote so to speak

THE COST OF PREJUDICE.

WHITE PROPERTY OWNERS have learned a very dear lesson and one they will not be likely to forget soon! They learned not to kacrifice their property and sell at any price, lecause a member of a darker rase happens to tay or more half in neighborhood Some of the most valuable poperty on the South Side was pur chast by ur people, a price ridiculously low, from white owners who feared to touch the hem of our garments. That we profited by their display of prejudice and ignorance, is evidenced by the hundreds of beautiful and costly homes owned by our people scattered throughout the city. Today with the memory of past real estate transactions still fresh they make no such sacrifices. The buyer of property now pays the market value, whether he be white or black, For instance, in a certain neighborhood in New York owners of homes discovered that immigrant families were moving into the district at the rate of 100 a month. All symptoms pointed to the district becoming a slum within a short time. But here something happened which broke all precedents. The American property owners and no tenants of the district did not, as has been the rule under similar circumstances in the past, sell their property or move out. Instead, they organized a neighborhood association to look after the welfare of the district. Far from being scared away by the influx of immigrant families they proceeded to assimilate them. Committees were appointed to visit the immigrant homes and acquaint the people there with the churches, schools, settlements, public baths and all other institutions which are open to them and which would help them become clean, strong and intelligent Americans. Instead of turning the neighborhood into a slum, the immigrants are now arrayed on the side of cleanliness, decency and good citizenship. The moral is too obvious to need pointing out.

CONSTITUTIONAL LA Glance at Fundamental Rights-Cit

Wehold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."—Declaration of Independence, in Pollard's Code of Virginia, Page XCIX.

"The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States."-Article 4, Section 2, Constitution of the United States.

"No person shall***be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."-Amendment V, Constitution of the United States.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and ly. There was no trouble and each subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United then the situation is tense and mem-States. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall bers of each race go about with chips abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty when a colored family recently moved or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person Mr. Stephen Bell, a well known memwithin its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."—XIV ber of the race, was immediately Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive Times contained little of truth, as is or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life, liberty, always the case with the white press with the means of according to the enjoyment of life, liberty, when colored people are concerned. with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pur- But an editorial on the matter in suing and obtaining happiness and safety."—Article I, Bill of Tuesday's paper is laugh-provoking. Rights of Virginia.

"That no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law; and in controversies respecting property, preciate the advantages to his race and in suits between man and man, trial by jury is preferable which the measure comprehends. It is still believed that the better class to any other."—Article I, Section 2, Bill of Rights of Virginia. Is still believed that the distribution of negroes be educated and industri-

Colored and White Man Fight in "Equally Divided Block."

Louisville Times Talks Touchingly of "Our Colored People for Whom the Law Was Made.

In the Monday afternoon Times an article appeared headed "Segregation an article appeared headed "Segregation Law Starts Race War." The was so striking that The News he to sit up and take notice for did not the wise City Fathers, in framing and passing this law say that it was peared. "Mr. Peters" was so ing a black man who "took up for surprised that he went down and inself."

But conditions in Dumesnil street or seep down friction and build up ade combat entirely, but he was so better feeling between the races taken aback by being smitten by a Has not each court which has held Hommite that they had to take him the law constitutional said it was aback in the house and put cold water good law because it kelf down friction on his "haid."

The News man found no evidence such an uplifting and ensidal law that this scrap was caused by the sestart a race war? It was a puzzle cregation law only to the extent that The Times further in the article went, his law has made ignorant, thought one Peters had moved in a house which made the source which made the source which was knocked unconscious etc., by a mad every white upstart thinks he may do at will to a colored men's rights was knocked unconscious etc., by a mad every white upstart thinks he may do at will to a colored man what was man did find that before the red by the colored received the red by the session of the law.

The News man did find that before In the Monday afternoon Time, peded at the voice and face of anothing about the segregation law in article appeared headed "Segreg white man, resented "Mr. Peters" "this case. Mr. Peters is no hero— Unwilling to believ. The Times on ever his pleasure dictates.

a stack of bibles where colored peo- The News man did find that before the segregation law, the races in this

square lived peacefully and neighborrented by about twelve whites of the "That all men are by nature equally free and independent, would make 1700's Dumesul a white square forever and ever, amen.

Among other things the Times says: with a face as solemn as an ass:

"It had been hoped by the promotors of the segrgation ordinance ple are concerned, The News sent itous negroes be educated and industriple are concerned, The News sent itous negroes who have genuine faith
own representative to the scene wit in the destiny of their race, regard
the injunction to but the facts an Louisville's segregation ordinance
not to color them a bit.

After questioning a number does not believe that the attack upon
residents the reporter found that M Mr. Peters will be approved by the
and Mrs. John Peters are not looke law-abiding negroes of this city, or
on as the best peters in the worldthat it may be taken as a maniestaneither are they representative of on of the temper of the better
their white neighbors in fact the lement of our colored people."

their white neighbors, in fact thelement of our colored people."

reporter was informed that the The colored people."
reporter was informed that the The colored people if Louisville were "ornery," whitever that is. appreciate the advantages of the law At any rate, Peters,, saw to the extent that they have taken it boy, not a "big black," as The Time through the Kentucky courts and will said, standing under a tree on that the Supreme Court of the street in front of its house and no United States. The law-abiding memin his yard, as the veracious Time bers of the race believe in observing stated. "Mr. Peters" cursed the boy the law, but hitting a white man on it is alleged, and ordered him each "heid" who is twing to "rough it is alleged, and ordered him on the "haid" who is trying to "rough The boy being of a later generation it over you" is justifiable.

which refuses to be cursed and stam. Peters nor his assailant cared

Campaign

The anti-segregation campaign was opened at the All Saints' Episcopal Church Monday night, under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peo-

On account of the inclement weather a small, but enthusiastic crowd attended. The next meeting will be Monday, August 9, at St. Paul Chapel at 8 p. m. The following committees were appointed to handle the campaign.

Newspaper: Dr. T. A. Curtis, H. T. Meadows, Gustavas Tuckerman.

Political: Paul W. Moseley, Geo. B. Vashon, C. A. Pitman, Homer G.

Publicity: Roger N. Baldwin, J. E. Mitchell, E. L. Harris, Geo. S. Vaughn.

Ministerial: Dean Carroll, M. Davs, Rev. S. W. Parr, Rev. J. A. Rice. Rev. W. S. Brooks, Rev. C. M. C. Mason.

Finance: Dr. T. A. Curtis, C. H. Brown, Miss Arsania M. Williams, Miss Jessie Moller, Gustavas Tuckerman, Hon. L. C. Dyer, D. E. Gordon and W. H. Hoffman.

SEGGREGATION IN SOUTH OPPOSED

Southern White Man Explains Danger in Movement

GROWS IN RURAL DI. TRICTS

In Them Whites and Blacks Live Together with Least Friction, and Change in Relations Will Be Attended by Evils, It Is Argued

There is a very definite move in the South at the present hour for the segregation of the races, both in the cities and in country, communities. This article does not mean to deal with the question of the segregation of the races in the cities, a question on which there are many things to be said both for and against. The white owner in a city block rises up to demand protection when a negro has moved into that city block and thus reduces the prices of land and the values of his houses; on and crime to pile themselves up about their for rural communities have one of white neighbor, of which so much has negro homes. The truth is that most their best arguments. If counties were been made, of the negroes in the cities who seek to solidly negro or white, it would, of buy land and build homes in the white couse, be possible to have unified schools sections do so not because they prefer and a much smaller number of schools. Would come out of this segregation moves sections do so not because they prefer and a much smaller number of schools, would come out of this segregation movement that the petitions.

But this question of the size of the negro ment would be the deliberate shifting of school, and of the white school as well the burden of responsibility for the upare to be voted on in the form of proposed will see to it that decency and people will see to it that decency and order are maintained.

There is however a determined movement which takes the neighboring section the neighboring section the section.

The great problem of the South is aft, peoples will set to circulate the petitions.

Two Petitions.

The petitions, of which there are two, the burden of responsibility for the upare to be voted on in the form of proposed ordinances.

One of them provides for prohibiting the neighboring section the southern white man.

South. The plan is just this: That wherever the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off is owned by one race a majority of the voters in such a district may say. if they wish, that in future may say if they wish, that in future may say. if they wish, that in future may say if the megro is as moral as the white man, and I say this southern white man. The question white man. The question white man, as Southern white man, and I say this southern white man. The question white man, the southern white man. The question white man, the southern white man. The question white man is a Southern white man. The question white man, as southern white man. The question white man, whether he is as moral as the white man, whether he is as intellectuation. The new negroes to move into the communi-drifts into the segregated districts of our My honest conviction is that the rising case questioning the validity of a ty; but, inasmuch as the negroes in cities. We are all convinced that the negree assume the responsitioning the validity of a many communities are scarcely able to avail themselves of the privilege of vot-he is a larger influence for good citizen-deal fairly with the man in black by their where a segregation law is negroided that the many in black by their where a segregation law is negroided that a negro community for the negroes to get country than he is in the city. together and decide that no further Second. Such a segregation of the racwhite people should come into that com-les would soon mean a lack of proper

As to the negro's being an unsatis-ties. The fact that this would be the outfactory neighbor, there is a vast differ-come is sensed by many of the big planence between the rural community and tation owners, more of whom are, as the city community. One farmer is not I understand it, decidedly opposed to in any sense socially affected by those the question of segregation. who live around him. The proof that Third. But suppose there were a satthis is the fact comes from the testi-isfactory supply of foreigners to take the mony of large numbers of farmers withplace of the negro, we ask seriously whom I have talked and with whom I whether it would relieve us of an embar-have corresponded, saying that they dorassment or whether it would bring us

labor supply in many country communi-

every United States farm-demonstrationthey nevertheless have a homeogeneity, agent in the South, some 740 in number, a common national pride, a common re-I asked them two or three definite ques-ligion and a common language, with the tions on this particular point. First, I white people who surround them. asked them if negroes were buying land Fourth. Perhaps one of the most in their communities: second, I asked itserious results of segregation in country there was any opposition on the part of communities would arise from the bitther white people to their buying land for antagonisms that would result from third, I asked if the land values in that any such movement. Inasmuch as segparticular community were rising or fall-regation would come by the vote of the More Than Needed.

St. Louis has lost a great deal of money St. Lo particular community were rising or fall-regation would come by the vote of the ing; and fourth, I asked if the fact that white people of any particular comnegroes were buying land had anythingmunity, and would be viewed as a new to do with this rise or fall in land values discrimination against the negroes of the

In regard to the second question, a greatrace would be constantly a menance to majority of the demonstration agents an the other rather than a help.

Swered that there was no opposition Fifth. But let us grant that it could whatever in their communities. In the be worked out peaceably and amically a processory to the proposed ordinance merely pre-initiative petitions to segregate the ne-initiative petit whatever in their communities. In the be worked out peaceably and amicably, more than are necessary to require the thrid place. I found that in almost all of Economically speaking, would this be the farm communities land values were the advancement and the uplift of the call a special election to decide the rising. Even in those places where the Southland? The truth is that in those question. The committee decided to negroes were buying land rapidly land communities where the negroes have wait until July 15, when it expects to values were still rising. And in reply to been left alone and have not been have 15,000 names on the list, in order the fourth question, most of the demon-brought in contact for many years with to make certain that the board can stration agents answered that they did white people, they have not developed election. not think it made any particular differ in their economic productiveness as they According to a statement made by ence as to the land values whethershould have done. If the negro does not Felix P. Lawrence, a member of the negroes were buying land or not. develop into an efficient farmer, the tain as to the clause of the City Charter

the other hand, the negro brings search. The question of the support of schoolwhole South will be economically pooper which provides for the filing of supple Ing charges against the white community and church in the rural community is for all years to come. Hence, our segto be on the safe side by getting 4500
for neglecting sections in which negroes pressing one, and perhaps in this regard regation movement might easily result more names than are necessary to inlive and for allowing all types of vice the advocates of the segregation move in destroying rather than helping the sure the calling of a special election.

Mr. Lawrence and Wayne E. Wheeland crime to pile themselves up about ment for rural communities have one of white neighbor, of which so much has ing, also a member of the committee,

and the stronger race are on trial. It is be unlawful for a negro family to move

ing, it would be very difficult in any ship, he is a better neighbor in the side. This, and this alone, will solve our Maryland, where it is provided that a maryland, where it is provided that a block race problem.

to Lights Mg. Lange

no at all object to their negro neighbors new and more intricate problems. Some time ago I wrote a letter to Though many negroes are inefficient To

More Than Needed.

There is, however, a determined move into the neighboring section, thus reductor, all, not primarily an economic problem, block wholly occupied by white peron the part of a few white leaders to see in the number as well as increasing them a problem of manhood. We of the to it that segregation is carried out in the efficiency of the schools now in exist-south who claim to be the more advanced and the efficiency of the schools now in exist-south who claim to be the more advanced and the efficiency of the schools now in exist-south who claim to be the more advanced and the efficiency of the schools now in exist-south who claim to be the more advanced and the efficiency of the schools now in exist-south who claim to be the more advanced and the efficiency of the schools now in exist-south who claim to be unlessful to the unlessful

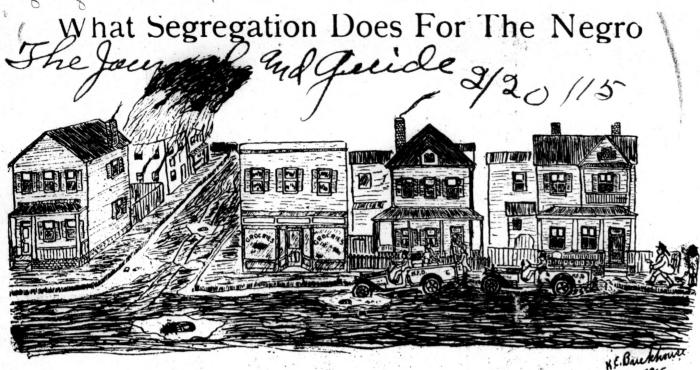
negro family may not move into a block wholly occupied by white families.

No Desire to Oppress.

United Welfare Association, which was organized recently, "to desseminate the truth in defense of St. Louis homes," Saturday issued the first number of a publication entitled the Home Defender, setting forth the objects of their campaign to segregate the negro. It is stated in the publication, which is in pamphlet form and contains eight pages, that the object of the cam-paign is not to oppress or persecute the negro, but to prevent him from moving into blocks where a majority of white persons live in order to avoid "enormous depreciation of home values, and conseient ill feeling, conflicts, violence and iots."
It is claimed the negro has not bene-

ited by being permitted to live in clocks with white families, but it is serted he would have been better off enough to cause the assessor to reduce assessed values in that block 20 per tent, it is said.

It is not planned to move the negroes The committee which is circulating ere with them in their present homes. Segregation - 1915



The exponents of race segregation claim that the colored people "want to live among white peo-influx of people, because the trend of population now is towards ple because of a desire to associate with them." That is decidedly untrue. Colored people object the city. to being segregated because it deprives them of municipal protection; the sanitary laws are not enforced with due regard for their health; the money that they pay in taxes is usurped for the benefit of white communities; their streets are unpaved, and, in case of fire, the fire fighting apparatus can- the city be made greater in character rather than greater in numnot reach their property. They have inadequate police protection and the streets are not properly bers. Let it be made greater in opportunity rather than greater in lighted. An example: When Huntersville and Barboursville were annexed to Norfolk, the boundar- territory. Let it be greater in civic pride, greater in the American ies were extended to cover enough of adjoining white wards so as to preclude forever the possibility spirit of freedom and equality, then annexation might be worthy of cent. and \$270,000.00 were appropriated for street improvements in the ward, but NOT ONE DOLLAR consideration. OF IT WAS SPENT FOR PAVING OR CURBING OF A SINGLE STRET IN THE COLORED SECTION OF THE

White and Negro Tenancy

TN CONNECTION with the tables given in our recent "Reference Special" the following figures showing the percentage of tenancy by races for each Southern state will be interesting:

Oklahoma

The significance of these figures in the fact that it is only fifty years ago this month since the slaves were freed, white people se then owning virtually all the land and the blacks none. Yet in the lifetime of men not yet old the Negroes have reached a position where they occupy half as good a place with regard to landownership as our white farmers themselves, the tendency being for them to gain still faster by driving out other white farm families wherever they got in the majority. In Oklahoma, as will be seen, the percentage of tenants is greater for whites than for Negroes, while in five other states -Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas-the actual number of white tenants is

greater than the actual number of Negro tenants.

Opposes Segregation Editor of "The Bulletin.

Sir: Allow me to say in reply to the merson who signs himself "Colored Citizen" that Dr. Creditt er anyone cise has a perfect right to live in accordance to his means; and if Dr. Creditt desires to live on Chestaut st. or any other street, he s justified in so doing. There is too much jentousy and prejudice relyocated among a certain element of the colored race. Apparently this is the clement to which "Colored Citizen" belongs. The out to which "Colored Citizen" belongs. The next is that there are some white persons who are is that there are some white persons who he implies are plenty good enough for a cleared feathly to live in or an isolated hut. The illiterate class of colored people advocate secretarion because they envy their intelligent, but the bottless brother. D. traditt is not trying to get away from his race any more than any other many from his race any more than any other many with his bosns. He should be proud of the accountance, education and good citizenship. The intelligent and well thinking colored man does not approve of segregation. He wants civil mights and that it he reason thousands of colored soldiers sacrificed their lives on the battlefield in our recent wars. Did not many of our fathers fight in the Civil War for our incrunity, our flag, our citizenship and protection as chizens, and not for segregation? Segregation in this Common retizenship and protection in this Common retizens of dear old Pennsylvania, where I was bottl.

A GREATER ST. LOUIS

Much is being said, and more is being written in the press. about a greater St. Louis. An agitation is being started looking towards the annexation of the outlying towns and suburbs to the city, thus giving to St. Louis a population that will insure its retention of the fourth place among the great cities of the land.

Annexation of adjoining territory is one way of increasing a city's population. New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities owe their greatness partly to the absorption of contiguous towns. But they owe their greatness more particularly to the fact that they are made attractive places to live in, and made centers of opportunity.

A city offering a fair opportunity for the utilizing of one's education, training, skill or natural aptitude need not resort to annexation to increase its population. A city made attractive to live in through absence of unfair discrimination, uncalled for prejudice and illegal oppression, would grow in number by the natural

By all means, let us have a greater St. Louis. But, first, let

Why try to bring in people through annexation, when they are being driven out through oppression!

Nor is there any excuse for their oppression. The Negro constitutes nearly a tenth of this city's population. On the whole, he is a good and desirable citizen. He is law-abiding, industrious to the extent of his limited opportunities, ambitious in the face of handicaps, self-respecting though scorned by his white brothers, and is a conscientious home-builder in spite of perennial threats of segregation.

If all these drawbacks were removed—and they might be easily removed if the authorities were politically wise, not to say just and Christian-the Negro might soon be made to constitute fifteen or twenty per cent of the city's population.

But with continued oppression, discrimination and abuse, the percentage may drop to five per cent or less. And a city characterized by such narrowness of vision and pettiness of spirit would not even be attractive to the white people.

Again we say, Let us have a greater St. Louis-but greater in spirit and character first. Then it will follow, as the night follows the day, that it will become greater in numbers.

A broad, liberal, fair, brotherly St. Louis can easily retain fourth place. But a narrow, petty, prejudiced St. Louis may drop to sixth place, and might better drop to sixteenth.

This is the manner in which one white terant writing to a Southern farm paper wishes to simplify the so-called social and economic problems of himself and his class:

'Another very serious disadvantge that the white Southern tenant has, that neither tenant nor laborers of any other section in the United States have in equal degree, is the competition with Negro labor. The Mexicans have gone into Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico; the Californians have in the past raised a howl about the Japanese, and we have a law to exclude cheap Chinese labor. But all these classes are above the Negro in intelligence and standards of living and yet the white tenant-farmer of the South is forced to tend land upon the same conditions as the Negro. And to condemn the white man to labor under the same conditions as the Negro and for the same remuneration is to drive him into beauting no better than the Negro, which is certainly absolutely against the best interests of the country."

Then the best thing to do is to demanded by the best interests of given preferment over the Negro! the country. If the conditions We pause to ask since when did under which the Negroes are forced the Negro ever have an equal to work are set up as the standard, chance with the white man? Since the whites who cannot measure when did the whites cease to have down to the standard will not help preferment over the Negro in the their situation by trying to get rid matter of educational advantages? of the Negro, but they can help contrary, as for instance:

"The white man can be preferred to the Negro in a number of ways. He may be given superior educational advantages; enabled to buy land under more favorate conditions than the Negro: obgiven the preference in securing money. The segregation idea, if put into practice, would vastly improve the social side of tenant life.

tenant-farmer of the South needs assistance in elevating himself to a higher and more independent standard of living. He needs to get out of the timemerchant-credit-system way of living. He needs to be able to buy a farm on long time with small payments, and to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest. He needs better educational advantages and sufficient preferment over the Negro to enable him to maintain a position superior to that of the Negro. He should have such preferment on the ground that the welfare of the country depends upon the supremacy of the white race, especially the masses."

The white man must have preferment. The State must give him better educational advantages; he must be enabled to buy land under more favorable coditions; he must be given preference in securing money; there must be segregation; he must have unlimited time in which to pay for his farm and reasonable interest; he needs all of these things in order to enable him to maintain a position superior to the Negro?

The welfare of the country deevate the viving standards of the pends upon the supremacy of the Negro to the standard desired by white race and the white race dethe white tenant and laborer and pends upon the white man being

In 1913 the state of Alabama, themselves by helping the Negroes whose population is 57.5 white and to attain to a higher standard. But 42.5 colored spent \$3.396,639 for this tenant's solution is quite to the white schools and \$491.954 for colored schools, or, an average of \$8.50 for each white child and \$1.49 for each colored child. During the same year the State of Virginia. whose population is 67.4 white and 36.6 colored spent \$10.92 for the education of each white child and \$3.42 for the education of each colored child. The same prorata obtains in eighteen Southern States. What additional educational advantage does the white child need? If the Negro is

in order to afford them equal op- "snap indement."

In addition to Mr. Stenz and Mr. Mer-Flynn was chosen to serve as secretary.

portunity with this "inferior" win. William and Chris Bacher also gave Councilman A. W. Farlinger, who race? As to the matter of buying reasons why they believed the negro had just come into the city on a train, school should not be on the site dis- at this point of the meeting walked Negro farmer has had the advan- Fourth Warders Fix haif-visible men, dimly seen in the tage it has been because he kept his obligations to the letter and was "Dead Lines" to Keep organization. C. A. Tappan was chosen entitled to these considerations. entitled to these considerations.

In the scale of civilization the Negro is put down below the Mexi- Out the "Black Tide" can, the Japanese and the Chinese.

CITIZENS OBJECT TO PROPOSED SITE FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Board Takes No Action as to Southern University Buildings and Grounds

Protests against the School Board attempting to use for a negro school the buildings and grounds formerly occupied as the Southern University in Magazine street, was voiced by a delegation of citizens before the School Board Monday evening. While there were only four in the delegation, Val Stontz, the leader, declared there had only been twenty-four hours notice given, otherwise the delegation would have packed the room. Mr. Stontz referred to Act 116 of 1912 as an act that seemed to define it as the policy of the state not to place negro

policy of the state not to place negroestablishments in white neighborhoods.

establishments in white neighborhoods, or white institutions in negro neighborhoods. He said 95 per cent of the property holders in the district were against the school, and there were but four negro familles in the immediate neighborhood. President Wexler said he could not reconcile the protest with the fact that the whites has bought property and settled in a neighborhood where there was a negro school. He said there are two negro schools in St. Charles avanue, and that he passed both every day in his automobile, and saw no disturbances or bad conduct on the part of the negroes going to the schools. He said the negro problem demanded that the race be given some education; there is a large negro problem demanded that the race be given some education; there is a large negro population here, and while personally he would like to see thenegroes segregated, it could not be done, and they had to have a school somewhere, as the necessity was urgent.
Samuel Merwin one of the protestants

Samuel Merwin one of the protestants said negroes passing in St. Charles avenue, where in some places there is but one house to the square and one child to the house, is quite different from negroes going to school and passing through the side streets where they meet many white children and sometimes shove them from the sidewalks.

Mr. Wexler assured the protestants that nothing would be done in the matter without advising them. The protestants objected to having to appear so often to voice their protests, and wanted

testants objected to having to appear so often to voice their protests, and wanted

Councilman Ashley Named ing not to exercise themselves of their President of Vigilance by the supreme court of the state of Georgia, in nullifying, recently, the Atlanta segregation ordinance.

Ministers Are Present.

Man Dr. A. Little present of West-

By the flickering light of an old-fashioned lantern and a single oil street on the south, and Fort burner, 200 citizens of the fourth ward, as "dead lines" between the white and burner, 200 citizens of the fourth ward, as "dead lines" between the white and including some of its most prominent negro estellements, and that the negroes citizens and the ward's entire delega-who now live within these limits be tion in general council, met last night in a school room of the North Bouleto fully understand the consequences vard schoolhouse and organized a citi-vard's virilence committee the purpose grows by within the negroes were not supposed to the consequence was a school room. varu schoolhouse and organized a cital An amicable settlement with the nezens' vigilance committee, the purpose groes by mutual conferences was urged of which will be to oppose by a de-by W. A. Featherstone, one of the offitermined effort the further encroachment of negroes into the white resi- TO SETTLE STATUS Of dential sections of their ward.

Keep Back "Black Tide."

The meeting, as explained at the outset, was called for the purpose of devising peaceable means, if possible, of the injunction of the control of the contro throwing back the "black tide" which the Rev. A. C. Hughes of Washington, is said to be creeping into the white who owns the store and dwelling at sections and has caused dozens of white 1929 Etting street, and who was pre-families in this section of the city to vented by the authorities from renting move from their homes, sacrificing the building to a Jew. Cornelius C.

preme court having nullified the city settle the validity of the race segrega-of Article's segregation ordinance, tion laws, which made it unlawful for negroes to Fix "Dead Lines."

sary, has to be taken to maintain the superiority of our race in this community. Said Councilman Ashley. report the results of the conference "Such action would not be necessary to the mass meeting at the Grace bed our number count publy dealars." Wethodist church. had our supreme court nobly declared as the Kentucky supreme court did, in the test case of the Louisville segregation ordinance, 'that Atlanta had done well to pass such a segregation ordiance,' instead of nullifying it by constitutional process."

Ashley Named President.

At the close of his address, Councilman Ashley was made president of the organization.

Alderman Albert Thomson's name

LIFTING THE WHITE TENANT BY PUSHING DOWN THE BLACK naturally inferior why is it neces- the board to take final action. No final was suggested for secretary, as was L. action was taken but Mr. Wexler again assured the protestants there would be no declined to run for the office. Harry and the protestants there would be no declined to run for the office. Harry

into the room. Amid the cheers of the shadows, he was greeted and a moment later elected as vice president of the

Councilmen Farlinger and Ashley proposed that a big rally meeting of the fourth ward citizens be held in the Sunday school room of the Grace Methodist church on Friday night, when the negroes would be given final warn-

groes From Ward—To Use minster Presbyterian church, declared that the time had now come for the citizens of the community to take action, and to take whatever action might be and to take whatever action might be necessary to protect the ideals and happiness of their community.

Councilman Farlinger moved that

SEGREGATION LAW

plainly denoted the attitude of the citi-zens this community. It became known that last Friday night a com-mittee of citizens activities and the citizens activities activities activities and the citizens activities activities and the citizens activities activiti known that last Friday night a committee of citizens notified four negro families who have recently moved into white sections of this community to move. Two of these families have acceded to their wishes, and, it is understood, that the others are preparing stood, that the others are preparing trict, to show cause why an injunction should not be granted preventing them from enforcing the provisions of the

The injunction is being sought for by their properties at low prices.

Claude Ashley, councilman from the ward, stated that organized resistance on the part of the whites had become it is their intention to bring squarely necessary as the result of the state su-

Fix "Dead Lines."

more into white communities.

"It is to be regretted that such vigorous action, as I believe will be necestorous action. to the mass inc. Methodist church.

Councilman Ashley, as president, named the following citizens on this conference committee: Alderman Albert Thomson, Joseph A. Hill, W. S. Featherstone, W. A. Farlinger and Dr.

A. A. Little.

Councilman Farlinger then moved that the president appoint a vigilance committee, composed of one citizen who resides on each block of the "dead lines" adopted by the meeting. lines" adopted by the meeting.

ANOTHER PHASE OF SEGREGATION

Do we believe in segregation? Why, certainly. It is an absolute necessity to civilization. The safety of the people demands very well-organized community. highest legal, medical and theological authority upholds it. Were party. Last Tuesday evening Mr. W. H. Willis and a friend paid it not for segregation, cultured America would slunge into the \$1 each to witness the show. On entering the Casino, Mr. Willis reign of chaos and darkness.

good thing to have city ordinances that we may segregate slaughter houses and other public nuisances from the residential neighborhoods. We believe in the Bible because it teaches that God Himself segregates the sinners from the righteous, with absolutely It is left for us to decide whether or not we are going to allow Mr. no intercourse between them, because "there is a great gulf fixed." Thus it may be seen that we have the highest legal, medical and then his ideals of friendship. theological authority for segregation.

Of course we believe in segregation. We believe that every drunkard, man or woman, white or colored, should be taken into custody by a police officer and segregated in jail. We believe that are a menace to public morality and law and order should all be glad of an opportunity to correct the mistake. passed by the General Assembly of South segregated, both colored and white.

but of character. A WARNING

A committee, working in conjunction with the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is actively at work in the fight caracter segregation

An aldermanic election, provided for under the new charter, is not far off. Nimerous capdidates are in the field, and to all these a letter has been sent by the committee above referred to.

The purport of the letter is a question addressed to each prospective candidate as to where he stands on residential segregation. Their answers will be published and all colored voters will be instructed to vote accordingly.

We issue a word of warning now. Keep in touch with this report. Let nothing influence you for or against any man but his own statement of his position on segregation.

Be true to principle. Be true to your race. Watch these aldermanic candidates and act accordingly.

he BEASTS, CITIZENS The proposed segregation would give notice at St. Louis believed it had here an element worse than any other large city contained; not citizens but outcasts, of whom the city was ashamed. - Editorial. Post-Dispatch. March 3rd.

SEGREGATION IN HARLEM?

It is hardly conceivable that race segregation is being practiced The in Harlem. The management of the 135th Street A. C. is the guilty found it convenient to sit in the north balcony of the house, but was Of course we believe in segregation because we believe that it turned away by a usher and has od that that section was reis right to maintain prisons where we may segregate the law-served for the manager's friends. Of course the manager had no breakers from the law-abiding—the criminals from the peaceable. colored friends, but M. Dougras, formerly of the Amsterdam News, We believe that it is right to maintain pest-houses where we may a gentleman of light complexion, was seen among the "friends." segregate the infected from the healthy. W believe that it is a Perchance he was admitted by mistake. There are no such reserved seats at the Vanderbilt A. C. in Brooklyn, the blacks and the whites sit in any part of the house.

> The verdict is in the hands of the colored sporting fraternity. Levy to segregate his audience. If we remained reticent, we say

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE crimination against the black race. Thus in Atlanta, as a staff correspondent of the Public

Segregation at Industrial School.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. viding for the gradual establishment of white In your editorial Friday, entitled, "The Belle-and black "blocks" was declared a violation every stray dog should be picked up by the dog-catchers and seg-fontaine Farms," I see that you have made apf both the Federal and the State bill of natural, though erroneous inference from ques-rights because it operated to shut out tenregated in the pound. We believe that all gun-toters, pool-room tions asked at the examination of candidates row and on account of their color, and was there-loafers, street walkers, crooks, habitual criminals and others who really the form a racial discrimination. An act just Bellefontaine farm. I am sure that you will before a racial discrimination. An act just

At the present institution, we have separate Carolina is intended to avoid this objection. deeping quarters, separate school rooms and sep-It simply says that municipal corporations Certainly we believe in segregation. It is vitally necessary, a rate dining tables for the colored and white. The may provide by reasonable and suitable ordiin its place. But its place is, not to separate on the basis of color, white basis of color, white basis of color, white basis of colors, whit colors are colors, white basis of colors, white basis of colors white have white teachers. The segregation are thus put legally upon an equal footing. here is complete except in the matter of play Segregation has always been a thorny grounds, where necessity requires that they use question, and many attempts to enforce it

At the new institution, the segregation, will be have been merely expressions of violent prejcomplete. We will have separate cottages forudice. A recent case in this city showed to colored and white and so far as possible have what lengths of disorder that prejudice is colored officers for the colored cottages. There likely to lead. Yet there is no doubt that will be separate playgrounds and separate the objections to the close association of black schools. However, in any institution, where both and white have a foundation both in natural colors are kept, emergencies will arise where it feeling and in common sense. The more is necessary for an officer to temporarily care freely each race can work out its own desfor colored children. We have had officers here tiny in its own way the better it will be for that objected to such duties.

The questions were asked to find out whether these applicants were so prejudiced on the race question that they would not, in emergency, handle J. W. MAJOR. Superintendent.

Phila

DEC 2 5 1510

A New Segregation Plan

THE advisability of the segregation of races $oldsymbol{1}$ is not questioned in the South, and even in the North white and black do not often live together in harmony. The unconstitutionality of laws on the subject has arisen from the fact that they usually imply dis-

Favors Negro Segregation SIR: I have read the views of the late Washington on "Segregation Laws," put recent issue of THE NEW REPUBLIC, with a g interest. It is a subject which should be disc because the negro race has certainly made g

LEDGER has pointed out, the ordinance pro-

DIVICION OF DE

within the last decade, and their progress has now assumed such proportions that there must be some kind of an intelligent understanding of the negro and his needs by white people to prevent prejudices and barriers arising which will militate against the negro's realizing his higher hopes,

I must take exception, though, to some of the views as set forth by the late Mr. Washington. He says: "Personally I have little faith in the doctrine that it is necessary to segregate the whites from the blacks to prevent race mixture." Let any fair-minded citizen take a trip to the sections of New York inhabited by negroes, and after making a close study of the question, he will soon be convinced that segregation is by long odds the proper thing. Negroes who have the welfare and the progress of their race at heart know that their people wish to be left alone to work out their future growth in their own way. They do not wish to have white people intrude upon them any more than the whites wish to have the negroes invade their places.

The intelligent negro knows now that he and his race have a future, and if he is true to himself and his people he will resent any outside interference.

In the eyes of God all men are equal, but students of sociology know that there is a barrier which must forever exist between the whites and blacks, and which no time can remove. Certain laws in nature are as immutable as the seeds of time, and they cannot be changed. Silver is not zold, and while both metals can be made into beautiful reations, they must forever remain dissimilar. So is it with he white and the black races. Both have their shining

lights, their great and their good men. Both have their vearning hopes, their dreams for higher and better things; but they are different, and if the future generations of both races are to be preserved to move along to their higher development there must not be any race mixture. Segregation is to my mind the best way to preserve the environments of both races. And I do not infer by this that the negro is to be made to live in dirty or unwholesome surroundings, out I do mean that he should inhabit certain sections of the without enacting laws making it compulsory.

In the upper section of this city there is a colony of years from 100 inhabitants to nearly 100,000. The negroes there are left pretty much to themselves, and it is amazing the progress they have made. They have their own entertion case against which the Kentucky Grandfather laws invalid. It offers they are only concerned with their favorably by holding them there is peace and harmony. Their one wish is to be left alone. When the negroes began settling there in that National Association for the Actional Association Louisville Branch of the Mational Association Louisville Branch of the Mational Association for the Actional Association Louisville Branch of the Supreme Court in declaring the receipt decision of the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. This bill should not be called by this name. It is really a separation of the white and colored encouraged by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recently decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recently decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recently decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recently decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recently decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recently decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recently decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recently decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recent decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recent decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the recent decision of the Colored people will not have to move from Louisville Bunch of the Board decision of the Colored people will not have to move from Louisville Bunch of the Board decision of the Colored people will not have to move the decision of the Colored people will not have to move the Mational Association for the Acts Quicky.

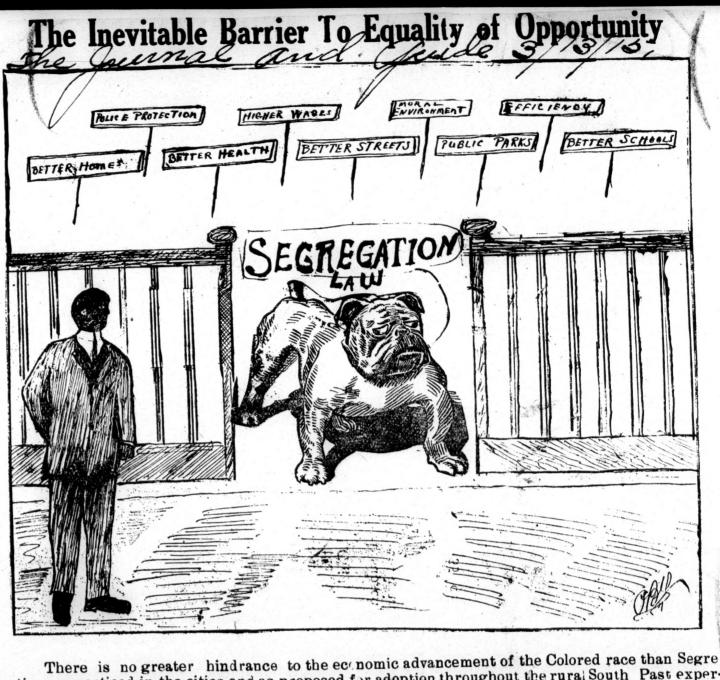
The proposed ordinance should be known as the proposed ordinance should be k to stop the influx, but greedy property-owners kept on selling leases and property to the negroes, so that now it is purely a negro colony, and one of the largest in any of the northern cities. How much better it is that they should be there in the one locality than scattered all over the city.

JOHN JAY LINDLEY.

New York City.

with the National office.

The decision in this case was given while a representative in throm the new York office of the New Y



gation as practiced in the cities and as proposed for adoption throughout the rural South Past experience has proved that once a certain section is set aside as a "Negro Belt' equality of opportunity cities where he can be given free scope. This can be done under the law ceases. The inhabitants of the segregated belt are deprived of public improvements nd their environments contaminated with certain social evils.

CARRY CASE HIGHER of One Hundred and More under captains to raise part of the peccess.

of One Hundred and More under 25

Negro Segregation captains to raise part of the necessary

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Negro Segregation Bill.

value, as it has done on Lawton, Pine, West Belle, Finney and many other streets.

JOHN A. WILSON.

Segregation - 1915

The Colored Man Holding Property there will change his mind. It is pos-

Whether the deal has been defivants, on the island.

Smith Cottage

opposite race.—Press, Feb., 26

had not yet been notified of no for the coast where the whites are not heir own homes and farms. The The war in Europe is demonstrat Court of Appeals on a question as mal complaint against his ownership already established.

Mr. James M. Dixon, the mayor of But they cannot encroach upon theed. There is wealth in the soil and for a strong race to utterly disregard Tybee, said he would take the matter resorts given over to white people under the ground that has scarcely the rights of a weaker race. The of the Washington M. E. Conferup informally and see that the Negro without causing friction. This is asbeen touched. The Negro and white white man of the South has a re-ence and live in Baltimore for enjoyed no privileges. Scott stated true of any other resort or of any populations of the South have come sponsibility for his brother in black. years.

he did not contemplate using the prop-other city as it is of Savannah and except as they have been disturbed says, "for the two to live together CITY ATTORNE" erty as a pavillion, but rather as his Tybee. Mayor Dixon will be strong-by politicians and demagogues they as brothers in Christ without being summer home.—Press, Feb., 27.

No Negroes at Tybee. It is hoped for the peace of all con-of places of public entertainment.—bors. cerned that the Negro who has boughtpress, March 1. a residence at Tybee Island with the expressed intention of living down

sible when the purchase was made that neither the buyer or seller rethat neither the buyer or seller relength and ments afford of developing that addition and on developing the self-govalized just how the transaction was in the Southern Workman to the ernment; but any enforced segregaof one of to be viewed by those who own sum debt to the south owes to Dr. tion will result, as Dr. Weatherford des of property of the mer homes on the northern end of Distard, Dr. Weatherford, and the shows, only in harm to both whites the shows, only in harm to both whites are and blacks. It would end in the Rev. Mitchell Fighting to Keep the resort. Now that they have found group a South of men Swho F. C. Scott, has caused a strong wave out, it is hoped there will be no ac-making a careful study of the Negro moving in large numbers to of protest among the cottagers who tual transfer of the property and if problem and diving instruction of protest among the cottagers who tual transfer of the property and if problem and giving instruction to as good opportunities as the country live in that section of the island, as there has been, that the purchaser will thousand of Southern University for the development of integrity, live in that section of the island, as there has been, that the purchaser will thousand of southern convents for the development. It would thus well as people on the whole island, quietly dispose of it again to those who men in the scientific investigation of thrift and character. It would thus well as people on the whole island, as there has been, that the purchaser will thousand of southern convents for the development. It would thus well as people on the whole island, as there has been, that the purchaser will thousand of southern convents for the development. It would thus well as people on the whole island, as there has been, that the purchaser will thousand of southern convents for the development. It would thus well as people on the whole island, quietly dispose of it again to those who men in the scientific investigation of thrift and character. It would thus and a protest will be made immediate. It would thus convents for the scientific investigation of the southern white man of the clude the incident.

pitely closed cannot be learned but if the Negro who has bought this Rural South" places us under still in order that their labor might be nitely closed cannot be learned but a control of the regree who has bought this further obligation to him.

Scott, one party to it stated that it property, whether he wishes to use it made available for the mines, has recommendation of the appearance kev.

Men like Mr. Carnegie and Mr. sulted, as any similar movement will be sulted, as any similar movement will be appearance kev.

Elisha M. Mitchell and certain further obligation to him.

The refused to give out any as a home or to employ it for the Taft are impressed with the great result in this country, in race bitter-officers of the Leigh Street M. E. information in the matter, but the erection of a resort for those of his advantage which the South has over purchase price was said to be about the will be very serious friction be a homogeneous body of laborers, all there will be very serious friction be of them speaking the English lan-\$4,000. The property is on the sea there will be very serious friction be of them speaking the English lantage of them speaking the English lantage in intelligent white community of the community of the Christian religion. They are also says, "In order to hold the Negro the cuthorists of the cuthori tage, except those reserved for ser-the authorities of the town of Tybee of a peaceable nature, which makes down the white man must stay The med were fined \$25 each

The property is known as the Smith everyone who has the good of Tybee telligent, and in order that they be reservations ought to be sufficient to gation attempted to buy the church paying been owned by Mrs. at heart will vigorously support him law-abiding it is important that they show that enforced segregation is not the whites on Leigh street raised a cottage, having been owned by Mrs. at heart will vigorously support him have land and property of their own. a success. These reservations have big howl and went into court to Anne Smith, a widow. Her son-in this determination. And we re-As a Hampton graduate said to a in many cases become sources of dis-prevent the sale. They were overlaw, Mr. W. F. Whalen, in Savannah peat any Negro who wants to show the white neighbor on his return to his content to those within and those ruled, however. The congregation stated he knew nothing of the matter best that is in him and has bought a native country, "You say that the without. The reservation Indian has ruled, however. The congregation on Fifth was an intending to live Negroes steal your pigs and chick-not progressed. The reservation it-constructed an entrance on Fifth and Mrs. Smith was on the island and home at Tybee intending to liveens. Suppose you sell them some of self has been a hindrance, and instreet and closed the one on Leigh could not be reached. The largest there will recede from this determi-your land so that they can raise some cases a menace, to the whitestreet. The whites still objected, property owners and tax payers have nation in the face of this opposition their own pigs and chickens and then communities surrounding it. We are not a vigorous protest with that has arisen during the past week they won't steal yours." The white glad to know from Dr. Weatherford Pollard ruled that Fifth street was

reation grounds of the whites. The sult.

ly backed by public opinion when he have fived side by side in the great do with these brothers in red and declares that Negroes must not execution, which emphasizes Christian black among whom we live? We service, makes white men and black cannot annihilate them; we cannot variously those we cannot the service of the se ly backed by public opinion when hehave lived side by side in the great- brothers-in-law." nor as a point for the construction men better and more helpful neight transport them; we cannot segregate them; we must learn to co-operate

In some parts of the South the Negroes of their own accord have By H.*B. Frissell, Principal Hampton selves. In Mound Bayou in Missis-

RURAL SEGREGATION sippi and in other places they have their towns governed by Negroes. It is well that they should have the opportunity which these Negro settle-Jan. 2nd, from the pen of Dr. Weath- South Africa to segregate the blacks One cannot disguise the fear thaterford on "Race Segregation in the and prevent their getting more land

Mayor Dixon of Tybee is emphatic the strikes and labor uprisings of down." Any part of the countrysometime ago in the Police Court in his declaration that there can be no the North well night unknown in this where there are large bodies of menforusing the property of the old in his declaration that there can be no part of the country. In order to in ignorance is certain to be back-Immaquel Church at Fifth and public or quasi-public institution open-render these laborers efficient it is ward and destitute of the best things Leigh streets. When the congred on the island by the Negroes and only necessary that they become in- in life. Our experience with Indian retion attempted to buy the church and sold land to Negroes. His neigh-stration-farm agents of the South, a "colored" block, they managed gone so far as to offer to buy the Savannah is very tolerant of the bors followed his example and the most intelligent body of men, declare to have the pastor and officials arproperty, if necessary, to keep it from Negroes. There is no objection to his result is that petty thieving in that there is no serious objection on the rested. going into the hands of one of the enjoying himself in his own way, but county has been almost entirely part of the white farmers to Negro.

The hearing of the appeal last he must not encroach upon the rec-been tried it has had the same re-these men go further and say that the Negro farmers are much better jury a chance to inspect the build-Negroes are unmolested at Lincoln The Negroes of the South are pos- as land owners than as tenants or ing. F. C. Scott, the Negro, who yester-Park where a resort has been pre-sessed of two most excellent quali-day laborers, also that the white Another segregation case, in sessed of two most calculation which farmers are encouraging the Negroes which a colored man was fined day closed a deal for the house and pared for them and no one objects fills every Negro school as soon as it to own farms because when they are to alleged violation of the lot at the north end of Tybee, owned when they place dance halls and paris opened, and a hunger for land, land owners they add more to the by Mrs. Anne Smith, stated today he vilions at points along the rivers and which makes them eager to secure economic assets of the community. law, is now pending in the State

South needs laborers. Its resources ing in a way which the world is not to its validity. with them.

Institute.

Possession of the Leigh Street Methodist Church

Richmond, Va. hearing on the appeal the Rev.

Rev. E. M. Mitchell is a member

CITY ATTORNEY'S RULING

What are we to Meeting Protest Another broadside City Attorney's interpretation of the segregation ordinance and the "colored invasion" which, it was char

ed, was taking place in the Whi

eoregation - 1915 And he but naked, though look apply to tence whereby it was expressly proin the third volume of his work, in the people of the whole State and

(Acts 1897-8, p. 543.)

City Attorney, allege that the law-1906, p. 78.)

We are returning to "our mutton." house of another? To ask this ques-disposes of the contention made by and enforced by the municipal cor- erty." Was City Attorney Pollard ar-Hon. H. R. Pollard's reply brief con-tion is to answer it. The ordinance the learned counsel. tains much that is not only amusing as previously cited specifically stated but is suggestive. He discusses social that it applied to gambling houses All of this argument is effectually health, peace and good order of the conditions along with the law and and was intended to prevent vice and disposed of by the reply that the leg community, to promote its welfare ing mightily in our favor. But enough virtually advocates that constitution-immorality, to preserve public peace islature had no power to nullify any in trade, industry, commerce, man-for this week. We shall deal further al provisions be held in abeyance inand good order, to prevent and quell provision of the Constitution of Virto carry out the object of the local order to appease or to pander to lo-riots, disturbances and disorderly ginia, involving the property rights corporation, will indicate more clearcal prejudices. It is enough to make assemblages, to suppress houses of of a citizen. Certainly, if the legisla ly the scope and nature of the police Pollard cannot have his heart in this Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhounill-fame and gambling houses, to pre-ture had no such power, it could not belonging to such a local governmental webster turn over invent level indepent and discrete to the Council of the City tol. and Daniel Webster turn over invent lewd, indecent and disorderly delegate to the Council of the City tal organ. their graves, and to cause the oldconduct or exhibitions in the city of Richmond power that it did not time abolitionists to get up and walkand to expel therefrom persons guil- itself possess. The following argu- Mr. Pollard quotes from the same about again. But to the subject. Hety of such conduct who shall not ment is also impotent as affecting the authority and incidentally "knocked Pollard, you have the argument, the

Section 20 of the Charter of the No where, Mr. Pollard, can you Section 20 of the Charter of the cha City of Richmond fully authorizes find one line providing that this Coming now to the discussion of the imposition of fines for the viola-heinous punishment shall be visited what powers may be delegated by of power, ordinances may be passed to go the State Legislature to a municipal which are necessary and beneficial, of that body on the same side with and they may be judged valid by lowing language:

"Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions prescribed in the law are not appli. Municipal Corporations, where "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions prescribed in the law are not appli. Municipal Corporations, where "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions prescribed in the law are not application of the discussion of power, ordinances may be passed by of power, ordinances may be passed the state Legislature to a municipal which are necessary and beneficial, of that body on the same side with the argument, the facts and the law.

The colored folks are a praying that this Coming now to the discussion of the discussion of power, ordinances may be passed to quote and they may be judged valid by the argument, the facts and the law.

The colored folks are a praying that this coming now to the discussion of the colored folks are a praying that the powers may be delegated by of power, ordinances may be passed to quote which are necessary and beneficial, of that body on the same side with the grant they may be judged they are reasonable and consonant with the general grant of virginia hands down its opinion to the color that body of the courts, provided they are reasonable and consonant with the general grant of virginia hands down its opinion to provide the providence of power, ordinances may be passed to provide the providence of power, ordinances may be passed to provide the providence of power, ordinances may be passed to provide the providence of power provi

"Sec. 20. Where, by the provisionsprescribed in the law are not appli. Municipal Corporations, where sonable and consonant with the genthority to pass ordinances on anylard continued:

"Ordinances may be passed, first, cal corporation, and not inconsistent by virtue of express grant of power; or penalty, not exceeding five hundered loading (except where a fine or penalty is herein otherwise provided the contention made by the learned incidental or implied municipal powordered to be with or without labor; whenless in other sections of the Clar-gardless of the opinion of the court without labor; whenless in other sections of the Clar-gardless of the opinion of two cases and purposes of the lopeople, City Attorney Pollard, and consonant with the general powers and purposes of the lopeople, City Attorney Pollard, and corporation, and not inconsistent the laws and policy of the State.

The colored folks are a praying of the Says:

"Ordinances may be passed, first, cal corporation, and not inconsistent the laws and policy of the State. Hence, rights recognized by the gen-those Negro-haters, whom you repenalty is herein otherwise provided the contention made by the learned incidental or implied municipal powordinance, without legislative grant, those who despitefully use you and for), for a violation thereof, and counsel in this case and in the case ers. Where passed by virtue of exercised or implied. So the general you shall heap coals of fire on their rule is sometimes enforced that, unless authorized, ordinances cannot be restrained by resent. The Holy Writ says pray for ordinance, without legislative grant, those who despitefully use you and for), for a violation thereof, and counsel in this case and in the case ers. Where passed by virtue of exercised or implied. So the general you shall heap coals of fire on their rule is sometimes enforced that, unless authorized, ordinances cannot be restrained by resent. The Holy Writ says pray for intended the provide that the fire provided the country is a provided that the ordered to be with labor the counter specific powers are granted to ef-respecting its reasonableness. In Quillin on Municipal Ordinances, with the triumph of such argument, cil may by ordinance declare what fectuate the general powers granted brief, if passed by virtue of exp ess section kind of labor shall be done for the in the "General welfare clause." Pos-power, an ordinance cannot be set section 895, p. 1899.)

"Religion. blushing, vales her sacred city by such offenders either at said sibly the contention would have had aside by a court for mere unreasoncity by such offenders either at said sibly the contention would have had aside by a court for mere unreason-jail or elsewhere in the said city some force under section 19 of the ableness, since questions as to the What does Mr. Pollard expect to And unawares morality expires. And the city council may subject the Charter of the City of Richmond as wisdom and expediency of a regula-prove by this? The authority cited Not public flame, nor private dares to parent or guardian of any minor, or it stood previous to the Act of March tion rest alone with the lawmaking tells him that laws may be judged shine; the master or mistress of any ap-3, 1908, hereinoefore quoted from power. But whether or not the muprentice, to any such fine for any That section previous to the said act nicipality had power to enact an orsuch offense committed by such min-was in the following language:

or or apprentice. From any fine or im "Sec. 19. The Council of the City valid and constitutional, is for the general powers and purposes of the restor'd; the hustings court of the city as inenact suitable ordinances to secure "Where the power to enact the cases of misdemeanor. Whenever anyand promote the general welfare of particular ordinance is specifically erty owner out of his own house Thy hand, great Anarch, lets the fine or penalty shall be imposed by the inhabitants of the city and shall fine or penalty shall be imposed but the inhabitants of the city, and shall conferred on the municipality, the upon solely a basis of color reason-And universal darkness buries all." not paid, the police justice, if healso have, subject to the provisions question whether it is reasonable can able? Is the attempt to punish a shall not order the party to be im-herein contained, the control and no more be raised so as to affect its church for worshiping God under its CITY ATTORNEY POLLARD'S REprisoned in the city jail, may, un-management of the fiscal and muni-validity than could the same object own roof and on its own premises less an appeal be taken forthwith, sipal affairs of the city, and of all tion be raised against the statute so issue a writ of fieri facias for saidproperty, real and personal, belong- as to affect its validity. The power reasonable? But this authority cited

They shall likewise have the power nothing on the subject matter of the and policy of the State. turnable to the said police justiceto make such ordinances, resolutions ordinance, and consequently to cases 'The law here cited refers only to within sixty days from its issuance. and regulations as they may deem in which the ordinance was passed general laws as enacted by the legis-

makers had in mind that this law The court will observe that a a law-abiding citizen who is living vided that the subsequent "specific Whose conscience with injustice is in his own house or to powers" were to be "in addition" to ing:

Whose conscience with injustice is in his own house or to powers" were to be "in addition" to ing:

Mr. Pollard's authority specifically a tenant, who under a lawful con those granted in the section as tract or lease is occupying the strikingly significant and completely of ordinances that may be enacted terfere with the use of private prop-

> have resided therein as much as one subject under discussion for the his own argument into a cocked hat." facts and the law against your side same reason. He said:

shall deem proper and necessary, which the legislature has enacted Corporations, section 600.)

poration by virtue of a general guing for us or against us? Certainly grant of power, to maintain the in citing this authority, he was argu-

He said:

dinance, or whether the ordinance is reasonable and consonant with the Lo! thy dread empire, Chaos, is

fine, directed to the sergeant of theing to the said city; and may make of a court to declare an ordinance by Mr. Pollard says that the ordi- "Deep is a wounded heart and strong to the said city; and may make of a court to declare an ordinance by Mr. Pollard says that the ordicity. Such writ must be made re-such ordinances and adopt such res-unreasonable and therefore void is nances may be adjudged valid if they woice that cries against a might olutions relating to the same as they practically restricted to cases in are not inconsistent with the laws

Acts 1897-8, p. 543.)

desirable and suitable to carry out the following specific powers, which Will Mr. Pollard, the very ableare hereby vested in them." (Acts section 724 n 1570 - 724 n section 724, p. 1570 and cases there These come even above general laws. cited. See also 2 Dillon on Municipal They cannot be set aside save in a The same author (Mr. McQuillin) constitutional way,—by an appeal to "The exercise of power under the says, "nor can ordinances unduly in-Mr. Pollard's authority specifically that he knows to be guilty although he is arguing for an acquittal. Mr. of the contention. God grant that when the Supreme Court of Appeals

Supreme Court judges would listen to the lawless classes and this deto the irrelevant things therein con-cision was rendered for the purpose "The best laid schemes o' mice and Dr. Washington was greeted with reasonable in the many and varied tained outside of the law is a re- of protecting life, just as we are promarkable evidence of their patience testing against the other ordinance, And leave us naught but grief and what the colored man has done for him- we ourselves can avoid the greater porand a desire to be fully informed which destroys property. upon a most important subject. But Life and property are sacred For promised joy."-Burns Mr. Pollard belongs to the "F. possessions. But even in this case the F. V." class and this alone will en- Court ruled that it would interfere title him to respectful consideration, in clear cases. It regarded this par-

In L. & N. Rd. Co. V. Ky., 161 U. He said: S. 667, it was said:

power the legislature is vested with Co., 108 Va. 594, 598. a large discretion, which, if exercised In the last cited case at page 598 6,000 bona fide for the protection of the it was said by Cardwell, Judge: public, is beyond the reach of judic- "It has been repeatedly decided by The new York

Mr. Pollard said further:

in question, and it was there held powers conferred upon the Council, endant evils. "Enforced segregation," other toward a higher and more useful womanhood enough to let that place that, "Municipal corporations are what is it? Does Hon. H. R. Pollard ie said, "will compel many to continue ivilization. cases, to interfere with the exercise should secure options upon the ad- of facilities for the treatment of col-correct one.

a hot wind his property is at issue. The pawnislature of Virginia would have the ant evils. "The races are not segrebroker had secured permission frompower to deny to him the right to med, nor will they be, nor can they the city to do business by the payexercise ownership over this prop-he, remarked the News. "If the city chapel of the clarch a square Deal. ment of a license and he was suberty?

Polyra's reject to regulation by the city, 'that To ask this is to answer it. But at the shrine of real estate values, the part of the ceremony must be to study interesting had permitted him to do businessenough for this week. We shall disnostruction, watchfulness, helpful superturnishing. rich His business endangered the life occuss the argument of the Hon. H. R. Sion and very careful care of the colreading for the general public. That ther citizens by the sale of firearmsPollard further in our next isue.

ticular point at issue as not being a clear case.

policy or inimical to the public in-sec. 186; 2 Dillon on Mun. Cor. (5th terest is subject to the police power ed.), sec. 649 ; California Red. Co. v. of the State and within legislative Sanitary Red. Works, 199 U. S. 306. control, and in the exercise of such 319; Wagner v. Bristol Belt Line

the exercise of the police power, the law, that courts can interfere only legislature is above the law. But Hon ly abusive or oppressive exercise of ference on Health. Henry R. Pollard overlooked the the powers conferred upon the counproviso which says that this is true cil of a city by its charter or the only when this power is exercised general law, since the discretion of for the protection of the public. Is putting a white citizen out of his own scribed limits, and it is no more At the opening more than 6,000 per sand.

chooses to worship to the extent it doese part of the ceremony must be to study To the Editor of The New York News:

Ovation for Dr. Washington

quite a demonstration. He referred to forms. Granting all this to be true. self and in his address he encouraged tion of the extremely undesirable feelhim to do still bigger and greater ing which it inflicts upon us by staying things for his own advancement. In away from places where our presence part he said: "I am glad of this move- is not appreciated and where we are health, the matter of cleanliness, the go to a place where you are "jim-throughout Maryland Conditions crowed" and nushed off in "Whatever is contrary to public Citing McQuillin on Ordinances, Baltimore Physician Says Entouches the white man's life; when foot are under no specific obligation to go, served the Negro women and where you can like a specific obligation to go, touches the white man's life; when and comfortably without going. We children are being nursed, the Negre do a great deal of talking about segre-woman touches the white man's life; gation and at the same time show to when clothes are being laundered, the the other races that we do not think it HEAR WASHINGTON life. It is mighty important in the in- which we continue to attend places of terest of our race, as well as in the amusement and ther places where we interest to the white race, that the Ne- have been made to fully realize that text writers and in the decided cases Evening News Scores Segregation and gro woman be taught, cleanliness and our presence is conoxious. the laws of health. Disease draws no I am not making the claim that our This is in effect to declare that in in other jurisdictions as the settled Says City is Worshipping at shripe o color line. If by reason of filth and people can do away with segregation Real Estate Values-Three Days Con unsanitary conditions in Baltimore entirely, but by saying away from growing out of ignorance, consumption those places of acquisement and busismallpox or any contagious diseases ness that are established for the comreach the black community, it is likely fort and welfare of the other races and to strike from this community to the by patronizing those that are conduct

competent for the judiciary to inter-fere with the legislative acts of the church to hear Booker T. Washing ton deliver the principal address of the competent for the judiciary to inter-sons crowded in and around Bethe Church to hear Booker T. Washing ton deliver the principal address of the object lesson, showing to present to the world a great or no material benefit.

We of the black and world a great or no material benefit.

Whenever a place is established and object lesson, showing the competence of the principal address of the object lesson, showing the competence of the principal address of the object lesson.

business of pawn-brokers, was called business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood and business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood and business of pawn-brokers, was called business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood business of pawn-brokers, was called business of pawn-brokers, was called business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood and business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood business of pawn-brokers, was called business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment, we should have manhood business of pawn-brokers, but each helping the ment and business of pawn-brokers.

prima facie the sole judges respectmean to assert that any legislative
ing the necessity for and the reamean to assert that any legislative
ccupying alley homes. We are comW. E. B. DuBois was the principal money.
The pelled to live over stables and over cel-peaker at the closing session. He said The way to make a right principle ing the necessity for and the rea-sonableness of their ordinances. Every intendment is to be made in fa-order him to remove from his own we died because we are ignorant, that not abnormally high when compared to way to make a wrong principle die is vor of the lawfulness of the everying residence. vor of the lawfulness of the exercise residence? Does he mean to argue we ought to learn better than to live in some European countries. He asserted to give it a square deal. Give segreof municipal power making regulation a square deal at a square deal of the square deal of th of municipal power making regulathat should he purchase a mansion such places where we live, and then we that the figure of 25.5, as those places where the treatment does have learned the lesson that is given lower, and that the figure of 25.5, as those places where the treatment does and safety, and it is not the proving a maintain the parents a maintain that the proving and safety, and it is not the proving a maintain the parents and safety, and it is not the proving a maintain the parents and safety, and it is not the proving a maintain the parents a maintain the parents at maintain the parents and that the figure over, and the figure over, a ince of the courts, except in clear interim, some wealthy colored people to go. He scored the city for its lackrect, about 20 in a thousand being the can, or either stop crying and whining cases, to interfere with the everging should recommend to go. He scored the city for its lackrect, about 20 in a thousand being the can, or either stop crying and whining

Drs. William H. Welch, Emil Novak, a thing by talking against it and at the This is a case where the business it, the city Council would have the of a citizen is involved and not where constitutional right, or even the leg-

putting a white citizen out of his own as that possessed by the government enforced residence in the squalid section be more racial co-operation more other public gatherings where our house protecting him? Is putting a of a State. This discretion is to be colored citizen out of his own house exercised according to the judgment case and make the race have too highmore prosperity. Our race is improved according to the judgment case and make the race have too highmore prosperity. of the corporation as to the necessity ease and make the race have too highmore prosperity. Our race is improvequal courtesy and equal appreciation. protecting him? Is denying to both or expediency of any given measure. the use and control of their own The general assembly is a co-ordi- of speakers at the First Public Health 15 years ago the death rate was about from you, you can in a large measure property protecting either? To assert nate branch of the government, and Conference, held at Bethel A. M. E. 30 per thousand; at the present time keep away from it. We know that that it is awakens a challenge and excites derision.

so is the law-making power of a muchating power of a muchati participating in, the death rate hafhou-ronize some places, but we as a race

A health exhibit was held in the (Special Correspondence.)

Many of our people make quite an ado about the unpleaasnt situations in which they are so often placed on account of segregation, and we agree that it is humiliating, unfair and unthroughout Maryland. In this both corner, as you are in a great many races can co-operate. When food is places in Newark like so many sheep being prepared, the Negro womar of cattle, if it is a place where you Negro woman touches the white man's a very bad thing by the manner in

gation to a minimum. You are not In the future I am sure there is going compelled to attent the theatres and visit too many where we are not com-

lidity of an ordinance passed by the Council of the City of Richmond, placing stringent regulations on the business of nawn brokens of nawn br

forced Segregation Prevents

Decent Living

Segregation - 1915

Colored Congregation to Use Church Building

that thoroughfare, and later, into make the door open on Fifth order to evade the restrictions of a Street.

segregation law, the Leigh Street The jury remained behind closed

Fifth Street or on high Street? o'clock this morning, when it will that was the question that wa meet again to figure out whether submitted to a littings Court jurythe church is located on Leigh or on of the Leigh Street Memorial Methon this charge is punishable by a odist Church, the tolored congregatine of \$100.—Richmond, Va. tion that now occupies the house Times-Dispatch, May 29, 1915. of worship at Fifth and Leigh The jury finally disagreed and Streets, formerly occupied by the was discharged by the iudge, white Immanuel Papting congregation.

ENTRANCE CHANGED TO

In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional all men. In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the restric-Richmond in its unconstitutional In order to overcome the two races before the two races are residence, but in the nature of things it lous, but absurd.

Surely these jurists know better. Wrongs of this kind and character even taken away should not objector, or to enforce social, as distinguished from political, equality, or react upon the State and ultimately restricted to the two races are committed in the same way on terms unsatisfactory to either in the same way on terms and the two races are restricted in the same way on terms are character. in a block in which a majority one own house. The reason that white citizens a commingling of the two races up return to "plague the investigation the buildings are occupied by whiteto a confiscation and been treated in the same way on terms unsatisfactory to either" just as Chief Justice Taney's persons, the Immanuel Church au without due process of law. The Court virtually rules that a col "If the welfare of the City, in the two races should be the cision in the Dred Scott Decision to make it open on Fifth Street.

The Court virtually rules that a col "If the welfare of the City, in the minds of the Council, demanded that the two races should be thus to this extent, separated, and there by a cause of conflict removed, the Take and Isoland a court cannot declare their courts."

The Court virtually rules that a col "If the welfare of the City, in the minds of the Council, demanded that the two races should be thus to this extent, separated, and there by a cause of conflict removed, the court cannot declare their courts."

The Court virtually rules that a col "If the welfare of the City, in the minds of the Council, demanded that the two races should be thus to this extent, separated, and there by a cause of conflict removed, the court cannot declare their courts."

been held by the court to be a collination" clause. He sid: entrance of the church from &

ing the segregation act.

Baptist, appeared yesterday in de- any discrimination in the ordinance pation of the church.

building was legally located on Leigh Street, and that its location If a church is originally built on has in no way been changed by the Leigh Street with an entrance on econstruction of the entrance so as

church, legally spealing, located on Wells adjourned the jury until 11

City Attorney H. R. Pollard OPEN FIFTH STREET searched the earth in his effort to justify the Council of the City

entrance of the church from th

claim that it was a discriminate will be more burden their opinion, will tend to preven against the Negro, the court says the ordinance will be more burden their opinion, will tend to preven "As we have seen, the avowesome on the white people than it the conflict? * ** object of the ordinance is to prewill be upon the colored. It seems "Penalties in criminal laws

serve peace, prevent conflict, and to us that this admission of the in not only imposed to punish violat ill-feeling between the two races, and thereby promote the welfare of equality of the law should of itself ors, but to deter the commission of applications and thereby promote the welfare of equality of the law should of itself ors, but to deter the commission of the innext of the country of the law should of itself or the commission of the innext of the country of the law should of itself or the commission of the innext of the country of the law should of itself or the commission of the innext of the country of the law should of itself or the country of Baltimore; and, whatever other ob-have influenced the Court to have ed in this case, the living in such Attorney Isaac Diggs, who con-jections may be urged against it, it nullified its provisions. This has close proximity produces friction ducted the fight for the Immanuel cannot be truly said that there is been the actual result of the operathat is liable to result in open clashpaptist, appeared yesterday in de any discrimination in the ordinance tion of the law, both in Baltimore es and disorder, why should not the fense of the colored men. Assistant against the colored race. Indeed, to the law, both in Baltimore governing body take cognizance of City Attorney George Wayne An in its practical operation it would and in Richmond. It is no satisfactit, and legislate to avoid it, and derson, appearing for the City of be more burdensome on white peo-tion to a colored man know that thereby promote the general peace? Richmond, was assisted by Attor ple than on colored people, for it his punishment for no crime will be It seems that it would be the betneys Charles V. and Wyndham R. is well known that white people just about half of that accorded to ter exercise of their discretion, for Meredith, lawyers who have been own the great bulk of property in Meredith, lawyers who have been own the great bulk of property in white citizen for a similar reason, the public welfare, to discourage by the property of one colored person City Attorney Pollard quotes fur. in the Fifth and Leigh Streets neight the property of one colored person City Attorney Pollard quotes furto deterring by the fear of punishborhood, to fight the colored occa. would be affected by such an ord-ther: inance, those of many more white After extended argument on in people would be. What is denied

structions, Judge Ernest H. Wells, one class is denied the other, what IMMANUEL CHURCH CASE structed the jury that the church structed the jury that the jury that the jury that th discrimination as is prohibited by says:

the Constitution or statutes secur-munities where there are many col. the police power. It only remains ing civil rights, and it is not neces ored people can fail to notice that for us to determine whether the sary to discuss that question fur-there are sometimes exhibitions of ordinance as drawn should be susfeelings between members of the tained." Hon. H. R. Pollard is citing the two racs which are likely to, and occasionally do, result in outbreaks door is blocked up and a new doordoors for two hours without reach- opinion of a court whose decision is of violence and disorder. It is not observer in communities opened on Fifth Street, is theing a verdict. At 7:30 o'clock Judge subject to review and against whosefor us to say what this is attributhere are many colored people can findings or decision an appeal istable to; but the fact remains--pending. The allegation that the property and if a segregation of the races tions of feelings where the segrega-

dinance was intended to preserve to such extent as may be permissi- tion ordinances are in operation. submitted to a natural second for the case Fifth Street, and whether or not peace, prevent conflict and ill-feel-ble under the Constitution and laws. This has been especially noticeable of the City of Richmond against he colored men are guilty of violating between the races is a hu-of the land will have a tendency. In Baltimore, from which place morous allusion in view of the fact not only to avoid disorder and vimorous allusion in view of the fact not only to avoid disorder and vithe case in point emanated on an that since the enactment of the or-ing between the races, every one appeal. To violate or nullify the dinance and its attempted enforce-having the interests of the colorec property right of a citizen is un-

and ment, mobs have filled the streetspeople as well as of the white people reasonable, whether the violation is of Baltimore, houses have been at heart, ought to encourage rath made by ordinance or by statute. damaged, citizens injured and the Brown said in Plessy vs. Fergusson, The Constitution prohibits and forlives of the populace endangered. 163 U. S. 537, 16 Sup. Ct., 1138, bids it and to put in a "plea in while the ill-feeling engendered. 163 L. Ed. 256: "The object of the abeyance," so to speak, by arguing

doubtedly to enforce the absolute

The Fifth Street block betweenwith an alien where given that a white citizen also has been court cannot declare their action unjustly deprived of his liberty and unreasonable. It was acknowledgproperty. A colored man, innocent ed by the counsel for the appellee, both in the brief and verbal arguconvey to the colored purchasers regregation ord nance passed by their the face should not complain be the occupancy by colored people of church building which they could leCity of Baltimore. The court, af cause a white citizen, innocent of houses in blocks theretofore occupantly occupy.

But when the colored congregain the charter per of the Citycrime will be seated in the same pied wholly by white people. With this acknowledgment, how can it too took possession, the police, upof Baltimore to the upon such amelectric chair, just as soon as the contended that the City Council. On complaint from residents in theorems of the colored citizen is recharged with looking to the welfare vicinity, arrested the pastor an various objections raised to its commoved therefrom. The Court goes of the city, is seeking to make an its trustees, charging them with violatitutionality. In answer to the colored citizen is recharged with looking to make an its trustees, charging them with violatitutionality. In answer to the colored citizen is recharged with looking to make an its trustees, charging them with violatitutionality. In answer to the colored citizen is recharged with looking to make an its colored citizen is recharged with looking to make an its colored citizen is recharged with looking to the welfare vicinity, arrested the pastor and various objections raised to its colored citizen is recharged with looking to the welfare vicinity, arrested the pastor and various objections raised to its colored citizen is recharged with looking to the welfare vicinity, arrested the pastor and various objections raised to its colored citizen is recharged with looking to the welfare of the colored citizen is recharged with looking to the city, is seeking to make an its colored citizen is recharged with looking to the welfare of the colored citizen is recharged with looking to the colored citizen

"Without giving other illustra-Passing, then, to a consideration tions of the exercise of the police "No intelligent observer in com- properly admits of the exercise of

We might add that no intelligent of between the races there is known of amendment (fourteenth) was untable that it is a necessary exercise of equality of the two races before the the police power is not only ridicu-

JURY, AFTER TWO HOURS

Mass Meeting.

rangements for holding an indignation colored chauffeur moved away meeting tomorrow in protest against the purchase of a property in Chestnut street between the two north and south streets named by Rev. Dr. William A. Creditt, a colored Baptist minister, and the occupancy of the property by Dr. Creditt and his family.

Announcement was made today by Horace Morrison, one of the residents of the Chestnut street block, that the protesting residents will hold the indignation meeting in a hall near Sixtieth and Market street and that steps will be taken for the formation of a mutual protective association to prevent the colonization of that portion of West Philadelphia by colored people.

Dr. Creditt is the pastor of the First

African Baptist Church, Sixteenth and Christian streets, the congregation of which includes many of the wealthiest colored families in the city and numbers in the membership colored physicians, lawyers and business men. Dr. Creditt's present residence is 628 South Nineteenth street.

ACTOR OWNED HOUSE.

The house which it is said Dr. Creditt purchased is 5816 Chestnut street. The owner was Gilbert Ely, who is a member information up to the last minute. The of the Lubin Motion Picture Company's July Labor Gazette gives the figures staff of actors. Mr. Ely, it was said, is for June. Eighty-four work people going to Indiana to live, and some time were killed and two hundred and five ago caused it to be announced that his were injured. In June, 1914, three hunhouse was for sale.

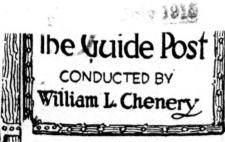
made. Mr. Ely was considering that killed and four hundred and thirty-price when a representative of Yonkers & Co., real estate agents, 317 South Fifty-sixth street, came along and told Mr. Ely he had a purchaser for \$4,200. of each accident, the cause and the The sale price agreed upon it devalored by a considering that the cause and the The sale price agreed upon it developed kind of work which was being perthat Dr. Creditt was the purchaser and that he had immediately thereafter paid to Mr. Ely a deposit of \$200 on account, tails does not, of course, prevent miswith the understanding he was to take haps. It does arouse the public mind possession today when other formalito the dangers and to the loss experities would be arranged. ties would be arranged.

HOLD SEVERAL MEETINGS.

Meanwhile the information became noised about that the Ely house had been purchased by a colored man. There were several meetings of paighbors are meetings of paighbors. several meetings of neighbors. On Sun- a weekly or a monthly magazine deday night there was a big meeting, but voted to labor. The excellent Gazette it was not given general publicity. Last is a good model. Only through the aid night the protestants met in the office of of such a moving picture can the pub-Horace Morrison, 5805 Market street, and lic opinion essential for the reforms arranged for a committee to prepare for be maintained. tomorrow's mass-meeting. Mr. Morrison

He told the meeting that it did not nationally we have the Japanese trou- will preserve the purity of their race, Ely. make any difference to him who the ble. Domestically we have the negro, while the colored race continuously purchaser of the house was; that one or the negro has the white problem if becomes less colored through the relaman was as good as another, and that you please. color did not have anything to do

sition to surrender his purchase of the Persons Living in Vicinity of 58th house provided Mr. Ely would returnments are on. Among the whites North acy is decreasing and the number of the \$200 deposit. This, it is said, Mr. and South an effort is being made to highly skilled men and women is inly has refused to do, and says the put the negro in a corner. Certain creasing. Director S. L. Rogers of the other details of the sale are com, white leaders of the older abolitionist cersus bureau has lately published a



THE SACRIFICES OF INDUSTRY.

OW many men and women United States last month? Nomany things but not on the lives come important. of workers.

Canada, on the other hand, has It was said an offer of \$3,900 was dred and seventeen work people were

enced. Thus indirectly it makes for

* * * * *

Unconsciously and consciously race negro women.

Mass Meeting.

The other details of the safe are compounded and the leaders of the older aboutionist cersus bureau has lately published a per the agreement.

Matters stand in that relation at present. Until the committee reports at the nent negroes in combating this tend-nent negro

Rev. Dr. Creditt's Intention to Creditt's Intention to Docupy Premises as Home Stirs

Up Indignation.

Residents of West Philadelphia in the house occupied by the colored chauffur of Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth feur was attacked by a crowd of boys and Chestnut streets have made arthehouse damaged. Subsequently the rangements for holding an indignation colored chauffur proved away.

In opposing segregation that they nave in initiated a movement of their own. initiated a movement of their own.

Occupy Premises as Home Stirs

Up Indignation.

Residents of West Philadelphia in the became the house occupied by the colored chauffur of the colored chauffur of the colored chauffur of their own.

Residents of West Philadelphia in the became the house occupied by the colored chauffur of the colored chauffur of their own.

Residents of West Philadelphia in the became to controller John M. Walton had bough a considerable muss by buying a house in a neighborhood occupied exclusively by whites. The incident attracted attention because it was flater the colored chauffur of their own.

Residents of West Philadelphia in the became to chauffur of their own.

About six months ago there was a stin. Ordinarily no one justifies segregate. We had a creent example in Chicago, when a highly respectable negro couple of the situation was given when the colored chauffur own that the colored chauffur of City to get away from their own who have made their success when they become prosperous.

Residents of West Philadelphia in the house occupied by the colored chauffur own at the colored chauffur of their own.

About six months ago there was a stin. Ordinarily no one justifies segregate. We had a CTOR'S WIFE ACCUSES

NEIGHBOR OF THREAT

**Controller John M. Walton had bough in their case in their own.

In every American city there is a good thing for to initiated a movement of their own.

NOV 2 0 1915

**In turbance is a good thing for the initiation within their case in their own.

In every American city there is a definition.

**Crediti d In every American city there is a definite separation of the white and colored races.

FRANKNESS FROM THE SOUTH.

munity, and for the most part he is cember 4. wrong.

and children were injured ity to gloss over evils and injustices, family. body knows. We keep books on tion will believe, his statements be-neighborhood we will follow you." * * * * *

A STRIKING UNTRUTH.

that closely resembles the general type neighborhood. of their African ancestors.'

That would be interesting if it were Gilbert Ely, a motion-picture actor, toes has steadily increased.

At the last counting mulattoes made up one-fifth of the entire race. A great scientist, Franz Boaz, is the author of the entire race. A ciation of the 46th Ward is the name of the organization formed to keep out the the street from where he lives, which, tions existing between white men and

Association Declared He Would Kill Her

Charges that he threatened to kill her A well-known Virginia historian and her family were made today by Mrs. now attempts to plead the cause of Gilbert Ely against Horace Morrison, 5804 Chestnut street, founder of the West

Philip Alexander Bruce, the author Philadelphia Association, to prevent the of a widely quoted work on social con-sale of Mrs. Ely's house, 5816 Chestnut ditions in the South, has published anstreet, to a negro. Morrison was ararticle in the Hibbert Journal. Mr. raigned before Magistrate Harris on a Bruce is a sort of Virginia Henry warrant sworn out by Mrs. Ely. The Cabot Lodge. He belongs to a first warrant sworn out by Mrs. Edy. The family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family; he is well-to-do; he is "cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family is the case family in the collection of the cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family is the case family in the collection of the cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family is the collection of the cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family in the collection of the cul-Magistrate said he would take the case family in the case fami tured"; he essentially reflects his com-under advisement and give a decision De-

Mrs. Ely said Morrison came to her home when she was there alone with her Because, however, he has the temer-child, and threatened to kill her and her

or killed at work in the and because what he says is a forecase "We will kill all of you," she asserted of what a large section of the popula-Morrison said."When you leave the

> She also said that he had asserted "they would tear the house down," if it was sold to the negro. Morrisch denied her charges, saying that he was excited Mr. Bruce blandly assumes that the but that he made no threats. He pronegro is inferior and therefore not en-duced half a dozen residents of the titled to much of a place in the sun. neighborhood who testifled to his repu-In one place he says: "The negroes of tation. He was defended by Harry A. the southern states are reverting Braude, a member of the association slowly but surely to a physical type formed to keep the negro out of the

OWNER DETERMINED.

true. The negro is reverting, Mr. owner of the house, was present at the Bruce avers, because irregular sex re-hearing. He said afterward that he had lations are now no longer practiced be- no intention of changing his purpose of tween the races and because marriage selling the house, and would force the between them is forbidden. The United negro to buy it, according to the agree-States census bureau does not support ment. Several negroes, who said they this statement. First of all, the ne- were friends of the prospective purchaser, gro's color is fading year by year declared he would not be frightened by During the last forty years, according the opposition, and that other negroes to the bureau, the number of mulat- would move into the neighborhood and make that part of Chestnut street a black row.

thority for the statement that in the negro. who is the Rev. William A. by the way, is said to be a desirable process of a few thousand years the Creditt, pastor of the First Baptist colored neighborhood, is a house occunegro will have wholly lost his color. Church. Some interesting develop. pled by immoral white women, and he RACE SEGREGATION.

The whites will be just as white for ments are expected if the negro insists on moving into the Chestnut street proposed laws. When our proposed laws white proposed laws white proposed laws. When our proposed laws white proposed laws white proposed laws white proposed laws. When our proposed laws white women and house, on which he has paid \$200 to law white women and house, on which he has paid \$200 to law white women and house, on which he has paid \$200 to law white women and house, on which he has paid \$200 to law white women and house, on which he has paid \$200 to law white women and house, on which he has paid \$200 to law white women and house, on which he has paid \$200 to law white women and house, on white women abandon his plans if his \$200 were re- can funded.

TALK OF "IRISH CONFETTI."

Talk of "Irish confetti," which is the UNITED WELFARE ASSOCIATION, which is the UNITED WELFARE ASSOCIATION, WAYNE E. WHEELING, Sec'y. It was said that Dr. Creditt had been segregation has always been practiced. Further, the negro is becoming more only thing manufactured in an establishment devoted exclusively to the visited and that he had shown a dispo- Just now in this country two move- intelligent. The percentage of illiter-

meeting of the association last night. in Globe Hall, 5909 Market street. This came when counsel advised the members that there was no "legal" way to prevent Mr. Creditt from occupying the property.

In the opinion of the Philadelphia Courant, a negro newspaper, the disturbance is a good thing for the minister and a lesson for other negro leaders. It charges that many negroes try to get away from their own people who have made their success possible when they become prosperous. In ar NEIGHBOR OF THREAT editorial it wants to know why Mr. Creditt doesn't stay at his present home, 628 South 19th street, instead of wanting to live in a community where he

Segregation Problems.

To the Editor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—A writer who signs himself "Disgusted" in a recent letter to an afternoon paper, criticises very severely the proposed race separation ordinances, the passage of which is being advocated by the United Welfare Association. He is, evidently, not fare Association. He is, evidently, not very familiar with the conditions as they actually exist here in St. Louis for he states that the coming of negroes into white neighborhoods does not depreciate property values, because the property, in every instance, depreciates in value before negroes come in.

This is not really the case because we know of a number of instances where property depreciated in value from 20 per cent to 40 per cent after the coming of negroes into that particular neigh-borhood. This is shown by the fact that anyone owning property in a neighborhood which has been subjected to negro invasion cannot now borrow on that property one-half of what he could borrow had the negroes not come in, and it is a well known fact in real estate circles that property which is being rented to, or occupied by negroes has practically no loan value at all. The difference between what can be borrowed on this kind of property and what the actual investment represents is so great that anyone desiring to make such a loan finds himself with a white elephant on his hands.

The statement that the coming of negroes into white neighborhoods is usually due to the fact that the landlords, finding that they cannot rent their property to whites, offer it for rent to colored people, is misleading, because while that may be true in blocks in which negroes have already gained a foothold, we have no record of any instance where this means was employed in getting the first negro family to move into any block west of Grand avenue. As a matter of fact, in nearly every instance where negroes succeeded in getting into white neighborhoods, the first ne moved in bought the property,

It is said Mr. Creditt would then no white person, moral or immora building or structure in a colored block which will put a stop to the very thin of which he complains.

Segregation-1915

That Segregation is Not Discrimination

THE RESIDENCE

segregation law of Louisville was pedient for the public welfare. held to be valid in a decision hand-Arthur Harris against the city nance does the occupancy of the aspects.

purpose of keeping colored people in the members of the colored race from occupying homes in a block The ordinance as enacted for the where the majority of the residents less desirable sections of the city, are white. They are also prohibited from occurring churches and desirable through their own efforts halls in such wocks. With a pre. as the white race has done." whites where a majority of the residents of a block are colored.

Judge Hannah. who wrote the opinion of the court, declared that

separation dd not mean discrimination, that "the ordinance was not designed to segregate" as a measure of imposing stigma, and have done much to help the colored the readers of the Chicago Defender. that the complaint that the segregation law confines colored people who have studied the future of the
to the less resirable sections of the
race declare that they must ultiwho has dared to purchase a hor of the race should be compelled to lightened brothers."

live with the less fortunate in order

This recipion unlift cars and other race discriminations and less intelligent. ary segregation.

PROPERTY RIGHTS SUB-SERVIENT

menatal activities along lines hav. Court.

conditions, saner social conditions and a higher standard of character. 'the court contends,' has resulted in a gradual lessening of the dominion of individuals over private property and corresponding strengthening of the regulative Kentucky Court of Aspeals Holdspower of the State in respect thereof: so that today all private property is held subject to the unchallenged right and power of the State Would-be Social Arbiters and proposed neighbors, to choose as a to impose upon the use of and en. joyment thereof such reasonable Frankfort, Ky., June 24.—The regulations as are deemed ex-

"There is nothing in the ordied down by the Court of Appeals nance which takes away from any last Friday. The decision was ren. person the right to acquire property dered in the consolidated case of anywhere in the city, but the ordi-

"The enforced separation of William Warley resenting the races is not a discrimination or "Indignant" Anglo-Saxons Meet Morndenial of the constitutional guarauty if such separation should result

who have studied the future of the The enterprising citizen of color

vancment of Colored People, with in their homes at this time.

JEROME M. LEVIE, the aid of the Louisville News The indignation of the outraged the Levie Shoe company. the aid of the Louisville News, The indignation of the outraged H. F. VEHMEYER, president of the aided in having Mr. Harris appeal but strange to say very few of them Chicago Dock company. "The advance of civilization and the cases. The case may be finally moved. About fifteen or eighteen THOMAS S. HOWELL, manufactthe consequent extension of govern. taken to the United States Supreme years ago the late J. W. E. Thomasurer of veneered doors.

ing as their objective better living WHITE ARISTOCRATS? ON FORESTVILLE AVE.

there.

ing, Noon and Night to Discuss Matter-Story Is Old One But Published List of Residents to be Hung Up For Future Use.

Declaring separation of the races and the envious white residents of printed in his paper a partial list of and does not relish the publicity tense of being fair on its face the ordinance was made to apply to be Kentucky's policy, he add Forestville avenue (Forty-fifth street the incensed white taxpayers in this given his business. He denied emphites where a majority of the same block will block) mix-up wherein a number of exclusive block on Forestville Boule-phatically the many statements at the same block will block). This list with its conglom-tributed to him by the daily newspamore likely cause propinquity and Anglo-Saxon property owners would vard (?). This list with its conglom- tributed to him by the daily newspaassociation between the races thanbe aristocrats with visions of multi-eration of names and its puzzle as to pers and said that his attorneys did going to mixed schools under the millionaires' attention on two-dollar nationality of some of them, follows: all of his talking. watchful eye of a teacher. Theincomes objected to a progressive, solidarity of the white race must thrifty and highly respected Afrobe maintained, the opinion contend American and his wife buying a home

to the less desirable sections of the city could be met by the race declare that they must ulti-who has dared to purchase a house beautifying mose sections. He also added that the more fortunate of the race should be compelled to lightened brothers."

Stationery compa CHARLES M. Stationery compa counsel. Stationery compa counsel ilies "of color" in erstwhile exclusive widow of the president of Bartlett-This racial uplift may be best white neighborhoods is too long a Frazier company, 111 West Jackson to stimulate the latter to upward attained, the court opines, bystory for a newspaper article. Their boulevard. strides. The prevention of racial race leaders acquiescing in aentree in these particular sections discord is at intended by the ordinary sections are leaders acquiescing in aentree in these particular sections are leaders acquiescing in aentree in these particular sections are running as a section law and thus caused the same running that the nance, he claims, and the eixstence municipal segregation law and thus caused the same rumpus that the chant. of separate schools, "Jim Crow" be compelled with the less fortunate Davis purchase did, but fortunately the purchasers were men and women J. S. HARDY, vice president of C. The Louisville branch of the of the right caliber. They knew their W. McNear & Co., investment bond is given as an excuse for demicili-National Association for the Ad-rights—"they stuck." and are living brokers.

Dreamers of Multi-Millionaire 3308 Indiana Menue. The story of Attention in Forty-Fifth Block the protest of the "white folks" over Because Progressive Afro-Am- the "spite" fences built on all sides known to some of our own professionerican Dared to Buy House of the house and of the fruit ss at-al and business men and the politictempts both in and out of court to jans have scanned it carefully. frighten the well known attorney is . Patience, they say, is one of the now history. Mr. Thomas' relatives race's virtues, and that virtue is to be Louisville and C. H. Buchanan and property under certain conditions. FUSS AND FUME ALL WEEK still occupy their home and they have brought to bear on the wonderful list very few neighbors of their own race. above. Some, it seems, have sought As the years rolled on these cases of political preferment, others, no doubt, simple envy have increased, but the in the natural course of events, will Forestville avenue case has an entire-do likewise and the Afro-Americans ly new setting.

Some of the Kickers.

The story of the trouble first came The Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Davis One enterprising reporter, however, is very conservative in his manner,

er, real estate.

firm of Louis Pfaelzer & Co., packers vestigating the extent of the city lia-

Stationery company.

CHARLES M. HAFT, assistant cor-

DR. J. S. EISENSTÄEDT.

MRS. HERBERT E. RYCROFT,

- R. G. ERLER, commission mer-

JEROME M. LEVIE, president of

had the audacity to quote one of the MOSES GOLDSMITH, president of Goldsmith Brothers Smelting & Refin-

ing Co.

GEORGE M. VARNEY, photogra-

ISADORE F. BROWN, buyer, Armour & Co.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, manager H. W. Johns-Manville Co.

LEO EISENSTAEDT.

DR. J. P. McGILL.

J. M. TRAINER, Clark & Trainer, eal estate.

W. C. FYFE, foreman postoffice. MRS. THEODORE NELSON.

MISS E. A. FISHER.

MISS JOSEPHINE VAN WINKLE.

List Is Analyzed.

The thoughtful members of the race in Laughable "Fit of Temper" the purchase of that property was the have analyzed the list and some of sensation of the day. The story of these indignant white citizens are

of Chicago will not forget.

Mr. Davis Owns House.

to light Sunday morning in the daily A reporter for the Chicago Defender newspapers. Since then it has been interviewed Mr. Davis early this the newspaper sensation of the week. week. The much talked of gentleman

He was incensed, however, at the WALLACE G. CLARK, sanitary dis-actions of the corporation counsel's trict trustee; partner Clark & Train-office because his enemies used that office to keep the rightful owner out DAVID PFAELZER, member of theof his home. His attorneys are in-M. P. METCALF, president Metcalf bility in the matter. Mr. Davis said that he was satisfied to let the law takes its course, but the house was his and that he would occupy it in due time.

What Mr. Binga Said.

The reporter also talked with Mr. Jesse Binga, the banker and real estate broker. Mr. Binga said that "the value of the property and the neighborhood did not call for all the ser sation that had been created." D' cussing the matter in detail he said

"While there seems to be consid erable speculation among the neighbors in the vicinity of 4506 Forestville avenue as to whether a bona fide sale exists between Mr. W. H. Davis, who purchased the property and the agents as represented, it must be remembered that this place is on the outskirts of a colored district and the restrictions amongst the owners

in the past five years in speculatin with white owners who are sacrificin their property from the fact that som colored man has bought or rented i the immediate vicinity. This fact i used by the firm as a lead pipe on th owners to acquire the property at low figure then to market it to no groes at an advance of from \$500 o residences to \$5.00 on flats and apar ment buildings.

The Davises.

"There will always be prejudice in Irish districts against the Jew, in CHANCE FOR ACTION IS SLIGH Jewish districts against the Negro, in Negro districts against the other fellow, until we have one faith in char-Present Body Will Go Out Of E ity. It must be remembered that Charles Davis has been employed by twenty years, and further, his wife, Delia Johnson Davis, was born in Chicago, graduated from the Chicago high school and immediately received her appointment as teacher, which position she still holds with credit. Now they are deserving to live in any \$5,000 that is respectable in Chicago had been contained by the seventeen that is respectable in Chicago high school and immediately received her appointment as teacher, which position she still holds with credit. Now who is in the midst of a bitter fight frenomination. Both were sent to the seventeen that is respectable in Chicago high school and immediately received her appointment as teacher, which position she still holds with credit. Now who is in the midst of a bitter fight frenomination. Both were sent to the seventeen that is respectable in Chicago high school and immediately received her appointment as teacher, which position she still holds with credit. Now who is in the midst of a bitter fight frenomination. Both were sent to the seventeen that is respectable in Chicago high school and immediately received her appointment as teacher, which position she still holds with credit. Now who is in the midst of a bitter fight frenomination. Both were sent to the seventeen that is respectable in Chicago high school and immediately received her appointment as teacher, which positions have a series of the seventeen that it is respectable in Chicago high school and immediately received her appointment as teacher, which positions have a series of the seventeen that the courts were introduced in the First Branch of the Ci Council last evening by Harry S. Cur mings, colored, of the Seventeenth war who is in the midst of a bitter fight frenomination. Both were sent to the seventeen that the seventeen the se the federal government for the past residence that is respectable in Chica-Committee on Police and Jail without go, no matter whether their neighbors comment.

Hon. Beauregard F. Moseley, who tically all the members. As a matt has just moved from 4331 Forestville of fact, the present Council will go o avenue, about two blocks north of the of existence in about six weeks, as block in which Mr. Davis purchased there appears to be no chance of the property, and was unable through the committee taking action on the ord activity of the city officials, assistant corporation counsel and policemen, as again Wednesday afternoon, April reported in The Tribune of Sunday after the municipal primaries.

School Board Renews Efforts

To Establish Negro last, wrote the mayor upon that ep-

are Jews or Gentiles." Moseley Protests to Mayor. isode as follows: May 2, 1915.

against selling to negroes are general ing your administration with this latest Bond. of the Third district, and reopportunity of obtaining the property by property ly promoted by politicians, real estate attempt to degrade and belittle as well as ferred to the Committee on Highways, the board felt that it should establish and Democrats.

That you may have a clearer conception of what is to follow, I shall ing their trumpets at the expense of Chicago, I wish to protest against the re-nance repealing the measure providing on the premises and that the present the Negro race. This, like all other tention of those in the city's service who for the opening of Homewood street effects on school be converted into a residential districts which have been are so unmindful of the duty of the city from Greenmount avenue to Tinges lau negro school.

That you may have a clearer conception of what is to follow, I shall first remind you that this city has for the citizens and general public's use free swimming pools, free tennis courts, golf links, municipal dances and various other amusements. We, residential districts which have been are so unmindful of the duty of the city from Greenmount avenue to Tinges launegro school.

This also was referred to the Highway It was the opinion of the board that if and various other amusements. We seeluded for years, must change with to permit themselves to become willing Committee.

The server of evil and the times, the same as the business instruments in the service of evil and the Eight property of the property of the decided to let the great many of us real every only and the Eight property of the Highway It was the opinion of the board that if and various other amusements. We the property can be purchased cheaply it as citizens and legal voters, and a the times, the same as the business instruments in the service of evil and the Eight property of the Hostwale and opposition be heard at a meeting to be strengularly object to the partiality

Councilman Cummings, Colored, I troduces Ordinances For Repeal.

istence In Six Weeks, With Hol days Intervening.

That neither will be passed by the present Council was admitted by pra

Health Movement Involved.

Councilman Cummings gave out statement asserting that the recent co ored health conference "is calculated t

An ordinance granting the use of th10. reading under a suspension of the rules. stitute teachers.

corn and manufactured products from teacher of dressmaking and a teacher of that the souls of all men are created them to be placed in bags or sacks an designing as additions to the faculty.

NEW ALGIERS SCHOOL. providing for their inspection by em City Architect Christy was requested ployes of the City Comptroller's depart to prepare plans for the new school ment. It was sent to the Committe building in Algiers, a one-story building for the negroes of this city, co-opon Ways and Means.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY

School

firm has cleared up nearly \$1,500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply. Loyola College buildings and St. Ignabuildings on its property in Clio satisfied to keep us away tius' Church. One of the ordinance formerly known as the Turner hall, for changes the name of Merryman's lane t\$525. Upon being ordered to rat-proof University Parkway. Both were ser the building, the board decided that it to the Commissioners for Openin bid of the Fabacher Demoishing Com-

iceboat Latrobe to the Engineers' Clu At the suggestion of Superintendent for an excursion Wednesday, June 26 winn, applicants who are at present was presented to the First Branch b will be placed on the list with the Nor-President Whiteford and given its first President Whiteford and given its firsmal graduates as a preferred list of sub-

surrounding a court.

the Lusher school as an additional ing its power from God, will set its teacher in the kindergarten.

A request from the St. Margaret's ward us.

Daughters for an appropriation of \$25

We therefore, in the certain contents who teach the blind in their homes was and rectitude of our intentions, do denied because it was deemed illegal to solemnly declare ourselves free and make such an appropriation to an or-independent, and absolved from all ganization not connected with the city allegiance to the unfair ways of our schools.

Superintendent Habans were granted and forces which enslave us, reject-leaves of absence to attend the meeting ing with violence even, the suggestof the department of superintendents of tion of peace, until the enemy is the National Educational Association at robbed of its prey and we shall stand Cincinnati Feb. 22 to 27. An approprise up strong and free before God and tion to cover the expense of their tries the universe; and for the support of was made.

used in the school were perused by mem our faith, our future and our sacred bers of the board.

Superintendent Gwinn announced that he was unable to find a teacher of sten-this to be the only way to stamp out ography for the Warren Easton Boys' High School.

May 2, 1915.

To the Hon. William Hale Thompson, Mayor of the City of Chicago.

His Office, City Hall, Chicago.

Esteemed Sir.

I wish to herewith call Your Honor's attention to an article appearing in the second and third columns of Sunday.

The second and third columns of Sunday 2, 1915, in which it is made to appear that a man's right to live and acquire property in Chicago depends upon his race and color. I would not deem this of sufficient importance to call this to your Honor's attention, if the participants in this episode and this attention, if the participants in this episode and this attention, if the participants in this episode and this attention, if the participants in this episode and this attention, if the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention, in the participants in this episode and this attention to this episode and this attention to this episode and this attention to a participant in this episode and this attention to the participants in this episode and this attention to this episode and this attention to the participants in this episode and this attention to the participants in this episode and this attention to the participant in the episode and this attention to the participant in the episode and this attention

the times, the same as the business instruments in the service of evil and districts in an enterprising city like feeble minded men and women to the Sincerely yours,

"The daily transfers give evidence that the Negroes in Chicago are purchasing property. It is said that on firm has cleared up nearly \$1,500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500,00 tunity and all are awaiting his reply 4 Loyela College buildings and \$1.500, from the public places of enjoyment, we must be placed in some little isolated spot of the city-in other words, 'segregated."

Now, then, Mr. Segregator, since Streets, the Board of Public Improvipany was accepted.

It was decided to have the graduation comes expedient for one people to meats and the Board of Estimates.

It was decided to have the graduation dissolve the bonds which have connected them with others, and to assume among the first and honest workers of the earth the separate entity and equal station toward which the spirit of God has impelled them, respect to the opinions of mankind suggests that they should declare the At the request of local feed dealers It was decided to favor the william F. Jacobs, of the Second wardtion of Miss Rita Johnson, of the hold these truths to be self-evident, another sacred cause which moved them to Miss Ruth Quinius was assigned to pact body is necessary, which, derivface and turn its united force to-

enemies. And that we shall wage Superintendent Gwinn and Assistant unceasing warfare against the power as made.

A his declaration, we mutually pledge to each other and our God our lives.

In my years of experience I find the majority of our political embarrassments, always remembering that it is necessary to sacrifice a few for the good of many.
HENRY T. LANKFORD.

KAISE HUBBUB OVER \$6,500 PURCHASE BY COLORED MAN

Leonia, N. J., September 24.— Whites here are exercised because George S. Mills, a well-to-do colored man, bought a residence in the exclusive residential section, for which he paid \$6.500 Rumor has it that two blocks on Grand avenue, where Mills' new home stands, may be given over to bell to do colored tenants or buyers. A colored real estate dealer of New York city is said to be behind this project.

N. A. A. C. P. MAKES FINANCIAL REPORT OF MONE RECEIVED AND EXPENDE

More Funds Needed To Help Pay F Segregation Fight

Nearly Every Church To Be Visitedet, many sums are marked "attor Tomorrow And Appeals Will Be Made

loyal race loving men and The local branch of the National no finances were at hand Association for the Advancement of lawyers' fees, some of thes Colored People has furnished the gave their personal notes to only opposition to the segregation antee payment of a fight whole race. ordinance that has been made. A Often has this loyal band's few men and women, who joined bers given from one to five the organization along with a hun-to meet some emergency and dred others when the law was being have busy men and women le agitated, have kept the fight going to serve on committees to de and the sacrifices in time and money particular work in this case made by them can only be known by this is said in justice to the who have kept the light l them on the inside.

The roll books of the organization that this is the race's figh show nearly two hundred names of should not be and cannot be persons, who under the spell of the entirely by a few. oratory of Dr. C. B. Mason, Prof. The membership is open t Wm. Pickens and Dr. Joel E. Spin-race lover in Louisville and garn and during the excitement of has been made very often, so the segregation agitation, joined that no man nor women ca the branch. But this excitement that as an excuse or reason for no died down and their names on the lending a hand. books have meant nothing to the notices of meetings which they and has responded very sparingly never attended. So the burden of the work done in fighting this out-peal is to be made for funds to pay rageous law which affects every the lawyers and relieve five or siz. The public may see by this what red man in the city of Louisville men of the responsibility of note has been done with the money and

see what has been done in the interest of the race.

of individuals are not given, because for more funds for this fight. persons have given as much as \$5.00 and as little as five cents.

PECEIPTE

			REC					
	March	24,	19:	14,	Ci	tiz	ens'	
	Mass	Meet	ing.					\$ 31.2
	June, M	lass N	Leet:	ng	at-	Qu	inn	
	. Chap	el						-65.3
	Later,	Mass	Mee	etin:	g,	Qu	inn	
	Chap	el						100.7
	Medical	Asso	ociat	ion		٠.		17.0
	Collecti	on Qu	inn	Ch	ape	1.		7.4
٠,	Collecti	on B	roac	ma;	y .	A.	M.	
	E. Zi	on			٠.			4.5
	Collecti							1.5
_		l dos						$\frac{1.5}{13.0}$
ч	Persons Decemb	or 10	14110	ms.				$\frac{15.0}{6.0}$
	fannari	· 12	191	1				29.0
11	January January	- 95	191	5				34.0
	Februai	w 8						10.0
	April 9							5.5
	April 2	2						30.3
0	May 22							1.1
_							_	
	Total						9	343.2

On the report of money expended TEMPERANCE ADVISED for printing, postage, attorney's fee money went on attorneys' fees. Some McCard Points Out Drawbacks of this money was used by the asso-

EXPENDITURES. April 14, 1914, Mayes Print-

women ing Co	11.25
ne figh Postage	6.00
to payLee L. Brown, typewriting	3.00
se meiLouisville News, ad	1.00
guar W. L. Evans, sec. postage	1.04
for the July 24, Brown, typewriting.	3.37
Mayes, printing	5.50
G. H. Macconio	.50
dollar August 10, lawyers	7.50
a see Sept. 30 Brown, typewriting	. 1.40
Oct 21 attorneys	102.00
affair Nov. 16, attorneys lo som Nov. 23, Lee L. Brown se. Al Nov. 23, attorneys	75.00
Nov. 23. Lee L. Brown	2.39
Nov. 23. attorneys	2.50
ese lev writing	5.76
burnin; writing	5.50
t an Feb. 12, Lee L. Brown	2.60
	.34
e born Feb. 12, postage	45.00
	45.00
o ever inc	3.2)
d ever Appli & attornove	25.00
April 30 attorneys	30.00
so oftel May 21, Brown, typewriting	2.00
an giv	

Since it is a public fight, the pub Receipts\$343 20

Balance \$ 135 been borne by about twenty-five given, a report of money taken incan now contribute with the assur-

by the branch and expended by it is ance that all money raised will be hereby made so that all persons may handled wisely and carefully in the in eating as well as in drinking.

In the receipt of money the names the churches tomorrow and appeal colored sections are taking the food

tion is June 1, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. these little ones of the nourishment Everybody is welcome.

Lainmore News

Colored Doctor Says Alley Homes Increase The Death Rate.

That His Race Must Surmount.

.00 Unless the negro learns to live .04 rightly, to cultivate temperance in all .37 things, and unless the problem of unclean alley houses for negro habitations is solved, the race may always 50 expect a high death rate, according 40 to Dr. H. S. McCard, one of the col-.00 ored physicians of this city, who .00 made an address on the high negro .39 death rate and the segregation of the cause it is the only city of the 10 that .50. race before the Colored Public Health Association last night. The physician .76 said, in part:

appalling. In 1912, according to fig- its population full relief in the time ures furnished by Dr. William H. of sickness. Welsh, the deaths from tuberculosis among negroes were three times as liege to live? frequent as among the whites.

"During that year, the deaths from "Other cities spend millions to elimiwere 146 whites and 388 colored.

"In children under 5 years, the times as high as among the whites. From the age of 10 to 15 there was 175 amongst the colored.

Must Learn To Live.

ly that we need instruction on how evity, you will be put in Jail."

the lesson of temperance, temperance

"The saloons and barrel houses Members of the branch will visit along Pennsylvania avenue and in the from the mouths of countless negro The next meeting of the associa- babies. These saloons are depriving necessary to make their bodies strong and vigorous and necessary to furnish them with vitality to resist disease. They become weak and puny and fall ready victims to every disease to which they may be exposed.

> "We must learn the great value of a good environment and, on the contrary, the absolute harm that results from living with bad surroundings. No family can live in a filthy alley, surrounded by stables and coal yards, and do well physically.

Babies And Cabbage Diet.

"Some colored people must learn that their babies cannot thrive on a dlet of condensed milk and cabbage. They must learn that it is a crime to give their infants paregoric as a soothing syrup.

"True it is that the death rate is higher among us than it is among the other race, but we should not despair. In my opinion a large percentage of these deaths are not only unnecessary, but are actually forced upon us.

McCard then read an editorial from The News of March 5, and continued:

"In my opinion, the conclusion of this editorial is not only unfair, but also untrue. It claims that Baltimore is in last place simply and solely because it is the only Southern city in the list and the only city that has a large colored population.

"How about St. Louis? Is that a Northern city? Has it not almost as large a proportion of colored citizens as Baltimore, and yet is it not in secend place?

"New York is in first place, because It spends millions on sanitation, and spends its millions not on some of its citizens, but upon all of them. Baltimore stands last upon the list bedenies to one-sixth of its population the full privilege to live as well as it knows how to live. It stands last "The death rate among negroes is because it denies to 16 per cent. of

"What do I mean by the full priv-

Eliminate Alley Houses.

all causes per 100,000 of inhabitants nate alley houses and blind rooms. New York, by law, refuses to allow a landlord to rent sleeping rooms in death rate among negroes is three which there are no windows. Baltimore puts a premium upon such alley houses and such blind rooms. By aw, it says to the negroes living in such places, 'If by chance you learn better than to choose such a habitat and come out seeking air and cleanli-"These figures indicate all too clear- ness, searching for health and long-

This is segregation. We are told "The colored people must first learn we die because we are ignorant, that

themselves. The Hebrews and the feather will always flock together.

Forms Of Segregation.

"This kind of segregation, however, is flexible. It allows the man who is lowest down to improve his condition as soon as his intellect or his pocket- Hippodrome Theatre. book will permit him to do so. The second kind of segregation, the legal one; is insurmountable. It tells those that are down that they must stay down. It says to those that are living in places where they cannot live that they must stay there or go to jail.

"As long as it remains in force we are going to be compelled to occupy \$5.00. these alley homes. We are going to be compelled to live over stables and 3t., \$1.00. over cellars filled with water. We are going to be compelled to send our \$1.00. children to schools that are conducted in barns, as at the High School; in 3t., \$10.00. 'tin factories.' as at the annex to School No. 112, and in lefts over cigar stores, as at Pennsylvania avenue \$3.00. and Fremont.

"It is, indeed, education that is need ed to solve this mighty problem. But in my opinion it is not the colored St., ? people alone who need some teaching. It should be spread around.

"If by prayer or precept we could make general the realization that there is on earth a brotherhood of man as well as fatherhood of God in Heaven this problem would find a St., Fulton, \$5.00.

at Hippodrome Theatre.

on the hight of March 17. The anti-segregation meeting held The church was recently sold to last Sunday afternon at the Hippothe colored people, and the sale drome Theatre was a success. The at caused considerable litigation as to jail. He fined Rev. E. M. Mitchell,

when we have learned the lesson that tention and their hope for success. Tanner arrested the persons lined house as a felon. He fined Mr. R. B. is given us and seek to apply we have Attended their hope for success. is given us and seek to apply we have Attorney Alfred E. Cohen is senior terday. There has always been one kind of R. Pollard is associated with him. Irish and the Germans group them- the issues raised. The following reselves together from choice. And so port has been furnished by Treas. the church had been used. do the colored people. Birds of a urer George W. Bragg of the firm of Bragg Bros.

Meeting Held in the Interest of Segregation.

Sunday, March 21, 1915, at the

scribed fo r the amounts indicated:

Fulton, \$3.00.

J. O. Lewis, 1111 N. 5th St. \$2. Wise Ellis, 75c.

day, April 4th, 1915, will explain and out from the street side occu-

ampson, Benjamin Gary, Alber C. Gaddy and Sam Fisher, dinance by holding services he Leigh Street Memorial church

the right of the former owners to a gentleman of high character, a

we ought to learn better than to livetorneys made eloquent addresses make the sale. Policemen Bailey and man who had never been in a court. SUPERVISORY CHANGE IS UP in such places as we live, and then stating plainly their bases of con-Tanner arrested the persons fined

counsel in the case and Attorney J. Considerable time was Segregation and there always will be. The case has been argued in the that only the Fifth Street entrance the city. He is law abiding and is selves and segregate others from Supreme Court and they have great March 17, while the prosecution showing his worth by doing all hopes of a successful conclusion of March 17, while the prosecution showing his worth by doing all maintained that both entrances of his power to improve his people in is probable that a big delegation will be

Patrolmen Hickman and Thomas was also in court yesterday on a hardworking Godfearing citizen, who for whites to one for negroes. The plan Proceeds for Attorneys' Fees from charge of violating the segregation has just come from under a great was proposed recent, because of the ordinance. The man was fined \$100 calamity, having buried a loving crowded condition of School No. 112, Carey and School streets, which is used and costs by Justice Griggs.

Amount donated at the meeting, izens. They have committed no ident of the Eagles, where the clink of the glasses and the clash of the The following persons also sub-occupying their own property and pool table balls are heard through classrooms. Residents in the vicinity P. J. Williams, 626 N. 4th St. \$2 yet they were subjected by Acting out the night at the corner of Third of Lafayette Square declared that the Frank Monroe, 5 E. Orange St. \$5. Police Justice Wilbur J. Griggs to and Marshall streets in that palatial occupancy of No. 39 by negroes would J. T. Carter, 515 St. James St., ignominious punishment. So far es edifice erected for the purpose, borhood to the extent of \$250,000 and H. C. Thompson, 1029 St. John the damage to their reputations is where the "feast of reason and flow would affect about 50,000 persons. The concerned, they have no redress in of the soul," is unknown. The Pres_ special committee appointed to report H. J. Faulk, 307 East Leigh St., law and in a civil suit would be com-ident of the Eagles, upon the advice on the matter is divided in its opinion, w. H. Jackson, 805 North to fight the whole treasury of the people of God into the Police Court to fight the whole treasury of the D. R. Dawson, 205 E. Clay St. \$2. City of Richmond. What have the of the City of Richmond and fines Members of the board have heard M. E. Callahan, 730 North 5th St. white people of this community to them for serving God Almighty in that when the report of the committee is made several hundred protests will be say now? We refer to those who have their own place of worship. S. Johnson. 202 W. Federal St. expressed a friendly interest in our White people of Richmond, this School. J. W. Rutledge, 526 N. Second welfare. What about those who have thing will not do. Colored people given alms to our churches and who of Richmond, this is carrying the meeting and which probably will cause James Cox, 814 Louisiana St., have shown an interest to improve iron heel of oppression too far. some lively discussions will be on the change in the number of superintendour condition?

pied by colored people. Acting Police Justice Griggs is reported to have declared that this was an evasion or attempted evasion of the law.

He fined, not the Leigh St. M. were ned \$25 and cost. E. Church, but the officers as indieach in the Police Court yesterday viduals. If he will explain how he charge of violating the segre- could lawfully do this, it will be a source of gratifying information to formerly immanuel Baptist Church, legal minds everywhere. According to his ruling, he had the right to put any of the persons so fined in Residents Near Lafayette Square that the negroes shall not invade their

Sampson, a reputable business man, Instructor For Training Considerable time was taken in who is conducting one of the best this community by church work.

daughter. But why continue the re- by colored pupils. At the last meet-These people are law-abiding citlice Justice W. J. Griggs, the Pres_ tests were made against the change. of the glasses and the clash of the several dwellings near No. 112 for

There should be a strong protest ents. A special committee to report on A white congregation decides to voiced against it by the Christian last meeting, Commissioners Delevett, Anna R. Cooper, M. D., 811 State rid itself of an old church edifice people of this community, regardless Deems, Biggs and McCosker being its and seeks the colored congregation of race or color. We never expected members. P. J. Henry, 1106 W. Leigh St., to aid them. They take the hard-to see such a condition of affairs in Persons who desire to contribute earned dollars of these people and this city. Acting Police Justice Wil_board of superintendents be cut down to can send the money to George W. leave on their hands this burden. bur J. Griggs knows that the Eagles dent McCosker and Commissioners Delecan send the money to George W. leave on their hands this but of the Bragg, Treasurer, 506 N. Second St. In a spirit of concession, this colored Richmond. Va. They can call him up congregation expended more than and he will wait on them. Every one would do well to aid this worthy entrance and they do not even go out of the front gate of the church. He knows out of the front gate of the church. He knows out of the front gate of the church. This would mean seven that he approved this action and district superintendents. The board also will make its decision. They do not even open the wide therefore according to all of the The board also will make its decision on the appointment of a teacher for the The following clipping from the doors which face on the street on rules of propriety, was disqualified Training School. There was voting on the street of Sun which white people live, but go in to sit in this case. He, however did the appointment at the last meeting, try the case, with the result that

Likely To Be Named When Commissioners Meet Next Friday.

cial session next Friday afternoon it present to learn the decision of the Arthur Coles, colored, arrested by

He fined Mr. Robert Eldridge, a rollton and Riggs avenues, from a school

before the board, and, therefore, may

Another report to be made at the

How Committee Is Split.

The suggestion was made that the

but no decision was reached.

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN

Want None At No. 39.

Colwyn Wants Negro Segregation

An ordinance providing for the segregation of negroes in Colwyn township is to be passed by the borough council, according to Burgess Sidney Winder Waterman and Edmund D. Wray, president of the council. Colwyn is hemmed in on three sides by Darby and Paschall, which have large negro populations, and the territory.

Segregation-1915 NI_ VUIE ON

ELECTION

The Segregation Ordinance Explained by Geo. L. Vaughn

election on the segregation ordinances Segregation of White and Colored Negro sought to obtain a building

The voters will be called upon to ored under penalty of a fine. consider two ordinances. One is Section four of the Petition for ust elapse from the time the permit and that it shall be unlawful for colof assembly. One of the petitions specifies churches, schools and dance halls. Both define a block as both sides of a street from the front of the lots thereon to the rear of such lots, between the two intersecting streets; but they differ in defining white and colored blocks in that one means a live on the premises of their employstreet between the intersecting ers. Both petitions provide penalties streets) in which the proposed site is or fines of not less than ten, nor located, shall protest the permit to clipped from the Capital, a daily pub to insist on the New York idea as the "Made in Indianapolis," has been an lication of Topeka, Kans., was for ideal for every community. "unimpeachable" brand for many lication of the proposed site is the utmost years. The output is known for its more than one hundred dollars for build shall not be issued.

warded to this office, a warded to this office, a sect-for editorial comment: violation a separate offense.

race. It has had but fifty years since slavery to acquire property. but few exceptions the real estate holdings of the Negro consist in his SEGREGATION FEB. 29 homestead. When he buys, he scarcely ever is able to buy more than a single piece of property at a time. BOARD OF ALDERMAN REFUSE also have a common provision to the to own fifty per cent of the property

tion will disclose its danger for the

Negro. The Negro race is a poor

TO ACT AND ELECTION effect that the invalidity of any par in a block on both sides of the street CALL of the ordinance shall not affect the for some time to come. With the other portions thereof provided the increased prejudice and contempt PLACE IN NINETY DAYS, can be given effect without the invalid which segregation would arouse part. Both are to go into effect in against and for the Negro, scarcely ten days after adoption. Should the any white owners would be willing ordinances pass, the definition of to permit the block in which their white or colored blocks would be asvacant property is located to become given in the section providing for a₁ colored block, because it would of February 29, 1916 has been selected seventy-five per cent racial basis. necessity be a poor man's block. The as the day upon which the special Section four of the Petition for result would be that every time a

will be voted upon. Under the initia- People makes it the duty of the build permit for property in a vacant block ive law, the Board of Election Com- ing commissioner to prepare and keep would be denied it on account o missioners must call the election on hand, maps, showing which are he protests of the majority owners within ninety days after it is officially white and which are colored blocks he money paid for the land would b notified by the Board of Aldermen and makes it obligatory on the resi-ractically useless to him, the mone that it has failed to act. The ninety dents of the blocks to give correct aid the architect for plans and specdays will expire on the 15th of Febru- information as to whether the inhabi- cations would be a total loss, an tants of a building are white or col- ie cost of publication would fall c im besides. At least five week

termed an "Initiative Petition for Control of Mixed Blocks occupied by applied for before the issuance Control of Mixed Blocks Occupied by both White and Colored People, purereof. This would be a dead lo both White and Colored People," and ports to provide a method for open- him and would give prejudice the other is called an "Initiative Peti- ing up new blocks where there are es time to stir no feeling agains the pre-eminence tion for Segregation of White and no buildings already erected. It is a Negro building a home even in a through serving. Colored People." There are eight by far the most dangerous provision block where no one else lived. This sections in the first petition and seven in all of the proposed segregation would make it easy for real estate cided in a particular case, that there which we have spokenn. in the second. Both petitions pro- law; and, if put into force, wouldsharks to force Negroes to buy in- should not be separation in the In view of the general separation vide that it shall be unlawful for white make it well nigh impossible for the erior sites and thus they could be Kans the colored people are asking to a great extent. We can small with people to live in a colored block, or Negro to acquire homes in new sec-easily exploited for money. use buildings as places of assembly tions which will be opened up in the Under the provisions of both or- for certain reasons, and which seem Indianapolis. The colored teachers future or to build in blocks that aredinances a Negro who owns a home plausible enough. This seems to be do much in keeping alive an aggresored people to live in a white block now wholly unoccupied by anyone in a white block would be unable to an inconsistency. And yet the situa-sive and helpful community spirit, and or occupy or use buildings as places This section provides that each ap-move back to it once he has left it tions are consistent, natural enough, which could not be so great a degree plication for a building permit to The provision that the judging of in view of our various localities which under any other situation. When one erect a building in any block not allone part of the ordinance invalid are more or less influenced by the thinks of the products of our colored ready occupied by either race shall shall not affect the validity of the race question. in addition to the other requirements other part not dependant on the innecessary to obtain such permit, valid part, is designed to make the specify whether the proposed build-courts pass upon each part separateing is to be used for white or colored by and thus prolong litigation and ing is to be used for white or coloredly, and thus prolong litigation and asked for in Topeka, since schools, as from the two high schools. Two of people; that this fact shall be pub-make it exceedingly costly to attack we have learned, do but very little these, girls, are but fourteen years of block where white people reside and lished twice a week for four consecu-the ordinance, in the courts. Charles to advance the race into the greater age, the youngest in the history of no colored people live, and where colored people live and no white peop live, while the other denominates a block in which seventy-five per cent of the people are white, a white block, and where seventy-five per cent of the people are colored a colored block. Negro servants of white people and white servants of white people and white servants of colored weight and that it will not of them, Miss Merle Stokes, stood we can safely say that it will not of them, Miss Merle Stokes, stood weigh against all the other hidebound fourth on the honor roll of one of weigh against all the other hidebound fourth on the honor roll of one of a conspicuous place on or near the Ave., and Felix P. Lawrence, 3930a and where seventy-five per cent of the people are colored a colored block. Negro servants of white people and where seventy-five per cent of the people are colored a colored block. Negro servants of white people and where seventy-five per cent of the same effect shall be posted in Arthur F. Stoehr, 4528 Pennsylvania as known to that the schools. The highest mark was proposed building site; and that, if Kennerly Ave., are the members the people are colored a colored block. Negro servants of white people and to the Negro is people may be a servant of the front footage of the block are they? white servants of colored people may (and that means both sides of the SEPARATE OR MIXED SCHOOLS. eral walks of life, when that side ored teachers in the common schools.

warded to this office, and presumably

Iola, Kan., June 20.—Separation of apart from real conditions; it is not white and colored pupils in the public so unsupported by conditions in kind, schools of Iola, is probable as the result of a majority petition filed by the even for that community, unless it colored people with the school board may may be viewed as an entering here. The petition asks that separate wedge. We have already said that school rooms and colored teachers be schools have not proven entering tition will be granted at soon as ar-wedges. And while this is true, at rangements can be made. In support the same time it has been shown in of the movement, Dr. J.C. Bass and M. Miller, leaders among the city's colsored population contend that separate ed schools and which mostly meant schools would make the race less dependent upon the white that it would give the colored youth an inspiration than mere mockery, the object being to prepare for the vocation of teacher, to get rid of colored teachers, and that colored pupils could have constant association and encouragement of their teachers at social, church and other ducing the respectability of the race. meetings. The colored people cannot by eliminating this class which be compelled to accept separate schools and only their initiative petition makes it possible in this city.

We do not wish to have it appear follow. We don't need affidavits to Iola, Kan., June 20.-Separation of apart from real conditions; it is not

We do not wish to have it appear follow. We don't need affidavits to that we feel to be a Sir oracle, or bolster up these assertions. When an umpire, as it concerns the ques-discussions get warm in communities tions that arise now and then from where the question is agitated one racial situations. He that is hasty will soon be convinced that there with his advice will soon exhaust his arises a strong feeling right in the store; and that is no oriental prov-race, and which questions the ability erb. It's a plain thath gathered of of race teachers to teach the race, the the flight of time. However, we feel meanest possible argument since it a satisfactory sense, whatever that means the shutting out of Negro prosmay be, in knowing that we have not pects altogether in the event those labored in vain, in knowing that in the persons had their way.

many years of the existence of this We have nothing to urge against publication the better of the two what is being done in New York, in words, "Success" and Failure," is Chicago, in Philadelphia, and in many written across its escutcheon. We of the northern cities. It would be feel to say something of this kind in criminal to advocate the throwing deference to the many others who down of such schools. They answer are of the same ranks as ourselves Americanism at its best. They, howand who are doing similar work, and ever, do not stand as a sign of a also to the best thought of the race, growing mutuality. They are unatinsisting that we serve, claiming only tended by that community. They do the pre-eminence, if any, that comes not answer as coefficient or exponents, which should raise the total situation

In New York it was recently de-churches, lodges, business places of

Kans., the colored people are asking to a great extent. We can speak with that there be separate schools and authority of the situation in this city,

The New York idea is the utmost years. The output is known for its idea, the only idea, when thought thoroughness; it is not noise or clam-

schools the feeling that the Romans

orous, but deep, silent and sure, like

Topeka is not doing itself an injus by separate colored families. tice in looking out for more of the This, it is stated, is exactly the sitcommunity spirit. The teaching voca-uation on the block upon which fronts tion itself is considerable and not to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which be despised as a vocation. We some-has recently been transferred to a Netimes affect to be so sentimental that gro congregation. A majority of the To the Editor of The Republic. we try to overlook the fact, setting houses on the block are occupied by One can read the indictment of our the block is colored. own through this. Employment of any The Jones amendment upon which Louis, kind is valuable to the race, and since the Ordinance Committee will act toin spite of what we may so to the con-would check further trary, gets the quickest and best re-croachment in the block in question,

gation ordinance, the effect of which recliniowing would be to require the counting of Richmond Times houses instead of residences, union ored or white, are expressed opinion which has been transmitted by the City Attorney to the Council Committee on Ordinances.

race as to do it good.

FEARS PROPOSED CHANGE

cil. The patron of the measure is Court yesterday. Councilman Jones, of Madison Ward. An effort will be made to have the meets to-night in regular session.

AMENDMENT INSPIRED BY

The amendment was inspired by the differences that followed the sale of the Immanuel Baptist Church to a bors. Now they have been haled into colored congregation. Property own court and have no doubt been placed block between Leigh and Jackson n excess of five hundred dollars to Streets by colored people, and the aid of the Council has been invoked to make the improvement. If convicted prevent the invasion, if possible, by the trustees can be fined one hunan amendment of the present segre-fired dollars and in the discretion of gation law.

contains white houses in the major-in their own church. ity. Conversely, a block is closed to The very suggestion is repugnant houses on it are occupied by colored the injustice of this ordinance which in justice and brotherhood.

word "house" as used in the ordinance means "residence." Under this

the coral workers under the sea, build interpretation a block may contain a ing everlastingly. We set this forth majority of white houses and still be as an example of what separate colored, since it is quite commonly schools can do at their best, and the case that a single house contains which recommend them in view of the several colored "residences," in the sense of flats or apartments occupied

colored en- against the shame. IN SEGREGATION LAW, Richmond Times-Dispatch Feb. 9-15. COURT AT LAST.

> The test case, in which Rev. E. M. Mitchell, colored, and several of his

ordinance which is on its docket Wednesday night, March 17, was con- much has been given, much is required. by reference from the Common Coun-tinued until March 27 in the Police

to the Board of Aldermen, which entrances on the Fifth St. side, as SALE OF CHURCHLeigh St. side. This was done with the understanding that this would be satisfactory to the white neighthe Court may be confined in the City Under the law as it stands, a block fail for the "crime" of worshiping is closed to colored colonization if it all for the "crime" of worshiping

The City Attorney has held that theis a disgrace to the city of Richmond.

THE BOOKLOVERS.

Negro Segregation in St. Louis.

forth right airily that the schools are white people. A census of the "resirican blood in their veins take this way to express St. Louis will be turned from progress in humane
not for teachers, but for the children, dences," however, would show that
a solemn protest against the proposed measure to and Christian development and her face set toward segregate residentially the colored citizens of St. the Dark Ages. Residential segregation is but the

it is not found possible to enjoy much night, makes separate houses or are not aware that an awful tragedy is planned to nicipal legislation. of it teaching white children, it is buildings the basis of count instead of be perpetrated upon 50,000 of the darker citizens in The pro-segregation party says the welfare of best to get as much of it as possible residences. The incorporation of their midst. If they realized this fact, surely every real estate demands it. teaching our own children. Money, such an amendment, it is believed, pulpit—Catholic and Protestant—would ring out plentiful, but,

sults for getting along in the country, and in several other blocks that are itiative, scientific methods and cultural forms of morally hurtful to both races. It will narrow even in our own race. We assert this held by the whites by a small margin. civilization and Christian enterprise the white race minds, embitter hearts, and crush the very souls of in the face of that other sentiment The ordinance, of course, could not in America is far in the lead of us. But we, though a progressive and loyal people. Race hate will in the lead of us. But we, though a progressive and loyal people. which is as often meant to defeat the be retroactive and would have no effect upon any block which had changing and complexion before its enactment.—
in feelings and aspirations, in yearning for the can citizenship and forced back into the catalogue can citizenship and complexion before its enactment. higher things of a free, pure atmosphere; in pa- of mere things—all his rights and privileges will tience under trials, in unquenchable hope in strug- be subject to the mood of the opposite race. gling from the valley of great dispair, in mute sen- Is not that too flagrant a travesty on liberty and sitiveness at insult, in resiliency of spirit—the pow- justice for any reasonably just person to countener to hang on and recover, in faith in God-in these ance an ordinance that threatens such outrage Dispatch news col- things of the soul we willingly take the second against brotherhood and democracy? place to no race on earth.

> race is far in the lead of us in respect to the con- and vote no "on" the segregation ordinance? structive force and forms and products of a high CURISS SEGREGATION complex civilization, what does it mean? Responsi complex civilization, what does it mean? Responsibility and accountability.

Are not the white Americans providentially stew-The committee has been called to trustees are charged with violating ards of God? Should not the segregationists show meet in special session at 7:30 o'clock the segregation ordinance by using their essential soul power and superiority in helpto-night to pass upon the amended the Leigh Street Memorial Church on ing the weak rather than in crushing them? Where

The new Charter for a greater St. Louis has been adopted, and not a year passed after its adoption before the segregationists were busy getting These people went to the expense signers under the provision for initiative and refermeasure recommended for passage of cutting two additional doors or endum to put the colored citizens in segregated by Charles Norton to Thomas Jackneighborhoods.

The segregationists are holding up the fact of street, corner of Mount. The enthe edifice is on a corner and closing separate schools as a warrant for residential seg-trance, to the house was changed the main entrance which is on the regation, but there is no comparison. The separate school is not on the same plane with such segrega-

Let us view the proposed law upon the level was in a "colored" block the State where segregationists find occasion and reason for contended. their agitation. If a colored family owns property in a block considered white and the owner at death should will his house to his children, not already demurers to the indictments claimers in the vicinity objected stronglyto the expense of consulting counsel. living there, those children could not move into ing that the segregation law is into the colonization of the Fifth Street Moreover, they expended something that house under this law; they may have been valid. born there and moved away, but they cannot now move back to the old homestead; they must dispese of this property to a white person. From the argument, cited numerous authorinature of the case, the white purchaser, knowing ties to show that the segregation the tyranny of this law, would get it at a sacrifice. law is invalid. Judge Stump re-Is this right? Is this civilization? Is this the way served his decision. St. Louis is to be branded under the new Charter?

The gloom of a black despair would settle upon the colored people in St./Louis were we not sure the demurrers the law will be dethat God, sooner or later, will take a hand in these clared invalid. Whichever way things and correct every wrong; that in due time he the case goes, it will finally reach white people if a majority of the every idea of right and emphasizes will give the control of the city to those who believe

A Negro Woman on Segregation.

To the Editor of the ost Dispatch.

As a negro woman, loyal to St. Louis, I cannot keep silence when our city is facing so tremendous an issue as race segregation, on which the people will be called upon to vote in the next few months.

The undersigned woman's organization with Af- If residential segregation of race becomes a law, entering wedge for numerous other unamerican-The great bulk of the citizens of St. Louis surely isms waiting to come within the gates of our mu-

is the more than God-made man? Should the proposed We grant that in learning, wealth, commerce, in- segregation ordinance become a law it will be

Will not the voter in manly honor, in human Granting, however, as we must, that the white sympathy, in Christian integrity scratch "yes

the Curtis in the Criminal Cou

The case grew out o son of the proprety at 1633 Baker from Baker to Mount street in order to allow Jackson claim the house

The defendants' attorneys filed

Attorney Hawkins, in an oral

Should Judge Stump rule sustain the Court of Appeals for final adjudication.

MAYOR KIEL AGAINST RACE SEGREGATION

In Strong Article to Argus Denounces Plan As Un-constitutional. Says He Will Veto Bill if It Comes to Him

doens (few days ago, reiterated his stand in opposition to segregation, and regation will find some other argument to use to try to carry their himself to talk the advantage of the daily press again pledged to take the stump against the segregation question if it point in the segregation matter. ever becomes a campaign issue in St. Louis for or against its adoption.

office.

special election June 8, and explains his reasons for approving the stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and make speeches opposing it if it becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and the becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and the becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and the becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and the becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis? It is well stump' and the becomes necessary to be divided on such a basis. problems are separate and distinct, and should not be combined or confus 1 in an effort to defeat the parkway.

3 segregation question at this time, the Mayor says, is being t i as a bug-a-boo by opponents of the Central Parkway to cause the colored voters to vote against the parkway. Colored res idents will be aiding their own cause by disregarding segregation arguments at this time presented by opponents of the parkway, he decla ?

The Mayor's official statement follows:

nce I outlined my stand last week opposing segregation, have been questioned by representatives of the daily press. I was asked whether I had been correctly quoted, and to explain more fully my position on the segregation question if it ever comes to an issue in St. Louis.

"I made my position as plain to them as possible, and reiterated my unqualified opposition to any law which does not give equal rights to all.

"There is no quibble about my position on the question. I am openly with the colored residents on this question, and I do not action. propose to allow any such law to be placed on the city records while I am Mayor, if it is in my power to prevent it.

greatest step forward St. Louis ever has taken. Many colored residents own property, and are deeply interested in building up this at \$15,000,000. city.

tion has been injected into the Central Parkway campaign.

"This issue has no connection with the parkway and should not have been brought up at this time, and, in fact, should not be

brought up at all in this land of equal rights for all.

"Opponents of the Central Parkway are using this segregation issue to try to defeat the ordinance to authorize the appointments of commissioners to ascertain the cost of the big improvement. The fixing of the cost and the manner of paying for the parkway virtually is the only issue in this parkway campaign.

"The fears of our colored residents that the construction of the parkway would bring about a segregation movement are without foundation. Segregation and the parkway are entirely separate and distinct propositions.

"If the parkway ordinance were defeated, it does not mean that those who are pushing the segregation question would drop it. It is now used as a scare to frighten colored people against the park-

"I wish to say now, as I have already said on several occasions, that I am opposed to the enactment of a law providing for The Mayor makes the unqualified declaration that he will veto the segregation of colored people. If such a measure designed to a segregation ordinance if such a proposed law ever reaches his carry out such a move ever reaches my office, I will promptly at-

"If the segregation question ever reaches the stage of a camless seems to be that when a colored The Mayor tavors the adoption of the Central Parkway at the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the paign issue for or against its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the object of the colored race. Shall federal offices the paign issue for or against its adoption is the paign issue for or against its adoption is the colored race. Shall federal offices the divided on such a basic and paign issue for or against its it is the colored race. Shall federal offices the divided on such a basic and paign is the divided on such a basic and paign defeat it.

"But even if a segregation law be finally adopted in St. Louis, Germans thereafter? It is well known that Knute Nelson was born in Nor-I am confident it never would become effective. It would without way, and yet represents Minnesota in the Senate. Shall only Norwegians doubt be declared unconstitutional by the courts and promptly apply for his toga when he is ready to thrown out, on the ground that it violates the sovereign rights of multiplied. citizens by drawing the color line. Such a law could not endurenationality, or their religion, or their financial status, or their social situahere, and would perish in short order.

"The real question to be determined June 8 at the parkwaysteele avoids the crucial point of my election is whether commissioners shall be appointed by the Cir-whole argument: Why should federal election is whether commissioners shall be appointed by citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States? or whose cuit Court to definitely fix the cost of the parkway and the man citizens of the United States?

ner of paying for it.

"You want to know what the parkway will cost. I want to federal Constitution was legally adopted, or that either of these alleged know. Every citizen in St. Louis wants to know. All the resi-mendments are part of the Constitution, or that either is entitled tendents of this city are entitled to know definitely the cost and the order or respect as a valid constitutional amendment. We have filed a prief to that effect in the United States. amount of their assessments to pay for it.

"When the commissioners ascertain the cost, and fix the exacts, No. 423) which remains undecided, ilthough submitted in October, 1913.

J. H. ADRIAANS. payments of each property owner, it will do away with future wild estimates and guesses, and will give an exact basis for future

"If the cost proves excessive, the city can abandon the parkway entirely. The property in the entire parkway strip is as-"I favor the Central Parkway, because I believe it will be the sessed at \$4,100,000. Advocates of the parkway say it can be built

"I pledge myself, is behalf of the city, to dismiss the condem-"It is with great regret that I find the question of race segrega- nation proceeding and abandon the parkway if the cost is found

"A material portion of the negro population are property owners, and are vitally interested in the parkway and its cost.

Colored Men and Offices

To the Editor of The Star:

Your correspondent, Edward S. Steele, the issue of your valuable paper of ebruary 19, 1915, charges me with trying to rob the colored man of his apportunities of employment under the government." Mr. Steele's letter is so evoid of solid argument, so full of mere assertion, so abounding in errors of facts that more space would be required than you could allot to that subject to expose the fallacies of the article. First: Mr. Clark's bill for separate racial car accommodation is not a aw," but merely a bill, which has not passed one house of Congress, Second: There is now separate provifor the races on the Alexandria and Mount Vernon cars, coming into the District, without any complaint from anybody. Similarly on the Great Similarly on the Great alls and Old Dominion lines, coming So that on at least wo lines in the District we already have what Mr. Clark's bill provides hall occur on every line. Mr. Steele's nterior. Did that office belong to the render it? Instances of this may be Offices are not given eople because of their color, or their tion, but solely because of their fitness to discharge the incident duties. Mr. whole argument: Why should federal

"The parkway is a necessity, and is not a luxury. The col-tion is based primarily upon his "unqualified opposition to any law races, but it is not altogether true ored voters owe it to themselves and their families to inform which does not give qual fights to all." themselves fully on the need of a parkway.

traffic problems. The streets are the life of the city. Good streets and acts has always shown himself to be, the friend of the Negro. in each county for rural school and good street connections build cities. The parkway will make grow as a unit.

cilities, and athletic fields for the people. Bandstands, swimming frighten the Negro away from the Parkway project. pools, tennis courts, gymnasiums, and meeting halls will be pro-

a greater St. Louis. Let every voter work together for the suc-colored residents on this question, and I do not propose to allow any the Virginia State Teachers Assocess of the parkway by voting 'yes,' and authorize the fixing of such law to be placed on the city records while I am Mayor, if it ciation. the cost.

"Henry W. Kiel, Mayor."

A LEGAL JOKER.

AN ATLANTA ORDINANCE for the gradual establishment of white and black "blocks" having been declared a violation of the federal and state till of rights on the ground that it operates to shut out tenants on account of color, the legislature of South Carolina now seeks to avoid this objection by ruling simply that municipal corporations "may provide by reasonable and suitable ordinances for ment are without foundation. Segregation and the Parkway are the race. the segregation of the races," thus supposedly putting whites and blacks on an equal basis. It isn't exactly like trying to see through a stone wall to discover the little joker in this new proposed legislation. It has been heralded and drilled into people so long that colored tenants depreciate property values that even the liberal northerner is be- siege of calumny, injustice and attempted discrimination. ginning to believe it, as is evidenced right here in Chicago today, of the neighbors. All of this comes not because these said neighbors the city. have had bitter experiences with colored people, but because they have had bitter experiences with colored people, but because they have been misled by prejudiced newspapers and people. It isn't dreds of white people, high in the social and political world, who He was told that said store would not be let to a colored man for business, business policy. Dollars are too hard, especially for the colored man, to get. As to renters, they are all alike. They are here today and living as to mark to get. reasonable to suppose that a man, white or black, who invests his are our friends and who stand for equal rights and justice. this, but it is true. South Carolina may put their bill over. Nothing for us, rathen than with those who are against us. is impossible in that section of the country, but they will not be fooling anybody but themselves, as time undoubtedly will show.

THE MAYOR'S POSITION

In a statement issued a few days ago, Mayor Kiel has made t clear position with figard to segregation. In unmistakable words helakes we stake to oppusition to segregation. His posi-

This reason along would be sufficient to justify the Mayor's counties Virginia last year "One of the chief purposes of the parkway is to solve our stand. But more than this, he declares himself to be, and in words Negroes raised an average of \$1,000

Mayor Kiel goes further and declares himself in favor of the improvement, and in forty counties a wider thoroughfare from the congested downtown district along Central Parkway. He believes it would be a benefit, not only to the total sum of \$42,000.00 was the main lines of travel east and west, connecting the main high-the city, but to the Negroes. He expresses his regret that the seg-raised and expended for this ways north and south. It will tie St. Louis together and let it regation question should be injected into the Parkway matter and purpose. This statement can be declares it to be a bit of political trickery on the part of the Park-verified by Mr. R. C. Stearns, "The parkway will mean more playgrounds, recreational fa-way opponents who seek to set up segregation as a scare-crow to superintendent of public instruction

The Mayor holds out much encouragement to the St. Louis (white) president of the Virginia vided in the various blocks between Jefferson and Grand Avenue. Negro in two or three of his statements. He says: "There is no Co-operative Education Association "The parkway would be the first big improvement in building quibble about my position on the question. I am openly with the or Prof. E. A. Long, president of is in my power to prevent it." Again, he says: "If the segregation question ever reaches the stage of a campaign issue for or against Progressive Farmer, the colored its adoption, I pledge myself to 'take the stump' and make speeches. opposing it, if that becomes necessary to defeat it."

As further encouragement and advice the Mayor adds: "Colored residents will be aiding their own cause by disregarding segregation arguments at this time presented by opponents of the cases in every Southern state. Parkway." And, "The fears of our colored residents that the contoget the facts before making struction of the Parkway would bring about a segregation moveentirely separate and distinct propositions."

We have printed the Mayor's complete statement in another WOULDN'T LETHIN LEL'S LUKE column, and we want every Negro in St. Louis to read and digest colored Harlem Susiness Man Preit. It is the most splendid defense we have yet had during this vented from Getting Lenox Ave.

Store b. His Color.

We commented last week on the stand taken in our favor by a ings with which all Harlem should be where the purchaser of a home in a so-called exclusive neighborhood prominent white lady and published in that issue. But far more familiar, tooks is having serious difficulty in getting possession owing to the antipathy important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is this statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is the statement from the official head of er and society man, sought to rent important and effective is the statement from the official head of er and society man, so the statement from the official head of er and society man, so the statement from the official head of er and society man, so the statement from the official head of er and society man, so the statement from the official head of er and so the statement from the official head of er and so the statement from the official head of er and so the statement from the official head of er and so the statement from the official head of er and so the statement from the official head of er and so the statement from the official head of er and so the statement from the statement We repeat—these two cases are not isolated. There are hun-store situation on Lenox ave

to get. As to renters, they are all alike. They are here today and gone tomorrow. They care little how much damage they do to the property; it costs them nothing for repairs. The white man forgets affiliations and activities, we must manifest our confidence and any such measures that may tend to that the average white tenant depreciates property fully as much as trust in those who have our civic interests at heart. We must work ness. the average colored tenant. Prejudice prevents them from seeing for them as they are working for us. Let us be with those who are

out all the Negroes for they do not Misrepresenting The Nagro writing about the improvement know that only a portion of the of rural schools in the last is ue of people of our race will support any e Progressive Karmer the editorone particular movement.

The latter part of the statement "In the first place we must count may be tree as applied to both

of the Negro race. In eighteen for the state; Mrs. B. B. Mumtord,

In Wake, the home county of the twelve thousand dollar rural school. We could name a number of similar

The Progressive Farmer ought such a damaging statement against

One of the most

Segregation

leadership in introducing such segregation ordi to racial prejudices have succeeded in securing a House of Representatives is a Southern man, the backing for ordinances which would segregate the chairmen of leading committees in both the United negro people from their white fellow citizens. After States Senate and the Lower House of Congress ar such ordinances have been introduced it is always Southern men. to be misrepresented as favoring negroes against with the negro. white people. They are, in the main, afraid of the stigma, "negro-lover."

It is probably useless to discuss the legality of segregation; that is a matter which the courts will finally pass upon. It is reasonably certain, however, that the courts in no section of the country would uphold a case where negroes sought to segregate white citizens. This is the most convincing argument that segregation is regarded as illegal, when viewed on its merits by the whole body of our white citizens.

Personally I have little faith in the doctrine that it is necessary to segregate the whites from the blacks to prevent race mixture. The whites are the dominant race in the South, they control the courts, the industries and the government in all of the cities, counties and states except in those few communities where the negroes, seeking some form of selfgovernment, have established a number of experimental towns or communities.

I have never viewed except with amusement the sentiment that white people who live next to negro

populations suffer physically, mentally and morally N all of my experience I have never yet found a because of their proximity to colored people. case where the masses of the people of any given Southern white people who have been brought up city were interested in the matter of the segrega-in this proximity are not inferior to other white tion of white and colored people; that is, there has people. The President of the United States was nances. In certain cities politicians have taken the black people. Five members of the present Cabinet were born in the South; and many of them, I am Throughout the country to-day, difficult, in the present state of public opinion in the people occupying the highest positions not only in have discovered the danger and adjusted it long ago. South, to have any considerable body of white the government but in education, industry and people oppose them, because their attitude is likely science, are persons born in the South in close contacttation to many white people. Such a community in-

Attempts at legal segregation are unnecessary forhiding-places—hiding-places from the law, from the reason that the matter of residence is one which naturally settles itself. Both colored and whites are likely to select a section of the city where they will be surrounded by congenial neighbors. It is unusual to hear of a colored man attempting to live where he is surrounded by white people or where he is not welcome. Where attempts are being made to segregate the races legally, it should be noted that in the matter of business no attempt is made to keep the white man from placing his grocery store, his dry goods store, or other enterprise right in the heart of a negro district. This is another searching test which challenges the good faith of segrega-

It is true that the negro opposes these attempts to restrain him from residing in certain sections of a city or community. He does this not because he wants to mix with the white man socially, but because he feels that such laws are unnecessary. The negro objects to being segregated because it usually means that he will receive inferior accommodations in return for the taxes he pays. If the negro is segre-

gated, it will probably mean that the sewerage in his part of the city will be inferior; that the streets and sidewalks will be neglected, that the street lighting will be poor; that his section of the city will not be kept in order by the police and other authorities, and that the "undesirables" of other races will be placed near him, thereby making it difficult for him to rear his family in decency. It should always be kept in mind that while the negro may not be directly a large taxpayer, he does pay large taxes indirectly. In the last analysis, all will agree that the man who pays house rent pays large taxes, for the price paid for the rent includes payment of the taxes

on the property.

Right here in Alabama nobody is thinking or talkbeen no spontaneous demand for segregation ordi-born and reared in the South in close contact with ing about land and home segregation. It is rather remarkable that in the very heart of the Black Belt where the black man is most ignorant the white nances into city councils, and after making an appeal sure, had black "mammies." The Speaker of the people should not find him so repulsive as to set him away off to himself. If living side by side is such a menace as some people think, it does seem as if the people who have had the bulk of the race question to handle during the past fifty years would

A segregated negro community is a terrible tempvariably provides certain types of white men with

decent people of their own race, from their churches and their wives and daughters. In a negro district in a certain city in the South a house of ill-repute for white men was next door to a negro denominational school. In another town a similar kind of house is just across the street from the negro grammar school. In New Orleans the legalized vice section is set in the midst of the negro section, and near the spot where stood a negro school and a negro church, and near the place where the negro orphanage now operates. Now when a negro seeks to buy a house in a reputable street he does it not only to get police protection, lights and accommodations, but to remove his children to a locality in which vice is not paraded.

In New Orleans, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis -indeed in nearly every large city in the South-I have been in the homes of negroes who live in white neighborhoods, and I have yet to find any race friction; the negro goes about his business, the white man about his. Neither the wives nor the

children have the slightest trouble.

the masses of black people forget the tremendous those fundamental interests which are common, so power of objective teaching. To hedge any set of will both races grow and prosper. In the long run people off in a corner and sally among them now 10 individual and no race can succeed which sets and then with a lecture or a sermon is merely to add tself at war against the common good; for "in the misery to degradation. But put the black man gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal where day by day he sees how the white man keeps claim." his lawns, his windows; how he treats his wife and children, and you will do more real helpful teaching Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. than a whole library of lectures and sermons. Moreover, this will help the white man. If he knows that his life is to be taken as a model, that his hours, dress, manners, are all to be patterns for someone less fortunate, he will deport himself better than he would otherwise. Practically all the real moral uplift the black people have got from the whites and this has been great indeed—has come from this observation of the white man's conduct. The South to-day is still full of the type of negro with gentle Restricted Area Enables Them to manners. Where did he get them? From some master or mistress of the same type.

Summarizing the matter in the large, segregation is ill-advised because

1. It is unjust.

2. It invites other unjust measures.

3. It will not be productive of good, because practically every thoughtful negro resents its injustice and doubts its sincerity. Any race adjustment based on injustice finally defeats itself. The Civil War is the best illustration of what results where it is attempted to make wrong right or seem to be right.

4. It is unnecessary.

5. It is inconsistent. The negro is segregated from his the colored people of Baltimore in weekly. The owners like the week-prevails where a block has a white neighbor, but white business men are not prevented that it forces those of the race who from doing business in negro neighborhoods.

6. There has been no case of segregation of negroes in the United States that has not widened the breach between would be charged white families. the two races. Wherever a form of segregation exists it will be found that it has been administered in such a way Stricker and other streets colored bouses being avoided by conserva-there, City Attorney Pollard ruled as to embitter the negro and harm more or less the moral people are being charged greatly live housekeepers and their occu-that as a majority of the families to fibre of the white man. That the negro does not express in excess of what the whites paid appears by the less thrifty. This on Fifth street were calculated that this constant sense of wrong is no proof that he does not for the houses. feel it.

It seems to me that the reasons given above, if ple, the segregation law practically carefully considered, should serve to prevent further confines the colored people passage of such segregation ordinances as have been territory occupied by them at the The houses on Druid Hill avenue, the congregation must not pass in adopted in Norfolk, Richmond, Louisville, Balti-This restricted area has to serve streets in the immediate vicinity The ruling of City Attorney Pol- 9 more, and one or two cities in South Carolina.

and black learn daily to adjust, in a spirit of justice same. For example: There is a housewners. and fair play, those interests which are individual in the 1100 block of Argyle avenue It is in other sections of the city within the next day few days. It.

White people who argue for the segregation of and racial, and to see and feel the importance of

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

September 13, 1915

Charge Exorbitant Rangal

Prices For Houses in Segregated

Districts Are Abnormally High

Segregation is a costly thing for wants desirable property to pay a

Along Argyle avenue, Lanvale

they have charged their own pea-

for which the white owner wants lose his job and default in his pay-\$7.50 a week. This house only has ments the white owner usually takes 8 rooms, is in need of repairs and his property back. One white man its rental to white tenants did not is said to have sold one piece of exceed \$25 a month. In the 900 property several times in this way. block of the same avenue the houses In short, a restricted residence on the west side were occupied for area for the race tickles the whims years by white families, those have of some of the whites, makes other ing the property in charge refusing whites rich and impoverishes the to let colored people have them, colored people who have like the The whites are said to have paid Jews in Russia, to live within the \$16 a month. One by one several pale years ago these houses were rented CANNOT ENTER GOD'S HOUSE to colored people being charged \$5 a week. They are now said to rent

for \$5.50 a week. RENTS UP OVER 20 PER CENT. repair. The landlord or his agent ways of the southern white man's race expects his rent weekly, but always in saving his face in so doing. of repairs are to be seen. In the erty at Leigh and Fifth streets. 1300 block of Stricker street many The Vonderlehr Segregation law repairs, yet their owners rent them of families are white a "white"

street, Myrtle avenue, McCulloh, people in some sections lead to the colored congregation could move pancy by the less thrifty. This on Fifth street were colored that

time of the passage of the law. McCulloh, Presstman and other and out on the "white" block. Finally, as I have said in another place, as white homes have to pay dearly for the conservative housekeepers, intelli-the ardent segregationists.

where the holders charge the unintelligent high rents and cause overerowding and a general desire to raise rents all along the line.

There are many houses for sale

to colored people in the more favored sections. They are offered at prices in excess of those expected from whites. \$100 down and so much a month is the way some are induced to buy. The offer is attractive enough, but should a man

promises about repairs. Bad bath. few months ago the congregation of rooms, broken bells, ceilings falling Leigh Street M. E. Church purdown and other evidences of need chased the handsome church prop-

of the houses are badly in need of makes any block where the majority to persons who are expected to pay block and the rule against the whites ly payers better because they re. majority of colored families. The wants desirable property to pay at ceive thereby four weeks more rent neighborhood where the new church least 20 per cent. more rental than in a year than when paid by the is located contains a number of white residents. In passing upon The high rents charged colored the question whether or not the

While whites have always charged means that the houses will be the congregation could move there. prowded with tenants, thus increas-It was decided, however, that the colored people more for houses than ing the likelihood of disease and church could not use the Leigh paving the way for the entrance of street entrance, but must place one andesirable persons into neighbor-on the Fifth street side. The congregation will get the property, but o

the race and those who want good are occupied for the most part of lard has been strongly resented by

gent and in many instances home-colored man will be tried for alleged violation of the segregation law

SEGREGATION LAW KILLED BY DECISION

by Council Sought to Pre-black" block, accordingly.

OPINION IS RENDERED

Ordinance Declared Viola-determined. Opinion.

WILL REDRAFT ORDINANCE

Councilman Claude Ashley, au- son's opinion says: thor of the segregation ordinance, had declared the ordinance unconstitutional, stated last night that he will redraft the ordinance so as points indicated by the supreme court, and introduce it in council the supreme court's decision and draft the new bill.

Atlanta Ordinance Passedresidents all white or all negroes should

In "mixed" blocks, or blocks in which vent Whites and Blacks white people and negroes were re-Living in the Same Block might decide whether the block should be "white" or "black," but could combe no tenant to move on this account of the decision. However, when a state of the decision. However, when a tractage of the property was declared invalid by the supreme to one who could either occupy or did not deny the right to use the distribution of the decision. However, when a tractage of the open of the property was declared invalid by the supreme to one who could either occupy or did not deny the right to use the distribution between the white and black of such instances," sayeraces as a basis of legitimate classification. iding, the owners of the property ienant of the opposite race should move, BY JUSTICE ATKINSON a tenant of that race could not occupy the vacant property. Through this process of elimination by voluntary evacuation the block would eventually become "white" or "black," as had been

In opening new territory, the protive of Both State and Fed-moter must advertise whether the property is to be "white" or "black." eral Constitutions—Judge On November 3, 1913, an amendment, which Councilman Jesse Wood was Lumpkin Renders Special the author, was adopted affecting mixed blocks, which provided that in such a block a negro could not move next door to a white without the latter's consent, and vice versa

It was upon this amendment that the

upon being informed by The Con- 1913, and corresponding sections of an stitution that the supreme court amendment, adopted November 3, 1913. prohibiting white persons and colored persons from residing in the same block, deny the inherent right of a person to acquire, enjoy and dispose of property, and for these reasons are to eliminate the unconstitutional violative of the due process clause of the federal and state constitutions

How Case Arose.

The decision arose from the case of for passage as soon as he can read John Carey and H. C. Smith v. the city of Atlanta. John Carey, a white man, on October 1, 1913, sold to H. C. Smith, a negro, the property known as No. 38 Granger street, now Griffin street. This street cars, railroad coaches and The state supreme court on Friday block, and the house itself had been handed down a decision declaring the occupied by a white tenant. The house race segregation ordinance of the city next to it was also occupied by a "to the apparent idea that classificaof Atlanta contrary to both the federal vhite tenant. Smith rented the house tion has nothing to do with such laws, and the state constitutions, in that it to a negro tenant and collected a Classification as to the particular use is "violative of the due process clause" month's rent in advance. The white to which property is to be put, having tenant of the house next door objected in view its location and surroundings of both constitutions? The opinion was written by Justice police notified the negro tenant that sidering laws of this character."

Atkinson, and was concurred in by all his occupancy of the house would en
He cites the opinion of Justice Brown, of the United States supreme Atkinson, and was concurred in by all his occupancy of the house would enthe justices with the exception of tail prosecution under the segregation court, as follows:

Chief Justice Fish, who was absent on account of sickness.

Justice Lumpkin, however, in a spetial opinion, concurred "in the result reached, but not in all that is said in reached, but not in all that is said in reached, but not in all that is said in reached, but not in all that is said in reached, but not in all that is said in reached, but not in all that is said in reached, but not in all that is said in the result reached, but not in all that is said in reached, but not in all that is said in petitioned the Fulton superior court for ment also upon this point.

Brown, of the United States supreme court, as follows:

"A statute which implies merely a and colored races has no tendency to payment for the property, and Smith races."

Carey, who had not yet received full destroy the legal equality of the two payment for the property, and Smith races."

He also cited the fourteenth amendation petitioned the Fulton superior court for ment also upon this point.

an interlocutory injunction to restrain the city from executing the segregation His opinion continues ordinance. The court refused to grant "In the present case, the petition does at some places, is greater than the the injunction, and the plaintiffs ap-not distinctly make the point that the laws of the laws are helpless when it ordinance. The court refused to grant

Justice Atkinson, "an owner of property could, by mere force of the ordinance and caprice of an adjoining cident thereto, under a provision of our property owner, without any compensation or process of law, be deprived cases shall be decided at the first or for all time of the right to reside on the second term, prevents a more thorsis property, or substitute tenant of with the majority of the court that the majority of the court

and federal constitutions,

Justice Lumpkin, concurring specially, said:

not in all that is said in the opinion proposed segregating measures in no more than the same peaceful reof Mr. Justice Atkinson. It seems to metended for that city. No movement gard of society and the laws such as It was upon this amendment that the question came to the supreme court.

The third footnote of Justice Atkinson's opinion says:

"Sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the city of Atlanta, adopted June 16, 1913, and corresponding sections of an least the discussion in regard to the against the face in recent years has is assured by those who would so an incident to been so mean, insimuating and hurtful. gate. Admittedly there is a large, ownership may lead to extreme results. Deen so mean, insimuating and hurtful. gate. Admittedly there is a large, noisy, turbulent portion among us everywhere, but they are harmless and of the white people practically assures the solute as that he may at all times and of the white people practically assures the least the face in recent years has is assured by those who would solve the right to use property as an incident to been so mean, insimuating and hurtful. gate. Admittedly there is a large, noisy, turbulent portion among us everywhere, but they are harmless and of the well the extreme results. The right of an owner to use his property as an incident to been so mean, insimuating and hurtful. gate. Admittedly there is a large, noisy, turbulent portion among us everywhere, but they are easily controlled by the authority is important, but it is not so above the wealth are easily controlled by the authority is important, but it is not so above the wealth are easily controlled by the authority is important, but it is not so above the wealth are easily controlled by the easily there is a large, noisy, turbulent portion among us everywhere, but they are easily controlled by the easily there is a large, noisy turbulent portion among us easily the regard to the against the face in frecent years has a large, noisy turbulent portion among us easily the easily the easily the regard to the against the face in face pleases regardless of the public wel-that kind of a thing is. That very fact, humbler classes coming from abroad. farce, morals or safety."

Points Out Restrictions.

a fire limit for the construction of wooden buildings.

lic good."

Justice Lumpkin also touched upon schools, where race is the basis of

"I cannot subscribe," he continues,

Judge Lumpkin's Opinion.

scgregation Law Passed.

The Ashley segregation ordinance of Baltimore invalid. He also had for its object the establishment of racial uniformity of the residents in each city block. The ordinance provided that any block which was at the time of the passage of the ordinance provided that any block which was at the time of the passage of the ordinance provided that any block which was at the time of the passage of the ordinance provided that any block which was at the time of the passage of the ordinance provided and occupied by a shift from time to time according to the owned and occupied by a white man own and sall white or all negroes should be a broad spirit of tolerance, how the plaintiffs should use their reasonableness when it comes to the ordinance of the supreme court of property. I think that this ground is of pure citizenship. The white people when the requiring regulation, the legislation, the legislation, the legislation, the legislation is of pure citizenship. The white people when the requiring regulation, the legislation is of pure citizenship. The white people when the plaintiffs should use their recities of the region day that the supreme court of property. I think that this ground is of pure citizenship. The white people when the region how the plaintiffs should use their recities of the region day.

Atkinson's Hypothetical Case.

Atkinson's Hypothetical Case.

Atkinson outlined a hypothet, and not leave it to depend upon the laws to help in the matter when there occupies a house is owned and occupied by a shift from time to time according to the angle of the ordinance of the supreme court of property. I think that this ground is of pure citizenship. The white people when the region close proximity was a matter veget in the supreme court of the supreme court of property. I think that this ground is of pure citizenship. The white people when the region has a single resident, and subject to depe ing this house could not place anotherno method for determination of legitiwhite tenant in it if the negro on the er's neighbor may wish. A similar one side objected, nor could be placeordinance adopted in Baltimore, which a negro tenant in the house if theseems to have been taken as a guide white man on the other side objected in preparing the ordinance of Atlanta,

Such a condition, he declares, is op-unconstitutional and void. But I think posed to the guaranty as embodied in the line of reasoning adopted by them the due process clauses of the statemay carry them too far."

Opposing segregation. OPPOSING SEGREGATION.

"I concur in the result reached, butmaking a strenuous effort to defeat the are fleeing before it, when it promises that the discussion in regard to the against the race in recent years has is assured by those who would segrethe undemocratic aspect of exclusive That they are preferred workers in neighborhoods, ought to be sufficient certain lines vouches for this. They Justice Lumpkin points out that the concession to those that can maintain come into close contact with the best law makes many restrictions upon the them. Wealth is mostly responsible white people, an argument that they use of property by its company way say. a fire limit for the construction of for this, a thing that is not a part of are not ferocious or in any way savthe creed of the republic. Capital and ages. This being true, much of the "The right to contract," he says, labor are ever at war, and it is need- argument of objection on personal thas been treated as a part of the less to say that segregation can well grounds goes. No, we are simply opliberty of a citizen, and yet it is sub- be discussed under that head. Wealth posed as a race. So far and no farther ject to certain limitations for the pub- is its own defense in maintaining ex- is the word regardless of who or what clusive neighborhoods. The Negroes you are. will not be admitted owing to their segregation of races as exemplified in lack of wealth. Now and then, it is true, they break over the lines, but never in alarming numbers in any com-

munity. sive sections in considerable numbers It has under consideration an ordinance they will not have committed offense against the laws or propriety. We concede that there are differences between in certain blocks set aside for black perthe races, perhaps, irreconcilable dif-sons, and prohibiting black persons from ferences, thus unfitting that general living in white blocks. The ordinance relationship that usually exists and is ingeniously drawn to avoid the ought to exist in communities. For charge of discrimination against one that reason we are also opposed to the race, but if a white man wishes to move wholesale assault on such communi-into a house in a black block we doubt ties, since it means friction of a kind very much whether the Colwyn ordiwhich is not for the good of our race nance would stand the scrutiny of the or for the public in general.

This is the result of sentiment, and the opinion of Mr. Justice Atkinson."

"It seems to me," said Justice Lumplower court in error, in that the orditter does not confer authority to adopt comes to regulating society as best unteright to use property as an incident to ownership may lead to extreme rete action of the supreme court of however, charge that the ordinance delays and in declaring the segregation legated to individuals the right to say to make the point that the keeping with the spirit of the repub-

> The fact that the letter of such laws commands the white and the colored people alike, savors of fairness. But the intent of the laws help in determining their viciousness. Why are they made? Are they meant to injure one class rather than another? If so, they are wrong and spiritually void, regardless of who enacts them. To drive the race into isolation is clearly the intent when the common ways of the common people is all that

now? The shadow of prosperity casted The Negroes of St. Louis, Mo., are forward is feared. Men, white men

Phia Lucord

The Borough of Colwyn is undertak-And if they broke over into excluing to establish a "Jim Crow" section. Courts.

SITY ATTORNEY POLLARD'S

learned judge (Harrison) delivering comparison there can be between a see fit to impose.

that he had been unlawfully prosecutional believe that in his arder our distin-ed before the mayor of the City of guished friend imagined that he was of the government to another." Richmond, for the violation of an or-living during that period. But even dinance thereof which provided that no at that time the Circuit Court of It seems to us that this part of argument that this contention cannot a writ of prohibition, in vacation, recity in the midst of freedom. avoid, an ordinance of the City of Richmond, passed in pursuance of its tions, it was null and void. We privilege. He said: charter, prohibiting or restricting the cannot understand why Mr. Pollard keeping of cook shops by free Negroes cited the case in question, for it "The contention that the ordinance "Further on in the same section Mr. within the city. In reaching this con unholds the position of the appell." within the city. In reaching this conclusion. Judge Moncure, speaking for apholds the position of the appell-come of a deep-seated belief in the "Laws, whatever may be the intent Richmond segregation ordinance of the city of Richmond was the out McQuillin says: object of the act was to aid in raising He said further: revenue by laying a tax on the business of keeping a cook shop. It was repeal or annul any such regulations may be that it is unwise or vicious in actual existence at the time of the legislation. passage of the act. If the ordinance would have been lawful had there been language is used: no such act, it is lawful notwithstanding the act; for there is nothing in restrictions it is competent for the

"In the absence of constitutional municipal corporations in such meassays:

"In the absence of constitutional municipal corporations in such meassays:

"It has been well said that the legal the act to render it unlawful. The Legislature to confer its police power of course, bestow greater power than rule that by-laws must be reasonable business of keeping a cook shop, before upon municipal corporations in such the State itself possesses, and it must is perhaps as definite as it can be

REPLY BREEF business which any man might pursue, measure as it deems expedient. It keep within the limitations, if any, subject only to such lawful police regulations as might be made in regard ulations as might be made in regard er than the State itself possesses; and to its being carried on within the limit it must keep within the limitations,

of this distinguished attorney are, the ground of unreasonableness, and unmistakable, and too plain to admit the Constitution and so have the judges respecting the necessity and unmistakable, and too plain to admit the Constitution and so have the judges respecting the necessity and unmistakable, and too plain to admit the constitution and so have the judges respecting the necessity and unmistakable, and too plain to admit the constitution and so have the judges respecting the necessity and unmistakable, and too plain to admit the constitution and so have the judges respecting the necessity and unmistakable, and too plain to admit the constitution and so have the judges respecting the necessity and unmistakable, and too plain to admit the constitution and so have the judges respecting the necessity and unmistakable, and too plain to admit the constitution and so have the properties of the properties to say the least, surprising. He that it can only be declared invalid of elucidation. It leaves it absolutely lawyers. City Attorney Pollard

James, a free Negro, who had been tion of the 13th, 14th and 15th with the acts of the one than the under the provisions of an act of As-the United States. We are led to would be to deny the existence of a

Negro should keep a cook shop within Virginia accorded more rights to the City Attorney's argument could the city, under the penalty of stripes, that free Negro in the midst of have been cited by the attorneys for at the discretion of the mayor; insisting that the ordinance was in conflict slavery than the City Council and the appellant in support of the powith the act of Assembly and there-its representatives are willing to ac-sition that the City Council had fore void. The circuit court awarded cord to the free Negroes of this exceeded its powers. The segregation ordinance is in conflict with the

the ordinance, and upon the hearing But even the Supreme Court of State and Federal Constitution and refused to discharge the writ, and give Appeals of Virginia in delivering its any fairminded person can be made judgment against the city. Upon ap-opinion of reversal nullified the to see it. For the information of peal, that judgment was reversed by claim of the segregationists of to-Mr. Pollard and his associates, we this court, upon the ground that a claim of the segregationists of to-Mr. Pollard and his associates, we statute requiring a license to keep a day by declaring that if such ancall his attention to the fact that cook shop, and laying a tax upon it, ordinance was in conflict withliving in one's own house is a con- er is to be exercised and the reasonis not in conflict with, and does not either the State or Federal constitu-stitutional right and not a legal "With the latter clause

"And at pages 530-531, the following strictions it is competent for the leg-ten in every constitution'."

When the Legislature of Virginia

"But waiving for the sake of the be sustained, we, in the next place sub-

"Second, That the ordinance in question is reasonable in its terms.

"Mr. McQuillin in his work on Muni cipal Ordinances in Sec. 432 in discuss ing the exercise of the implied powers of municipal corporations, says:

"'The Legislature may determine the exigency. that is the occasion for the exercise of the police power, but under our constitutional system, the judiciary determines what are the sub- propositions widely divergent and jects and objects upon which the pow-

actment we are concerned under this preventing a free American citizen head.

a unanimous court, says: 'The only ants in the Mary S. Hopkins case public mind that there should be a of the framers, which authorize the does. Police power as a plea of segregation of the races with refer-confiscation of private property for the ence to their residences is fully vin-mere protection of private rights will "The courts," says Keith, President, dicated by the fact that on March 2, be condemned as unconstitutional.*** force and enect. We are not asking Danville v Hatcher 101 Va at page 1912, an act of the General Assembly But it is universally admitted that only that the ordinance shall be not the object or effect of the act to in Danville v. Hatcher, 101 Va. at page of Virginia was approved, providing however broadly these constitutional give to every person who paid the tax 529, "have nothing to do with the for the designation by cities and towns principles may be expressed 'there exand obtained a license to keep a cook question whether or not the legislation of segregated districts for residences lists ex necessitate rei in every govshop the right to do so, notwithstand-contained in its provisions is wise and of white and colored persons. (Acts ernment, the power to impose restrictions of white and colored persons.) tions upon individual life, liberty and good government of a city or town, If the statute, the validity of Mr. Pollard uses the above lan-meaning and intent of such provisions regulations which might otherwise with the State or Federal Constitution guage after having just cited from to prohibit or restrain. So universal lawfully be made for the good govern- the courts have no power to declare Danville v. Hatcher 101 Va., page struction of constitutions inhibitions. ment of a city or town, much less to it invalid, however well satisfied they 529, in which President Keith said: against governmental deprivation of struction of constitutional inhibitions layed, for the questions invo life, liberty and property of citizens "In the absence of constitutional rethat it may now be considered as writ

made with safety.****It must appear from the inherent character of the act. or by evidence of the operation of the its of a town. The effect of taxing it if any, imposed by the organic law passed the special act cited from The ordinance must be reasonable as We had intended Characters was to restrict, not to enlarge the right was to restrict, not to enlarge the right Subject to these restraints, it is with Acts 1912, p.330, did it do this? The pollphi's reply brief insuch lawful police regulations.'

We had intended Characters was to restrict, not to enlarge the right Subject to these restraints, it is with Acts 1912, p.330, did it do this? applied to the particular subject-matine to invest such corporations with the police power of the State and Federal Constitutions?

We have cited the sections from corporations are prima facie the sole judges respecting the necessity and provided for power is couched in this case is a section of power to possible of the sections from corporations are prima facie the sole judges respecting the necessity and reasonableness of their ordinances, and when it violates some State or Federal within the control of the Council to then questioned the authority of favor, unless the contrary appears on determine whether they will wholly the Supreme Court of Appeals of their face or is established by proper suppress or grant the privilege, sub"In the Elsner Case, supra, their any one can tell us what basis of ject to such restrictions as they may Virginia. Here is what he said:

"In the Elsner Case, supra, their any one can tell us what basis of ject to such restrictions as they may virginia. Here is what he said: the opinion of the court at page 51, icensed cook shop and a lawful "Within the sphere of their delespeaking of the extent of the police considerable and a lawful "Within the sphere of their delespeaking of the extent of the police considerable and a lawful "Within the sphere of their delespeaking of the extent of the police considerable and a lawful "Within the sphere of their delespeaking of the extent of the police considerable and a lawful "Within the sphere of their delespeaking of the extent of the police considerable and a lawful "Within the sphere of their delespeaking of the extent of the police considerable and considerabl power, uses the following language: place of habitation, we shall be gated powers, municipal corporations in connection with the act of the Gencision whether the by-law be reasonower, uses the following language: place of habitation, we shall be have as absolute control as the General Assembly on the same subject, we able or not, regard must be had to its eral Assembly would have if it had submit that the court in the case at object and necessity. Minute regula-State more than fifty years ago. Ma-case occurred more than fifty years never delegated such powers and ex- bar is without authority to inquire in tions are required in a great city yo, Mayor, etc., v. James, 12 Gratt. ago, before the passage and ratification by its own enactments, to the reasonableness of the ordinance. which would be absurd in the country. Likewise a reasonable regulation, induly licensed to keep a cook shop Amendments to the Constitution of other. To permit such interference judges in apparent disgust, he apulated part of a city, might be unreasured to be a possible to be a possib sembly of April 17, 1853, complained believe that in his ardor our distin-discretionary power, and transfer its peals therefrom to a writer on Mu. onable as applied to parts of the same that he had been unlessfully properly populated. Therefore all city sparsely populated. Therefore, all of the surrounding conditions must be carefully considered. It is thus manifest that as a rule, the municipal au thorities are more competent to pass on such questions than judicial tribunals. In recognition of this fact, the rule is of universal application that a clear case should be made out to authorize the court to interfere with the exercise of the police powers of a municipal corporation on the ground of unreasonableness."

> To restrict and to confiscate or to deprive one of the use of, are should form a safe basis for both legal and legislative action. There "With the latter clause of this en- can be no excuse for barring and from the right to enter his own justification is necessarily without pronounced unreasonable but that it shall be declared unconstitutional. We have no doubt whatever, but that the learned jurists of the Supreme Court will see that, the apallants have a clear case.

The outcome may not be long de are fundamental.

Segregation - 1915

CITY ATTORNEY POLLARD'S RE- neighborhoods.

Till they were hoarse be law."-BEN JONSON.

ions of the law. He said:

It was evidently intended

predominating race, and by this nade it necessary to pass a segregatows and the electric chair. means compelling each race, as its ion ordinance in that city, culmisive of the other race, and so re-

This consummation, devoutly to be wished for, is proposed to be accomplished only by the regulation of occupancy.

mated in every city, town and village in the South-land without violating the plain constitutional provisions of the law. The races automatically separate, not by coercion, but by choice and by the exercise of common-sense.

Even now in Richmond, there is no friction between the races, save that produced by these white property owners, who wish to sell their property at exorbitant prices to these same colored people. Their vhite neighbors have been more sucessful and they are seeking to rerain them from disposing to wor-, colored people at a fair value perty that they have decided to ndon for the reason that they

Mr. Pollard continued:

until the end of time, so far as the his own house. ordinance is concerned. This limited What becomes of the well known Hon. Henry R. Pollard, who stands as they may deem desirable and

of the enactment of the ordinance," vious condition of servitude. color by the Constitution of Vir-lem for the home problem did not ginia. We have no need to refer to commence until the white and color. (a) Section 19 of the Charter of

action and to live wherever one's are the Negroes, who can get inside deemed proper for the safety, ownership rights give him the right of these palatial mansions as a ser- health, peace, good order and morownership rights give him the right of these paratral mansions as a serals of the community, and to make als of the community, and to make and adopt ordinances and resolutions always had this right, they have not get there in any capacity whatever. concerning the control and managecared to exercise it. City Attorney Southern white men like southern ment of the fiscal and municipal af-Pollard did not say that if a colored colored folks and southern colored fairs of the city, and of all property, The ordinance does not move a person moved out of the house in folks like southern white folks, who to, deemed proper to secure the sesingle negro or a single white per- which he had been living prior to have grown up with the soil, who lection of honest and competent offison from the home in which they the enactment of the ordinance, if have owned negroes and who know cers and to promote efficiency and may be living at the time of the only for one week's time, he cannot the value of one. This is why we have integrity in the discharge of official duties. They wanted the ordinance move back into read with integrate this remarkable. may continue to live in this place under the ordinance move back into read with interest this remarkable wise have power to make such ordinance.

The very able City Attorney, Hon. Grand of the ordinance is help-legal declaration, "Every man's in the limelight as a worthy son of the natural segregation which legal declaration, the home is his castle," and this carries are the home is his castle, and this carries are the home is his castle, and this carries are the home is his castle, and this carries are the home is his castle, and this carries are the home is his castle. H. R. Pollard in his reply brief does has existed since the freedom of the home is his castle," and this carries Old Virginia and who under this vested in them:" not stop at legal argument, but pro- slaves, for it is a matter of common with it the right to defend the same cold argument has a kindly disponot stop at legal argument, but pro- slaves, for it is a district with the fight to defend the same cold argument has a kindly dispoceeds to discuss social conditions, knowledge that the tendency has against all unlawful invaders. Mr. sition and a heart for the colored Could the Legislature of Virginia practically putting in a plea in abey- in the towns and cities of the South, Pollard departs from the law to arpeople as tender as that of a woman, confer upon the City of Richmond ance as grounds for the learned jur-quite districts in gue social conditions. To argue that The idea of his arguing for the sep- any greater power than itself posists to disregard the plain provis-which whites had their residences rioters have sought to overturn the aration from the black folks, when sessed? To ask this question is prac-This natural segregation may be law and therefore learned jurists his happiest moments are those tically to answer it. The above exprovidence and not human law has should proceed to do the same thing spent with the race which for half a tract provides for the control and to rected. The court will take judicial in order to prevent other riots is to century has loved and adored him. management of all property, real evolve by its operation a process of notice of the fact that race riots have put a premium upon lawlessness.

Mr. Pollard says that he is now and personal belonging to the city. evolve by its operation a process of indice of the fact that face have been any sections of the There have been riots of colored country. The riots in Coatesville, Pa. there was an intermingling of the might be mentioned as a recent ilraces. may eventually become exclu- instration. In Baltimore, Md., an country too, but they were handled further: sively inhabited by the numerically icute condition of racial antagonism with the repeating rifle and the gal-

and obtain new and undeveloped he United States recently said to a provision of equality before the law under the two heads hereinbefore morality; to preserve public peace negro delegation waiting on him and hat white rioters should be treated mentioned, we submit.

and good order, to prevent and quely protesting against a form of segre- n a similar manner. The fact is that First. That the Council of the riots, disturbances and disorderly city of Richmond was fully author- assemblages; to suppress houses of territory in which to locate, exclu- legro delegation waiting on him and hat white rioters should be treated mentioned, we submit: port the advancement of the negro, ers of these deeds of lawlessness of April 19, 1911. This is shrewdly stated and might there is a point at which friction is the story of a have resided therein as much as one This is shrewdly stated and might impress an irresponsible jury, but what effect must it have upon the learned minions of the law? The exact condition described by Mr.

The exact condition described by Mr.

The is a point at the question impt to use President winson and man, who had leased a nouse, not appear to occur and the question impt to use President winson and man, who had leased a nouse, not appear and adjacent houses. He was about to facts get the better of the individual indeed unfortunate. City Attorney when he was stopped by the owner. Quell the very disorders, which City Pollard must know that all Federal The lease on the property did not Attorney Pollard argues should be pandered to and condoned by agree-When the distinguished attorney officials are sworn to recognize the confer any such drastic authority. pandered to and condoned by agree-says that "the ordinance does not civil and political equality of all He had a perfect right to improve ing with the rioters and by carrymove a single Negro or a single men before the law and to make no the property, but he had no author ing out the wishes of the lawless white person from the home in discrimination in their official durity to destroy any part of it. The elements, thus legalizing anarchy. which they may be living at the time ties on account of race, color or precity of Richmond has a right to By his argument, respectable white

he in effect says also that the ordi- Virginia jurists have always been improve the rights of property and and colored people are put on the nance does move a Negro or a white careful to observe this part of their to increase the liberties of its citi- same level with the occupants of person from the house in which he oath of office, no matter how dis-zens, but it has no right to destroy houses of ill-fame and gaming houses was not living at the time of the tasteful it may have been to them any of these rights or to limit the for the law provides only for the enactment of the ordinance. This in so doing. Segregation in the de-constitutional rights of this same expulsion of persons guilty of imfact then violates that liberty guar-partments at Washington was a po-class of people. anteed to a citizen regardless of litical problem and not a home prob. City Attorney continued:

tions regulate themselves. A white "Sec. 19. The Council of the City Citizenship carries with it the man in this city in moderate cirof Richmond shall have power to right to come and go, to have free cumstances is more a stranger or enact suitable ordinances to secure prior to the enactment of ordinance,

production of this southerner, this nances, resolutions and regulations

property, real and personal belong-

Coming now to the consideration natural growth may demand, to seek lating in a riot. The President of

on in Washington City:

"This is a home problem and hese incidents have been magnified ized under the Charter of the City of ill-fame and gaming houses; to prenot a political problem. While the n order to produce impressions not Richmond and the general statutes vent lewd, indecent and disorderly American people wanted to sup-ustified by the facts and the promo-of this State to enact the ordinance conduct or exhibitions in the city,

This ordinance puts the respectathe Constitution of the United ed clerks reached home. Social condition follows: they have lived in their own houses Franklin and Grace streets, that the inhabitants of the city, by them property as a result of the enforce-

have resided therein as much as

one year.

"19x. To prevent vice and im-

and to expel therefrom persons guil-

ing to individuals. And again:

real and personal, belonging there-

ment of it. A family who went north few months ago and who leased

And again:

(b) By Sec. 1038 of the Code of provided as follows:

town snall have the power to * protect the property of the city or (Acts 1908, pp. 623-4).

ilies reside therein.

to move out and assesses a fine of plainly stated that these penalties one hundred dollars upon one of were intended to punish rioters, like them for living in a quiet, lawful those in Baltimore and at Coatesway upon premises, which had been leased to him and of which for the time being, he was the lawful possessor. Was he protecting the property of all of the inhabitants of this city as provided in the authority conferred by the Statutes of the State of Virginia? It was a grievous abuse of authority and a deplorable exercise of power, not to be tolerated for a moment by a free people. It was an effort to stir up strife rather than an attempt to preserve order. Living as we have been in the midst of these white and colored people here all of our lives, we never

expected to see Virginians engage in J. Griggs to serve not less than facts presented by even Mr. Poe any such outrageous practices forthirty or more than ninety days in himself do not justify hope of such. their property to either white or the purpose of humiliating and the city jail.

colored tenants and who wish to re- harassing one of the kindliest races This ordinance gives Justice of fact, rather than on a point of turn, having made enough money to of people on the face of the globe. Griggs the power and authority to law, the whole thing would fall of complete the payments, is barred And this was done too by white men fine a white man and to fine and its own weight. Truly great minds from entering his own home by the who had assured the colored people jail a colored one. Under the ordi-decide such questions, not on what arbitrary mandate of a non-legisla of this community that their retire-nance, so far as his court is con- they think, but on what reasonable ment from politics would result incerned, who can hinder? This is en-men are likely to think. their racial betterment and that they acted in Richmond city, in a Counwould protect them in all of their cil, where we spent ten of the best lature call in any Negro experts to Virginia, 1884, as amended by the rights and privileges under the law! years of our lives and where we are give any information? Not mix

act approved March 14, 1908 it is, We never believed it and so stat-vioceless in administering the city's "You argue rightly that that "I ed. What is the result? Our political affairs, although we pay taxes upon will ultimately fail. Exploiters o. "Sec. 1038. General and enu-rights have been virtually relin-property, real and personal, valued Negro labor will see to it. The merated powers of councils of cities guished. Our liberties as citizens at (\$3,180,662) three million, one lessor of two evils will bring its and towns.—In addition to the powers conterred by other general stat-have been curtailed and now, the hundred and eighty thousand, six utes, the council of every city and last right, that of property, is being hundred and sixty two dollars, beswept away by various subterfuges sides by our labor adding to the matown and its inhabitants, and pre- and we are told that what is, is not, terial wealth of this municipality. serve peace and good order therein." and that what we experience and And the men, who do these things, Bayou as an excellent example of reknow is only a dream. So far as we call themselves Christians.

are concerned, we shall oppose this But enough for this week, we are that those people were led there by get an idea that their success and Why City Attorney Pollard should double dealing policy to the end of well-nigh overcome, when we think Isdiah T. Montgomery and Charles prosperity and future are handicappered that the end of well-nigh overcome, when we think have cited this extract from the stat- the chapter. We shall cry aloud and of the injustice of it all. Go on, Mr. Banks. Will forcibly segregated ute is a mystery to us. Councils have spare not believing that relief will City Attorney, bred as you have communities have the psychological the power to protect the property of come, that the days of retribution been, cast your powerful influence encouragement of willingness? the citizens, not to destroy it, or to will not forever remain in the dis-with the oppressors of an humble Will they all have leadership like deny the citizen the right to occupy tance and that God's wrath will fin-but down-trodden people, but some-that of Montgomery and Banks? and enjoy undisturbed possession of ally assert itself upon those who so way and somehow God will bring all 'In May 1902, in the Outlook, his own household. What kind of wilfully persecute and oppress us. things right and by his transcendent one rather obscure Clarence H. Poe

an ordinary magistrate acting as ing heinous punishment for the vio-our eyes. Police Justice, takes with him a lation of the law. He should have squad of officers and without "lief or known that these punishments were "Foul shame and scorn be on ye all license" or a search-warrant goes never intended to be visited upon Who turn the good to evil, into the houses of the residents on people, who were only exercising And steal the Bible from the Lord North Fifth St., in this city, just be- their constitutional rights, which yond Leigh St., a colored section of constitutional rights could not be Than garbled text or parchment law the city, and lines them up to de-nullified or set aside by the Countermine just how many colored fam.. cil of the City of Richmond, the Legislature of Virginia or the Con-He then orders the colored folks gress of the United States. It is ville, Pa., keepers of houses of ill-student? fame, better known as houses of prostitution, and gamblers, who

But if this debate turned on a point

"Will the North Carolina legis-

blessing, and we will thank God for sending it even if the devil does bring it.

cency to communities like Mound

protection are we getting here? Jus- And then Mr. Pollard cited the power will aid us and, in his own of North Carolina, published an tice Wilbur J. Griggs, who is really authority of the council for impos-time,—wipe all of the tears from article eloquently opposing dividing school funds among the races according to taxes paid by them. P

" 'Is it constitutional?

" 'Is it right?

" 'Is it expedient?

" Is this segregation propaganda the result of thirteen years' ad-

vance thinking? "This question will never be settled until Mr. Poe's people learn to think in centuries rather than in moments; until they learn to accept University the 'whosoever will' policy of the Man of Nazareth; until white men come out of the shady spots, and Twent to thank you for that stop waiting for some lame, debly to Clarence Poe. His logic formed law to feed them social and These penalties were never intend- Entering by the services of law. The South, but Sir Horace's ascent in question before the white peo, is dustrious colored man, who does not oring to fol 'aug process of law' is Ireland has been based distinctly on in a new light." seek to intrude upon the white sec- that man's Mfe, liberty and prop-the theory of all men up, not some a home in which to live in peace with erty should not be interfered withmen down! What a lot of consoa home in which to live in peace with his wife and children. But City At unreasonably and arbitrarily; that making laws that will insure a suptorney Pollard insults his intelli- anything was arbitrary when itply of inferior' people in their gence and preys upon his intellect does not produce the recognized re-midst, at the same time satisfying by including him in this disreputable sults of government: protecton of their private desires and proving class and condemning him upon the life, liberty, property, health, mor to their own satisfaction, at least, mere mandate of Magistrate Wilbur altity, safety and education. The all public contentions made regarding the men farthest down!

"Mr. Poe says it will help. thank him. We look forward to its beneficent help—like that of the elephant who sat on the motherless chick to keep it warm."

From a noted educator:

"I was very glad to read Mr. Poe's letter. I think you made a complete answer to him. I feel Mr. Poe really desires to be friendly to us, but that he is not able to see this rural segregation question from our point of view. I hope your reply will broaden his vision. If it does, not, I fear it cannot be

"You know there are some men who cannot see that the highest consideration to the country and the greatest progress means the well being of all people. Often people ed by that of others. Therefore. where white people feel that the prosperity of Negroes is a hindrance to the prosperity of whites, when it comes to sacrificing one race or the ther, they will sacrifice the Negro ace. Of course there are Negroes vho cannot see their advancement n the success and advacement of their white competitors. I believe in dealing with elements in either race of this class, the task before us is to get them to see that the success of either race tends to the well being of the other, and that the hampering of either race checks the general welfare of the other. If Mr. Poe will read your reply carefully, I hope he may see this, for it is only in this way that I hink he can take the position of being our true friend.'

From a minister:

"I extend to you my hearty con gratulations on your able and unanswerable reply to Editor Poe on

"Mr. Poe points with complasults of segregation. He forgets

emphatically asks:

And give it to the Devil!

I own a statute higher; And God is true, though every book And every man's a liar."

Segregation

-SHAKESPEARE.

From a Wisconsin

AGAINST SEGREGATION.

To the Editor Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.:

whom we look for guidance in all matters of civic righteousness, not disappropriate that the Public Ledger, which usually takes such hig. point us further in this undemocratic, unChristian, ill-based view of segregrounds upon all the state of the South to segregation as now practiced should be unqualifiedly condemned.

Respectfully,

Respectfully,

segregate the races

The Ledger says that even in the North, white and black do not often live together in harmony? Britags by Ledger does not know the facts. For that reason we would venture to give one hundred instances where whites and blacks are fiving tygether in harmony to every one the Ledger will give showing that there has been trouble growing out of their close not be charged to the account of the Negro. The two largest Negro were to be cooped up by some sor ple have moved next door to whites and there has at first been district and wards voted in its force.

The Parkway is defeated—for the time being. The defeat can ing about. It is plain that the Negros were to be cooped up by some sor ple have moved next door to whites and there has at first been district and wards voted in its force.

The Parkway is defeated—for the time being. The two largest Negro were to be cooped up by some sor ple have moved next door to whites and there has at first been district and wards voted in its force. an attempt to humiliate the blacks on the part of the whites; but after athat our advocacy of the Parkway was heeded. tew months they not only become reconciled, but the whites have visited the Negroes, even borrowed money from them. These cases of conciliation are far greater than their opposite, and if the Public Ledger will investigate taking the stand we did. We still maintain that the Parkway would the measure, said:

Lons of democracy, should take such an undemocratic view as the Public

Ledger takes when the Negro is involved.

to me that there is no "natural feeling" of antipathy between black and the political and civic destiny of the Negro of St. Louis. The preswhite, except as politicians and newspapers try to manufacture such, notfeeling of antipathy? Black women today prepare a large part of the food that sustains life in the South; does that show natural feeling of antipathy? public speech, has shown himself friendly and just. Black children and white are usually friendly till others interfere. Does that show antipathy? Black men are preferred as the coachmen to drive the families of whites about the cities and towns of the South. Does that was no menace to the New that the question of segregation was, show natural feeling of antipathy? The old "black manimy" is the idol of in no sense, connected with this issue. Appreciation alone of the thousands of the South's best homes, and the dearest memory of hundreds of thousands of the South's best men and women. Does that show natural Mayor's unselfish interest in our welfare would call for our support feeling of antipathy? If the Public Ledger will take time to read "In Black of a question so near his heart. Besides, our civic pride and proand White, an Interpretation of Southern Life," by Mrs. L. H. Hammond, one of the South's best women, daughter and granddaughter of former slave-gressive spirit would demand our favorable vote. holders, it will learn what many white people in the South think of the unfair treatment of the blacks.

afraid, and the fear of which is made the pretext for all sorts of injustice feated it. to the Negro. I am merely stating that living in neighborhoods together has no natural objections. Blacks lived on the premises of whites for years ing of antipathy now arises because the Negro is free and buys his own

made solely for the benefit of the whites and to the disadvantage of the blacks.

They amount to confiscating the property of blacks in many cases.

If I could conceive of a segregation law with any sort of justice in it, it would be by the mutual agreement of all parties concerned. But the Negro has nothing to do with these segregation laws. His convenience and wishespie. In the next place, the jobs—few and far between—benefit only are not in any way consulted. He is the foot ball of real estate speculators the individual and not the race at large. In large issues, in cityand cheap politicians. If segregation was by the consent of all who are governed by it, there might be no difficulty. If the Negro were given the right of wide questions, the individual should subordinate his personal inself-respect and not forced at the point of a legal gun against his will and terests and work to the greatest good of the greatest number. And interest, it might be different.

Again segregation laws are designed to stop Negro progress. They afthe greatest number is not "Number One." fect only the progressive Negro, who is trying to better his condition. They do not segregate the races for they permit an ignorant servant to live with whites, and a vicious storekeeper to live among Negroes, and white men not

only to visit but maintain houses of immorality among Negro residents. whites? The reason is simple. Only in white neighborhoods in the South of the colored congre-out anew for the colored congreare there decent sanitary conditions. The Negro wants to live on a street where there are sewer connections, so he may have a bath tub, a flush toilet gation. There was some dispute gation the other day, however. and other decencies. He wants to live on a street where there are lights, with the city authorities as to when the pastor and officers of the so that his life will be protected from the burglar. He wants to get out from the brothels and dives. He wants to get on a street where water con-whether the church was ocated in church were arrested and fined for nections offer him more protection from fire and cut down his insurance. If a "white" or "colored" block as an alleged infringement of the the cities would give Negroes their proportionate part of municipal improve-ments in the way of pavements, sewers, lights, police protection, and so defined by the segregation ordi-segregation ordinance. Even the forth, they would do much more than they are now doing by passing seg-nance. The matter was finally sanctuary of the Most High is regation laws.

nation, in that they are designed to stop the progress of the progressiveed congregation to occupy the the segregation laws.

black, and throw him back into the class of the immoral, the vicious and un-

progressive. But I know I run a great risk of injuring my popularity by saying in this day even this feeble word for the black man, who alone of all the struggling groups in this country is almost without friends.

So vicious are these laws that in many cases, even in the South, they into the enislature of North Carolina e been declared unconstitutional. Let, therefore, the Public Ledger, to for a constitutional amendment to also have been declared in all the south of the constitutions amendment to also have been declared in all the south of the south have been declared unconstitutional. Let, therefore, the Public Ledger, to whom we look for guidance in all matters of civic righteousness, not disap-

ple have moved next door to whites and there has at first been distrust andwards voted in its favor. We are glad to note this, for it indicates provented healthy expansion had the

We were not actuated by any mercenary or selfish motive in defeated by a narrow margin. Senator the stand we did. We still resistant to the stand we did. We still resistant to the stand we did. We still resistant to the stand we did.

I am surprised that a paper which is so often right on all other ques be of benefit to us as well as to the whole city.

But further than that there was a question of principle in-affiliation. I am afraid there will be My experience over twenty-five years, both North and South, has provedvolved. Each administration of this city, to a large extent, controls withstanding many of these politicians and newspaper men were nursedent administration has shown itself decidedly friendly to us. The from the breasts of black women in the South. Does that show natural Mayor, in particular, of more than one occasion, in press and in to deprive a lower race of its rights.

The Mayor want the Parkway. He showed clearly that it doubtful benefit to the white race.'

We are glad that the Negro, on the whole, supported the Mayor No I do not argue for social equality, of which so many seem to be and the Parkway The real estate speculators, not the Negro, de-

Of course, the was some opposition among us. That was to and no one objected. Is it that the objection now comes, the natural feel-be expected. No people can be a unit on any one question—much ess the Negro. Some of the opposition may be traced to politicians But the segregation laws are a travesty upon all justice because they are who imagine they have a political grievance. They have an idea that they were not treated fairly in the distribution of party spoils.

In the first place, everyone cannot have a piece of the political

Segregation In Richmond building by changing the main A poits congregation in Rich entrance to the church from one But you ask, who do Negroes buy from in a neighborhood where there are mond sold their abaddones house street to another. Trouble broke For these segregation laws encourage disease, immorality, economic stag. compromised by allowing the color. not immume from the operation of

KILLED SEGREGATION.

A few days ago a bill was introduced tion between the races. that the bill was designed to prevent prevented healthy expansion had the bill become a law. The bill was

"I almost fear to say what I am going to say, because of my party charges of ulterior motives; however, cannot sit here silent when such legislation is proposed. The great state of North Carolina and the people of North Carolina cannot afford This is a blow at an already downtrodden people and a measure of even

Hear him! Surely it would not benefit the white people. Any people that has to be bolstered up in their activities by the laws against others of the same community will not be long benefitted by such laws. The progressive spirit bottled up at one point will break out elsewhere, gaining in the end what was lost at the moment.

SEGREGATION

The Orizons of Richmond are hereby called to pleet in Mess Meeting Sunday evaluate Treb 21st. 3: 3a P. M. at the Hippodrime Theatre- hy Attorneys who argued the recent test cases the Supreme Court, will address the meeting.

Alzer Comprise George W.

Bragg W Johnson, Benj. F.

Kersey, D. P. Bragg, William Miller, William Winston, Henry B. Hucless, D. J. Farrar, Dr. R. E. Jones, E. R.

SEGREGATION-CASE APPRALED

larch 25. convicted of violating the segre tion of point le has been fi in the cour of Appeals. The c will be heard on April 20, at wh time Attorney W. H. Wright, Louisville, will make the argume for Mr. Harris.

LL PRIVATE PROPERTY SUBJECT TO THE STATE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

FRANKFOLD KY., June 22.- The Court of Appeals, on June 18, handed down an opinion through Judge Hannah, holding

In discussing the question Judge Han-nah declared that private property is held subject to the unchallenged right and power of the state to impose upon

solidarity of the races may be pre-century of toil.

The segregation ordinance passed by the Louisville Board of Councilmen was sustained by the court last week. The judge ruled that the law did not conflict with the Federal confair is false. The object is to shut the colored people out of good com-The Federal constitution only exacts that the laws be fair, impartial, affecting one as the other. And as those new constitutions of the Southern states were made, respecting the letter, just so these ordinances are drawn up. We can only attack their purpose, insisting that the intent is to destroy the spirit of the laws, a very fleeting defense all must admit. The remedy, if there is a remedy, is to get those who make the laws, the white people, to believe in us as desirable citizens. And our part is to make the belief good by measuring up fully in all particulars. ANTI-SEGREGATION MEETING

The South St. Louis Colored Improvement League held a big mass meeting at Quinn Chapel Tuesday night. Resolutions were passed condemning segregation. Miss Kathryn M. Johnson, field agent for the N. A. A. C. P., and Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, were the speakers. Mr. Steele, presided, Joseph P. Harris, master of

Special to THE NEW ON AGE.

RICHMOND, Va. June 2.—Following a futile effort to riach an agreement, the jury in the case of the Rev. E. M. Mitchell and the rustice of the Leich. Mitchell and the rustes of the Leigh Street M. E. Church vas discharged by le in the sustings Court last The men were fined some Saturday. weeks ago for alleged violation of the Vonderlehr gregation law by occupying the church property at Fifth and

Hustings Court. The case will be tried

THE SPIRIT OF LOVEJOY.

the use and enjoyment thereof such death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The indomitable spirit of the interview concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as are deemed ex-death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The indomitable spirit of the interview concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as are deemed ex-death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The indomitable spirit of the interview concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as are deemed ex-death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The indomitable spirit of the interview concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as are deemed ex-death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The indomitable spirit of the interview concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as are deemed ex-death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The indomitable spirit of the interview concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as are deemed ex-death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The indomitable spirit of the interview concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as are deemed ex-death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The indomitable spirit of the interview concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it: "About twelve months ago the city compressions as a concerning it is a con pedient for the public velfare. There great martyr to the cause of freedom and liberty lives until this mission had the city attorney render an opinion on the question. It is nothing in the ordinance which takes live from any berson the right to actually any shore in the city; but he ordinance does nothing the ordinance does nothing the ordinance does nothing the ordinance does nothing the commission of the property any where in the city; but he commission or he ordinance does nothing the occupancy of the property under certain circumstances."

Although guaranteed equal rights would be unconstitutional, whether passed by the commission or he ordinance does nothing the occupancy of the property under certain circumstances. Now our sion and no further action was taken and the city attorney render an opinion on the question.

Now our sion and no further action was taken and the city commission or prejudice, and be denied the dearest rights of freedom. Now our sion and no further action was taken and the city commission or prejudice, and be denied the dearest rights of freedom. prejudice, and be denied the dearest rights of freedom. Now our sion and no further action was taken on the matter. For the five The judge said that Kentucky was committed to the kinniple of the separation of races, and that the ordinance very root of our honor. It aims at the very sap of life that nourishes endeavor to have the races in this city live together in peace and that the ordinance very root of our honor. It aims at the very sap of life that nourishes endeavor to have the races in this city live together in peace and is not to regardate as a measure of imposing stimus "but in order to prevent honesty, ambition and courage. But the spirit of Lovejoy lives to work harmoniously. I have been opposed to raising any questions which might course race and the first the first spirit of Lovejoy lives to work harmoniously. I have been opposed to raising any questions which might course race and the first spirit of Lovejoy lives to work harmoniously. pusing sures but in order to prevent and I am opposed to any such conflicts as are shown by this rec-on. May it inspire us to greater aggressiveness. May every min-tion which might cause race antagonism, and I am opposed to any ord to have resulted in Louisville from ister from his pulpit, Sunday, cry out to his followers against this such move now. In the election for the present legislature a delwe shall not surrender our rights and lay down our half egation from the Negro Board of Trade called on me and asked if THE N. A. A. C. P.

of discrimination. And, according to dates; three others come out against segregation in public first. Manual II.

the lines of the N. A. A. C. P., and proves conclusively that everyof Mayor Howse's type holding influential positions. It is to be colored man, woman and child should join the St. Louis Branch hoped the bill will be killed in committee before it ever sees the SEGREGATION MEANS YOU.

What am I doing to help defeat the segregation movement in St. Houis? This is the proper question for everyone to ask him- rope and for rural segre so deal with the Negro as to prove self. A well meaning citizen asked the Argus this week, "Whygation of the races goes on mabat to the rest of the world that we don't you people get busy on segregation, spread it out on the character Poe the worthy to be trusted with a great highways and byways, and not expect everybody to come to theleading apostie. It is satisfying responsibility in the development churches to hear it discussed," The answer is simple. It takes however note that the move of human life. money to conduct a campaign. The churches have opened their nent is meeting with serious opthe rising generation of Southern
doors for mass meetings. This about covers the appropriation toposition from well-informed South-white men will in increasing meacompat the pending evil. The National Association for the Advantage with the pending evil. combat the pending evil. The National Association for the Ad-ern white men. The best argu-sure assume the responsibilities vancement of Colored People is active; holding meetings where ment that we have seen latelylaid upon their shoulders, and will freely welcomed and sending out thousands of letters. The de-against the movement is containeddeal fairly with the man in black plorable fact is, thousands of citizens are depending upon some one in the following statement from by their side. This, and this else to carry on the fight. Yet all are effected alike.

The question is not, what is the other fellow doing, but what "The great problem of the South Segregration Killed. future of your own family are at stake. Individuality is the nomic problem, but a problem of died in the Segregation Bill introduced by strongest trump in this fight, Every person, opposed to segregate claim to be the more advanced and to be suspend the recused by the committee fighting this un-American and the strongest trump in the segregation Bill introduced by strongest trump in this fight, Every person, opposed to segregate claim to be the more advanced and to be suspend the recused by the segregation of the south who when the body recused by the segregation and the segregation of the segre tion is a member of the committee fighting this un-American and the stronger race, are on trial. It vote follows: unconstitutional idea. If the fight is lost, it will be your fault if is not the Negro today who is on Ayes-Clement, Freezie, Hill, Hitt, you have failed to do your part. Segregation means you, antitrial, but the Southern white man, Ingram, Johnson, Parks-7. segregation is up to you.

Get busy and quit dodging behind some one else. KEEPING HIS WORD.

LETTING WELL ENOUGH ALONE does not seem to be

the slogan of Tennessee. A few disgruntled legislators are trying to have a segregation bill passed, in the face of the fact that it is Next Sunnay, Nov. 7, will mark the 78th anniversary of the unconstitutional. The mayor of Nashville gave out the following I told them I was opposed to such legislation, and that if it came before the legislature I would make known that opposition. I have The St. Louis Branch of the National Association for the Ad-never gone back on a promise, and I intend to carry out this one. eople endorses 19 of the successful candi- I am opposed to this bill in every way and will do what I can to discriminations since there are equal ings, making a total 122 members of the Board of Aldermen on dominated by any racial feeling. He is a mayor of all the people fair is false. The chief a case where This shows clearly the great need of an organization along his dealings. What a blessing it would be if there were more men

The question is whether we, the More About Segregation boasted leaders of the South, will

alone, will really solve our race Dr. W. D. Weatherford: problem."

and I say this as a Southern white Dowlen, Gardner, Hoffman, Lyle, Mc-man. The question is not whether Call, Parham, Stevens, Todd, Worthe Negro is as moral as the white ley.—12.

man; whether he is as intellectual, In Justice to Senator Hill let it as strong, as the white man; be said that he voted as he did in whether he is or ever will be as ad orodeor to move a reconsideration vanced as the Southern white man had the vote resulted the other way.

dozen other places where Negroes dance against which there was no opposi-south and its people. tion, and that the Odd Fellows place was singled out and made a target to The chairman of the Police Committee told The Independent that its desecration of the Sabbath. They

prejudice).

a dive and that they were talking about the character of dives and hovels. Garden is equally as wrong, and will fail in the end. and the committee did not see the Odd Fellows place in that light, and we won our contention because it was right.

standard or in obedience to any impulse of Christianity, but purely out of race both to life and property, when he allows a few self-constituted make-shifts hunting up the white folks with The prejudice, out of down right Negro meanness and wickedness, entered into for men, who contribute nothing to the wealth and character of the community show them what "dem niggers been shown to be a horizontal to be a horizo an agreement with the segregation camp of whites in the Fourth Ward, in- except mouth, to engage him to close up a business worth a half million writing bout you, boss." iected the segregation question and influenced them by the bugbear of Negro dollars and paying \$2,500 taxes per annum to the municipality for protection help you git dem out of de Fourth encroachment on white territory to make the question of innocent amusement The Odd Fellows have rights in the premises, and they are going to stand Ward." "We don't care how much at the Odd Fellows Building a white man's question. These race leaders took upon them and exercise them and enjoy them. It is only a part of the Ne-dey dance in Rasbury Alley, Father's The Independent to prove to these Negro haters that the Odd Fellow con- groes and a part of the whites, and a small minority, at that, who are seeking Day's Church and the Catholic Hall." tingent was opposed to segregating the races; that we stood for encroach- to confiscate Negro property in the Fourth Ward and deny us equal enjoy-"In fact, we are not opposed to dance." ment upon white territory. This issue being raised, the city officers in the ment of life, property and happiness. And the Odd Fellows, without violating ourselves." "Our members dance the city officers in the ment of life, property and happiness. And the Odd Fellows, without violating ourselves." "Our members dance the city officers in the ment of life, property and happiness. Fourth Ward loaned their influence to the Negro leaders to shut up the Odd tion of the law, and with due respect to the constituted authorities, are going dem dar niggers want to live side you Fellows place and leave dancing in full bloom in every other place in the to keep their Roof Garden open so long as the authorities permit dancing white folks, and boss, we will not only ward. Our place is orderly and decent, and visited by a set of people which to go on for Negroes and white people at a dozen other places in the city. help you run dem out of de Fourth is as respectable and as useful as the Negro leaders who undertook to barter We are going to maintain law and order, and handle a class of people whose Ward, but we will help you run dem off the rights of their race and people for a mere temporary advantage. And lives and characters are a guarantee of these principles. We are more orderly clean out of town. If you don't do The Independent rises to serve notice on the alliance of Negro leaders and than many of the churches. It is a common thing for police to preside over dat, boss, de nigger women will run Negro haters that the effort to close the Odd Fellows Roof Garden to appease Negro conferences and Negro church meetings, and some of the blackest down and commit rape on your sons."

the prejudice and meanness of a few Negroes and Negro haters by a few scandals in our race come out of the churches and as a rule the preparation. the prejudice and meanness of a few Negroes and Negro haters by a few scandals in our race come out of the churches, and as a rule, the preacher white politicians is no settlement of the question of segregation. We still s the star performer in the dirty drama. contend that no question is settled at all until it is settled right, and the Race prejudice is at the bottom of it all. The white man is not so much write townspeople and injection of dancing and other purely Negro amusements among themselvesto blame as the Negro leader, the self-constituted, self-appointed, cowardly white legislators of the South we into this political question, does not take from us or destroy a single right Negro leader, who goes to the white man and says: "If you don't help us to buy homes and property, and live and enjoy them peaceably under thebreak up them Negro Odd Fellows, who have a million dollars' worth of farmer of the South, and it is an property, they will buy all your homes and put Negroes to live alongside appeal made not without reason.

The white men who became the willing tools of a few Negro demagogues of you. So you help us to shut up some of their places, and it will cut off The tage and deplorable fact is and hypocrites and allowed the Negroes to make petty-fogies of them, will some of their revenue." Forgetting all along that the Odd Fellows do not that through all our past the find that in the end the decision of the Supreme Court will stand, and that conduct dances or engage in any sort of business. As a developing company, wealthier whites of the South no mob or self-constituted bunch of leaders will be able to over turn the plainit builds stores, halls, residences, buys farms, promotes industrial enterprises, have not shown proper sympathy with an eye single to promoting the best welfare of the community and fur-for their struggling white brethmandates of the courts of our State.

The Independent was clearly within its rights last week when it discussed nishing men and women something to do, while the parasites walk around ren on the farms. And now that the question of segregation from a moral and legal standpoint. It did not in long coats and silk hats and make sanctimonious speeches to white farmers are making a fight encroach upon the rights of any citizen; it simply stated the rights of all at home and then go north and denounce the Southern white man for his for Land Segregation Between the the citizens under the Constitution of our State and country, and the men, lawlessness. This is the element of Negro leaders who appeals to the white Races so as to simply enable white black or white, who took exceptions to the doctrine we laid down, did us nopeople to shut up the Odd Fellows place. harm, but defied every moral and legal sentiment expressed or implied in the

organic laws of our State. It is little less than a shame that men who are entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of our municipality could be made to see by a few unscrupulous and ignorant Negro leaders that they could be of some service to them if they would close up the Odd Fellows the self-constituted race leaders who The devil at last pulls off his mask, and is seen red-handed at his work. Roof Garden. Why did not the councilmen and aldermen from the Fourth have been busy running to and advis-The devil at last pulls off his mask, and is seen red-handed at his work hoof Garden. Why did not the councilmen and aldermen from the Fourth ing the white folks to drive certain. The Independent has contended from the start that there was neither Chris-Ward move to close up the other three places where Negroes dance within a Negro property holders out of the tianity nor principle in the fight being made against dancing in the Odd half dozen blocks of the Odd Fellows Roof Garden? It is a shame that white Fourth Ward and to close up the Odd Fellows Building; that it was purely a matter of prejudice and personal hate men with two thousand years of Christian civilization behind them could be Fellows half million dollar industrial on the part of a few race leaders who do not and can not belong to the made the tools of a half dozen Negro politicians, who make one speech before plant, that they might engage their order. As an evidence of the righteousness of our contention we cited a half them with their hands and when north, denounce the white time more profitably if they would

satisfy the personal spleen and prejudice of a few self-constituted leaders opposition to segregation gave the Council the opportunity to turn down our and discredited politicians.

The charman of the Tonce committee told The Independent that its must have been asleep at the switch when our progressive and enterprise ing when our progressive and enterprise ing white citizens banqueted the Dixie The double cross given us by certain members of the City Council on the truth. The life of the unrighteous is short. Neither the question of segregareport of the Police Committee is proof positive of our contention. The race tion, or whether the Negroes shall be permitted to dance peaceably under at the city auditorium. The race leadleaders, having failed to close up our place on the merits of their contention, their own vine and fig tree like white people is settled, for the reason that ers ought to have been on the job and resorted to race prejudice, to meanness, and the most wicked and far-reaching neither of these questions have been settled right; neither of them have been had the dancing by the city's guests menace to the social, commercial and political welfare of the community (race settled in the spirit of truth and righteousness. The effort of the self-stopped. They ought to have been on appointed committees in the Fourth Ward to over ride the decision of the the job and stopped Barnum and The Odd Fellows obtained a unanimous favorable report from the Police Supreme Court by expelling certain Negroes from their homes is no settle.

Lord's day. Venders of every descriptions of the Police Supreme Court by expelling certain Negroes from their homes is no settle. Committee, Mr. Johnson, himself, stating to Proctor and others that the comment of this question, for the reason that the effort was wrong. And the tion were crying off and selling their mittee did not regard the Odd Fellows place as a dance hall, that it was not effort on the part of the same influences to close up the Odd Fellows Roof goods and wares on Jackson, Irwin,

These two questions must be settled right, and if not settled right, are Sunday. were told by Mr. Johnson and other members of the committee that we had not settled at all, and will continue to plague the race leaders and Negro. Not a sermon was preached against haters who are engaged in the wickedness of developing and cultivating racial this morbid desecration of the Sab-But a few self-constituted race leaders, not out of deference to any moral prejudice. A city father is indeed unmindful of his business, of his duty, bath. The race leaders were too busy

as much as they please." "But, boss

communities to limit future land sales to white people, one of the

RACE LEADERS

The Independent begs to sound the gospel trumpet against the

Old Wheat streets and Boulevard last

country's leading Negro papers, tory settlement of their problem to conduct stores, saloons and other being different from themselves and upon the Negro and he would become try districts."

ment to enact laws that will make ing the breach." it impossible for the Negroes of the South to own land.

Editor Poe, who has been fair as a rule, notwithstanding his peculiar tendencies on the race question, attributes to the Journal and Guide an attitude that is not our own. That his statement may be understood and our position made clearer, we are reprinting just ST. LQUIS BRANCH OF THE N. A what we said on this subject in our issue of December 12th. We said:

"The three letters from which we quote not only pervert the truth as to the Negro and Southern farm life, but they portray a social disorder that will, unless corrected, prove ultimately disastrous to the poor whites of the South. That social disorder is the growing class hatred that ex- stizens. The branch, which has ists between the well-to-do class some splendid members, has issued of whites and the poor white the following circular: class. Mr. Poe is doubtless unaware that in his efforts to pro- proposed for the City of St. Louis mulgate certain schemes for the means the involuntary restriction of economic and social destruction the rights of Negroes to own and ocof the Negro, he is widening the and are able. The proposed ordinbreach between the upper and the ance provides that Negroes shall not lower classes of his own race and live in a block, the majority of whose creating a social problem that residents are white people, and vice portends vastly more danger to violation. The improved blocks of civilization than the so-called Ne-the city being already largely occugro problem. * * * * After all, pied by white people, Negroes would the conditions are not so bad in naturally bt kept where they are. the South as they are painted by sult. Let us see what would be the rethe writers in Mr. Poe's "scientific" symposium. The Negroes The neighborhoods in which Ne-and the best class of white people groes reside in any appreciable num-bers would be speedily given over are on good terms, meanwhile to them, should the ordinance become

construction upon it that occurs else. that it is the truth. It is not a would thus endanger health as well makes progress at all, must acquire what the white man already has boast, but a prediction and a

warning. FIGHT RESIDENCE SEGREGATION

A. C P. ISSUES A CIRCULAR ON EVILS OF SEGREGATION—FIGHT MARE TO SAVE ST. LOUIS.

The St. Lewis Branch of the N A. by fire.

(C) is Keping up its fight on re
If a The St. Louis Branch of the N/A. A CP is Reping up its fight on residence segregation which it began last March when Secretary Trotter of the National Independent Equal Rights League campaigned for the Hranch to a solid vote against the threatened attack the figh being then tual danger is now upon the city as a law is proposed by petition of

"Segregation and Its Evils." Residential Segregation, such as is

working out a just and satisfac-a law. There is this exception, however: white men would still be able-

the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Professional agitators of segrega- businesses in this ghetto, for the whose rights they need not respect; an easy prey for the lawless and evil boasts that the agitation will split tion and other laws aimed at a proposed law makes no provision it would become indifferent to the designers.

whatever with regard to such places, injustices heaped upon him and he 3. Separate cars, with little or no overwhelm the agitators. Abuse citions would become intolerable be-lated. whose editor is leader of the move- the other, intensifying class hat there." Insurance rates would natily follow. Such a condition would tred already existing and widen- urally be higher than in any other work untold harm and would be insection of the city because of lack tolerable. of police and fire protection and this The argument that white people Mr. Poe can call that a "boast" would add to the rent Negroes would would also be restricted by the proif he so desires, and put whatever slow to repair or decorate property reason that, having had hundreds of because Negroes could live no where years the start of the Negro, they This district would speedily either occupy the best and most debecome congested, because Negroes sirable property or have the means to his mind, but the fact remains increase like other human beings and to get it whereas, the Negro, if he

Restrictions.

Being able to live only in the ghetto, Negroes would be charged exor-borrow from paupers is just. bitant prices when buying or renting the whole idea is un-American, unproperty. It would be difficult to secure loans on the property because the holder of the notes would not be loving citizen. No other argument sure he would not have to dispose of his holdings at a loss in case the debtor defaulted in his payments;

threatened attack, the figh being then matter to prevent him from renting comes before the people to be voted led by Mr. Charles Pitmann, a consistent anti-segregationist. The acperson save at a great loss. This set, the ordinace will pass. THAT would be confiscation of his property ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN And this would be true of property FEBRUARY, 1916. No means should which Negroes own in blocks wherebe spared in fighting it. It will take they might become the first residents effort and it will take money to do provided the majority of the people it who moved in afterward were white. Negro citizens, whose homes and Thus, no matter how hard a Negroloved ones are threatened; you, white might strive to take advantage of the citizens, who love liberty and fair growth and progress of the city toplay. WILL YOU DO IT? Will you increase his values or to provide a defeat this nefarious measure and comfortable home for his family in asave a loyal and law-biding people decent and agreeable locality, he from humilition and our fair city from could never be certain that he would disgrace? God grant that you may be permitted to reap the one or en- and that your name may be legion. joy the other. Be sure progress never travels toward the ghetto. They Such as is proposed for the City of are established to get something un-St. Louis, means the involuntary redesirable out of the way. striction of the rights of Negroes to

> may desire and are able. Set apart from the body politic, Should Segregation Become a Law. like criminals, lunatics, those afflict- 1. The streets in the ghetto would ed with contagious diseases and pros-be permitted to get out of repair, titutes, are for no other reason thanlighting would be poor, sanitation that of his color, the Negro would bebad, insurance rates higher, loans stigmatized, degraded, disgraced, hu-difficult to place, and police protec-

the white race in two-boasts that law-abiding and patriotic race are Hudled together the streets of the would become easy prey for the law-accommodations, separate parks and the wealthier whites of the towns not hindering the progress of the ghetto would be permitted to get out less and evil designers. Tis not fairlibraries, and restricted enjoyment of will side with the Negroes and Negro so much as they are fomentcrush and defeat the efforts of the ing social and economic problems be poor, sanitation bad, police pro-denied opertunity, and his every righted, degraded, disgraced, humiliated small white farmers of our coun- that are sure to rise later on to tection would lessen and general con- as an American citzen would be vio-and held in disgusting contempt. The whole idea of segregation is

The above paragraph is quoted of the white landlord in the South cause of neglect. It would be difficult indeed to arouse public sentiment commodations:

Separate cars, with little or no ac-un-American, un-Christian and un-commodations: can have no other result than to sufficiently to change conditions be-libraries and the restricted enjoy-and should be sat upon by every libfrom The Progressive Farmer, array one class of whites against cause "only Negroes (would) live over ment of public benefits would speed erty-loving citizen.

Must be Defeated.

30,000 names were attached to the

Will you do your part? You,

Residential Segregation.

OPPOSE NEGRO COLLEGE.

If Council Withholds Relief Property Owners Threaten Action.

The public improvements committee of the upper house of the council yesterday told a delegation of property owners from the Fourteenth ward, who are opposing the location of a college at Jackson avenue and Thirty-third street for the education of negroes, that Monday night it would decide whether an ordinance forbidding the school should meet with favor or whether it will be withheld to give the promoters of it a chance to be heard.

This ordinance has been pending for over a year, and has been held in committee through various pretexts. There have been several meetings at which both sides presented their case. The advocates of the school promised six months ago that if the ordinance was withheld they would make an effort to dispose of the property, for which they claimed they paid \$15,000.

It was claimed by those who appeared before the committee yesterday that the negroes have made no attempt to sell the property, and that it is noised about the neighborhood that they are getting ready to put up school buildings and are talking defiantly. tenor of the speeches made before the committee were indicative of a resolution on the part of those living in the vicinity of the proposed enterprise to resort to ways and means to keep out the intrusion unless protection was af-

H VE BILLS REPEALED. THE NEW YORK AGE. that segation cool thousands colored people amid unhealth entern ings, City Souncilman Harry S. Cummings has latteduced ordinances in the First Branch City Council to repeal the segregation measures new on the books.

Mr. Cummings declared that not only was the health of the New banks in-

dangered, but he also became a menace to the white citizens by whom he is employed. The ordinances were introduced by request of the Colored Health Conference held at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Lanvale street and Druid Park venue.

Might as well say a law that paup-

aires and that millionaires shall not is needed. and because insurance would be hard to obtain or to collect in case of loss initiative petitions proposing the segregation ordinace.

A Stigma on Manhood and a Viola-own and occupy property where they tion of Rights.

miliated, and held in disgusting con-tion would lessen. tempt. The community would nature 2. Public opinion would become

ally be led to look upon him as aindifferent to the injustices heaped

The CONCERNING A CIRCULAR LETTI

The United Welfare Association, "organized to secure the en-and East and West wants to do-to restrain the Negro. actment of an ordinance that will prevent further invasion of white resident neighborhoods by Negroes and vice versa," haslet the white people start in to restrain themselves! sent out broadcast a circular letter in the interest of its movement. citizens, probably without intention.

We have a copy before us and wish to show briefly the fallacy favor of a local segregation measure.

ville and Norfolk as places where similar laws are in effect. willing to help the Negro up to their level openly!

Culloh street at sublic action Strange—isn't it?—that when our civic bodies are seeking to im-SUPREME COURT UVERRULED AND SEGREGATION PREVAILS into which Mr. Smith moved has ville and Norfolk as places where similar laws are in effect. willing to help the Negro up to their level openly! prove and beautify and uplift this city, they turn to Boston, Philadelphia and New York—the great cities of art, culture and wealth—
passionate and fair, but at the same time maintain true manliness and racial white Geniles began to note away
and borrow from these places their plans and inspiration. But when
they seek to degrade our city, to lower its civic character and foster

The discussion of this question, The independent means to be disstreet. Owing to the fact that
passionate and fair, but at the same time maintain true manliness and racial white Geniles began to note away
integrity. We shall discuss this matter from a legal standpoint, and from a few years ago property on Mcthey seek to degrade our city, to lower its civic character and foster race prejudice, they turn to Baltimore, Louisville and Norfolkthe lowest type of American city.

news item headings clipped from numerous papers. The appar- other question involving the rights of men under the laws of God and man to pay if the houses were rented to hatred, because not one of the items is an argument in favor of those who settled the issue erroneously. segregation. Taken together, the whole page simply shows what everybody knows—that there are here, and all over the country, and morals respect. The Ashley Ordinance was passed some time ago bythey did not so agree then swear occasional incipient race riots, threats to blow up a Negro home our Honorable City Council. This law sought to segregate the homes of out a warrant for him. in a white neighborhood, proposed laws to prevent this or that, and so on.

just as there are low and dirty colored, or Chinese, or Italian, and that much of these race outbreaks originate in that class.

made just as bitter a fight against the invasion of the Jew.

absurd an argument to call for serious attention. In fact, the entire circular reveals the hand of a Syro, because it is without plainly in last week's editorial on "Un-American Tests" just what our Constitutional rights are, and no amount of specious argument and opprobrium, like this circular letter of the United Welfare Association, can change these rights.

True, we may not yet be fully enjoying our rights, but that doesn't deny that they exist.

The circular goes on to say, "It is not our intention to crystallize race prejudice into law, or to oppress or harrass the Negro, but only to restrain him," etc. Of course; that's all the entire South wants to do, and has been doing these fifty years—restraining the Negro. That's all the Negro-hating element in the North Mr. Clarke Smith Moves Into Fine

Would it not be a splendid idea to reverse the program and

To begin with, let them restrain this foolish, unreasonable, Some of these letters were addressed to and received by colored, unchristian race hatred and try a little fellowship and brotherhood. Get acquainted with the colored brother and find out some this week when they carned that of his many good traits.

Then, let these white folks who want to restrain, just restrain ed his family into the fine home on of some of the arguments this organization is putting forward intheir desire to pluck the flower of our womanhood and throw it into the dust. It seems hardly fair that thousands of white men Mr. Smith bought the property First of all, the letter cites such cities as Baltimore, Louis are ready to fall to the level of the Negro in secret, and are un- and that adjoining at 2003 Mc-

> in the discussion of this question, The Independent means to be disrights under the law as set out in the Declaration of Independence and the Mos: of the residents are Hebrews Constitution of our State and country.

We know that segregation is a vexatious and difficult problem wher-block that several have been offered Again, a full-page cut appears in the circular, made up of ever racial antagonism exists. But the question of segregation, like every for \$22 a month. This is much ent object is to show the undesirability of colored invasion of is not settled unless it is settled right. Any question not settled right is not nem. white resident neighborhoods. The real object is to stir up race settled at all, and like Banquo's ghost, will up from time to time to plague

The question of segregation, like every other question, has two sides Smith told them he believed he was and either side of the question has rights that the other side must in lawwell within his legal rights and if the citizens on the grounds of color; to establish certain dead lines, con- The last tax bill for the dwelling ceding certain territory in the city to white residents and forbidding certain was for 2001 McCulloh street, territory to black residents. This question involved grave constitutional while the bill from the City water It shows, too, that there is a class of whites, low and dirty, rights of the citizens. Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal department was for 406 Presstman Constitution, the question of depriving citizens of property and property street which number the house values without due process of law arose to menace the constitutionality of the City makes it harder to invoke the Ashley Ordinance. The question finally reached the Supreme Court of Many a Christian neighborhood (God save the mark!) has our State. The court unanimously decided that the ordinance was a nullity and of no force and effect that is operation and effect would amount to the confiscation of property and property values without due process of law; house by Mr. Smith. A conference The paragraph under the subhead "Constitutionality" is too that the ordinance was repugnant to public policy, to the Constitution of our between Mr. Smith and one of State of the Federal Constitution.

The people seemingly accepted the mandates of our court, the highest Tuesday, and Mr. Smith was adsense, reason, rhetoric and good grammar. We showed very authority, until right recently. A commotion arose in the Fourth Ward which vised to submit to a technical caused many of our white citizens to protest against Negroes encroaching arrest in order to let it cleared upon territory that had heretofore been white residential property. The mat-up under the segregation law ters apparently took acute proportions and threatened the peace and har-whether or not he has the right mony of our citizen body. Certain white people assembled in the Fourthto live in the new location. He Ward, entered their protests, waited on the colored citizens living on Houston, it is said, saying that he bestreet and ordered them to move, under penalty of violence. The colored lieved that he was fully within his people immediately affected moved. Meanwhile certain colored citizens called a legal rights in occupying the dwell-

Residence on Presstman Street And Poor Whites on Mc-Culloh St. Are Peterd.

Segregationists were un in arms Attorney Clarke L. Smith had mov the northeast corner of Presstman and McCulloh streets.

its entrance at 406 Prestman So hard has of the middle grade it been to rent reme houses in the less than colored people would have

As soon as Mr. Smith moved in Monday the police were notified and they came in a hurry. Mr.

the attaches of the office was reld

mass meeting in Wheat Street Baptist church. Neither of the Negro families dent does not believe that a street in the community is made any better for against City Attorney Pollard's intermmediately molested were present. Certain Negro citizens constituting the Negro simply because a white man lives upon it. The Independent believes lard held that the number of families mass meeting from every part of the city, resolved themselves into a com-in the social separation of our races, and is opposed to either race taking should be counted instead of the nummittee and appointed a vigilant committee to meet and confer with a similar any position that will menace the happiness of the other; but at the same ber of houses when seeking to decommittee appointed by the white mass meeting, with reference to settling time, it is firmly and uncompromisingly in favor of maintaining law and termine whether there was a majorthe trouble. It seems from the newspaper reports, that the two committees order and paying due respect to the decisions of our courts. The white man, ity of white or colored residents. met at the city hall, and without consulting the peace officers or authorities in common with the Negro, must learn that he is bound to respect the laws The ordinance fixes the basis for dewhose duty it is to maintain law and order and to afford protection both to and that he is no better than a Negro when he does not obey the law and termining the majority of whites or life and property, proceeded to re-enact the segregation ordinance abrogated respect the decisions of the courts, and the race leaders, who participated in blacks by the number of houses ocand abridged by our Supreme Court. The Supreme Court decided that the the re-enactment of the segregation law, in the teeth of the decision of the cupied by one race or the other. city could not maintain a dead line; that the city could not take, without Supreme Court to the contrary, ought to hang their heads in shame. They FIGHTING SEGREGATION due process of law, A's property and give it to B because B objected to A asknow how cowardly they feel in their own esteem. a neighbor. But the committee, self-appointed on both sides, felt that it had a right to set aside the highest law of the Commonwealth and re-enact anare direct opposites and never agree. Right never surrenders to wrong. inconstitutional ordinance.

to act in the premises, and any effort on their part to act and adjust what So the announcement of the committee through the daily press that they had Rev. E. M. had already been adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Georgia was a usurpa-settled the question involved is an error, for no question is settled unless it is city atte tion and an act fraught with circumstances calculated to create a state of law-settled right. The black men merely bowed to wrong, surrendered to error Washington lessness and disorder in the community, and to bring about a general dis-and compromised our rights to disorder and violence. regard for the decisions of our courts.

should move off Houston street, without regard to their property rights. ItNegroes who purchased were acting within their rights. The white people mattered not whether or not they had purchased the property or whether theywho protested and brought about the trouble, acted without their rights, took had elsewhere to go, they must get out of this community for the reasonthe law in their own hands and overturned the decision of the Supreme Court, that they were Negroes and they had no right as property holders and citi-and the Negroes who compromised with the whites, who had disregarded the zens that they as white men were bound to respect, the Constitution of our aw, cowardly surrendered not only every sentiment of their manhood, but State, the Constitution of the United States and the opinion of our Supremesurrendered, abandoned and abdicated our rights as men and citizens under Court, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Negro committee, headed by some of the so-called race leaders, met river and accumulating property within our rights. white committee and said. "Yessir Ross we acquiesce in all that the property within our rights."

Assistant the white committee and said, "Yessir, Boss, we acquiesce in all that you say, and we are ready to sign a contract that takes from our people property and rights that they have purchased and come into possessoin of legally. It's does not matter with us whether they are able to buy elsewhere or whether they have elsewhere to move. You have said move, because they are Negroes, Figh street, was fixed \$100 today in and we Negroes acquiesce and say make them move, 'becase we all is nig-tion ordinance. Justice triggs and say make them move, 'becase we all is nig-tion ordinance. gers." Never taking into consideration once the inhumanity of the action or that at the time complaint was made homes which had been sold them by white men, who had acted within the pur Leigh and Jackson Sts was occupied view of their constitutional rights and sold in the pur Leigh and Jackson Sts was occupied view of their constitutional rights as citizens and salesmen.

The laws of our State did not make any provision for the color line in the however, as to whether this block accumulation of wealth and property. The Negroes immediately affected were should now be classed as a white or neither at the mass meeting, nor represented on the committee of self-appointed race leaders, who, without consulting the authorities, met the com-have been trying to have classed as mittee of whites, which had already made up its mind to drive the Negroes a "colored block," in order that they from Houston street, and agreed that for peace sake, it was best to make might go ahead and take complete these poor colored people abandon their property and homes, without making Leigh streets, which they purchased any suggestion or providing a remedy or redress for those whose property was recently. being confiscated by a committee of fellow citizens.

The Independent is of the opinion that our white neighbors were wrong ilies in the block-fourteen white and in their contention, and that the Negro committee made a cowardly surrender thirteen colored—was based on the of our manhood rights; that, in the first place, they had no jurisdiction and color of the residents in the block were meddlers, and it would have been far better for the race and for the at that time. principle involved had they never appointed themselves and journeyed to the of, Isaac Diggs, his counsel, asserted city hall. The men who agreed to the effort to nullify the decision of the that three of the white families liv-Supreme Court must feel ashamed of themselves and cowards in their own ing in the block in October had movesteem, when they realize the gravity of the situation and the blunder their agreement entailed and the hardship it imposes upon those who were driven negro families still residing there. hustings court." from their homes on Houston street upon the grounds of race and color. The this would give the negroes a major-Independent is opposed to segregation. Not that it desires Negroes and white people to live in objectional proximity to one another. The Indepen-

There is no mutual ground or compromise between truth and error. They There is absolutely no compromise, and whenever a truce is patched up be-The Independent's position is that both committees were without authority tween right and wrong, or truth and error, there is no settlement of the issue.

The white men who sold the Negroes property in the Fourth Ward were The white committee contended for certain things; that the Negroes n the exercise both of their God-given right and of their legal rights. The the laws of our State, and that, too, after the courts had said that we were

ON NEGRO (Richmond-Va News-Leader Eugene Mitchell, colored, 618 N.

There was a difference of opinion,

This is the block which Negroes

The complaint against Mitchell was dated Oct. 8 last. The count of fam-

After Mitchell's case was disposed ed away, leaving but eleven white families there now. With thirteen ity of two families and make the their contention.

Assistant City Attorney Anderson resided there.

tended by both prosecution and de-purposes the old Leigh Street M. fense, and an appeal was noted by E. Church. Attorney Diggs immediately after Justice Griggs held that Mitchell had houses on Fifth street, near Leigh, violated the law Ex-Councilman Vonderlehr, the father of the segregation ordinance, was in court to aid thus placing the colored residents in the prosecution.

Coancilman Voncerlehr said: am assured by the city Attorney that other cases are now pending. even though all the white families AMENDED SEGREGATION moved out and the block was occupied solely by negroes, that it would still remain a white block. This The Board assed Lnanii is so because we contend that the amended segregation lord

ity of two families and make the aid attended by representatives of held by white people by small marblock a negro block, according to the Elks and Eagles to protect gins.—Times-Dispatch, Feb. 10, 1915.

either white or colored, in a block

IN RICHMOND, VA.

colored people of Richmond Va. intend to fi Conference, told a representative of the Afro-American Ledger hiddy pight

Rev Mitchell's Ingregation re-cently purchased the property of Immanuel Baptist Church (white) at Fifth and Leigh streets, Richmond, paying \$21,000 therefor. The whites on Leigh street set up a howl, and the church changed the entrance to the Fifth street side. The City Attorney declared that the Fifth street side was in a "colored" who prosecuted the case in court to- block, and the segregation sponsors day, was authority for the statement had the law amended so that the that no white families could move in colored people could be prevented to the block now, providing it was from using the church. Sentiment true that more negroes than whites got so warm among the whites that Mitchell's case was vigorously con-

> Several colored people leased in the majority.

After the case was decided, ex- Despite this, Rev. Mr. Mitchell "Ac- and three officials of his church crdinance by City Attorney Pollard, were haled into Pelice Court and Fifth street between Leigh and Jack-fined \$25 and costs each for violatson streets is now a white block. I ing the law. Appeals in theirs and

LAW IS PASSED.

negroes violated the law when they ported with the approval of the Ordimoved in. All negroes that were re-tipes committee, the effect of which garded as violators of the ordinance is to back every blooses and buildwere reported promptly and fined at mgs, instead of residences, the basis the time they moved in. All of those of count in determining whether a who were fined appealed from the de-block is correct of while. The cision against them in police court amendment is designed to check the and their cases are pending in the encroachment of polored people in several blocks in the Fifth and Leigh Mass-meetings were held recently Streets neighborhood that are now Segregation - 1915

WILL GREET TOURISTS.

Commerce. It is proposed that there shall be at least 100 machines composing the escort. All who desire to go should notify A. M. Smith, secretary-manager of the chamber. The tourists and the escort will leave the front of the Majestic

drove, in some of which were women be directed only against the cars witl

More than 150 Atlanta auto en- were Mr. and Mrs. McCullough and Mr. tire body politic. thusiasts will travel beyond the and Mrs. J. A. Jenkins, all of Atlanta.

past the other cars in the tour.

D. C. Wall, of Atlanta, with Mrs. On the way out of Hall county the Wall and Mrs. E. L. Martin, of Macon, roads of Hall, for which Colonel Smith, in his car left Gainesville a little latecounty commissioner, has been so and without chains. The roads werelargely responsible through his splentint the ditch several times. Mr. Wall county the refused to go into Forsyth county line, butthere was not another stop until the him while his negre observed. said that the farmers helped him until Except for the stop at Cumming hotel Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

By Ned McIntosh.

(Special Staff Correspondent.)

Canton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—When the second "Seeing Georgia tour" of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce passed through Forsyth county mitter tour and accompanied him through Cumming today, with four negro chauffeurs, rocks and sticks were considered through the formula of the formula of the cars which the preprosess the tour state of the formula of th

chauffeurs, rocks and sticks were gave the tourists a hearty welcomewell as by another delegation fro hurled at the cars which the negroes The other demonstrations seemed to Tate, which escorted them to Tate. delegation from

drove, in some of which were women be directed only against the cars with the cars with the negro chauffeurs. J. M. Bell, who are the mayor were most cordial and reast tually laid upon one negro chauffeur, sured the tourists that there would the most splendid the sped ahead. No actual physical injury school children lined up and sang song infinite detail into which the people was done to any one.

This demonstration was the execution of the policy which Forsyth peo-who had been invited to a strange complant buildings long lines of pans of ple have pursued for some years of munity, to say nothing of their rightwater and soap were waiting. In anast citizens upon a public highway, haother building was spread a barbecue, Tate's Magnificent Reception.

Muddy Roads Encountered.

thusiasts will travel beyond the limits of Fulton county to greet the incoming Seeing Georgia tour-ists when they arrive tonight. A short address of "welcome home" will be delivered by Mayor Woodward, and the long stream of cars will be delivered by Mayor Woodward, and the long stream of cars will roll through the downtown section en route to the Majestic hotel, where J. Lee Barnes has prepared a sumptuous lunch and refreshments.

Arrangements for an escort of Atlanta autoists to accompany the tourists when they leave Atlanta for Macon Wednesday are being made by the Georgia Chamber of Commerce It is proposed that to the correct and three tars and first and first arm of cars was the tour started to put the tribute of the correct and the tourists will be delivered by Mayor Woodward, and the long stream of cars was long and will be delivered by Mayor Woodward. As the tour started to put, when several men gathered road to take the cars with the men made and the long stream of cars was long and the long stream of the long strea

young men of good families.

TOURISTS

Interest of the service of the properties of the service of the properties of the properties of the service of the properties of at the negro. This stick passed over wealth and which ultimately, unless the car. In Mr. McCullough's car checked, will bury its fangs in the entable cloudburst the tour with seventy sill, where Sheriff Isenhour retrievished to the care bounced and of its the care bounced and of it

people and eighteen cars bounced and skidded to Canton. Canton had to act

ty of Macon remained in Tate tonight. people in any way is not known.

Newton, N. C., March 16.—

Seven well-known young white men TRY TO "FRAME-UP" WOMAN are in Catawa tounty jail today After the inquest, Sheriff Isen-Base, and Carl Brooks.

After the inquest. Sheriff Isencharged with being implicated in hour discovered a blue steel revolvthe course of Pink Goodson color- er in the bed sheets with blood ed, in ans own house two miles stains upon it. Confronted with from Hickory, Sunday morning the find, the wife of Goodson swore about 1 clock. They are Glenn that she never saw it before, that an exercise of Starnes, her husband never owned a revolve Vance Lawrence, Para Rink, Joe er, that she slept on the bed and made it up that morning, without Five of them were arrested Sun- finding it. What light it will day and placed in jail last night. throw on the case is not explained. Joe Bass voluntarily came to Goodson may have had the gun in Newton today and loafed around his hand when he was killed and the courthouse all day, waiting for his wife thought it best to hide it; the sheriff and jailor to return or it may have been slipped into from hunting Brooks, to lock him the bed during the confusion of up with the rest of them. All are the crowds afterward, with the intention of prejudicing things rainst the colored woman, per-

The preliminary hearing will be held before a justice in

Hickory DAKLAS HIT HARD.

note which explains itself:

the city commissioners, an ordinance in the Fourth Ward, particularly States and of the Constitution of the only way in which it can be settled "The reports of race riots have gro residences from white sections on this street, who have purchased then we have no rights as citizens handed down by the court. and also to prevent white residences property thereon, have been ordered that our white neighbor is bound to The Independent is certain that this church. in Negro sections.

ordinance, which Prohibits the erec-

edy lies in part in Christian common sense on the part of not only the der foot? white men who stand for this hurtful come to learn that a voteless man is a helpless man and a helpless man prejudice.

LAW AND ORDER.

Now North Dallas Would Bar Negroes.

The segregation of whites from Negroes is a live subject in Dallas. The present on Dec. 15 at a meeting of reliable sources that on certain streets ment of the Constitution of the United satisfaction of all concerned; and the parked places in North Baltimore.

The ordinance will provide, in effect, by cortain self-constituted parties of respect. If we haven't the right to agitation has been brought about by primarily to aid us in our work The ordinance will provide, in effect by corrain sen-constituted parcies of purchase property like other men Proctor and his henchmen. They have of elevating the boys through the that a Negro can not purchase or rent the other race to move at once or sul-when we are able to do so, then we created strife and friction that will scout movement. It seems that a dwelling in a block where there are fer the consequences. We are living are less than citizens; the rights as take a generation to straighten. This there is always a howl made white people living. The ordinance informed that 200 citizens of the guaranteed by the Constitution of the has been shown in this respect, pro-Fourth Ward, including the Alderman guaranteed by the Constitution of the has been shown in this recent agita- against the race when something viding the same for Negro residence and Councilman of the ward, met United States and State become a fin of innecent dencing. It has open-

it will be successful here," says Geo. oppose by determined effort Negroes State and of the United States. K. Butcher, president of the league. living in certain sections of the Fourth One of the speakers in the meeting The ordinance will be constructed Ward; and that four Negro families declared that "It is to be regretted I III along the lines of the recent building ward; and that four Negro tambles that such vigorous action as I believe tion of business buildings in resident street, were ordered to move; that will be necessary, has to be taken to districts without the consent of prop-two had moved already, and the other maintain the superiority of our race The city commission will give a pub further stated that they would use not be necessary had our Supreme lic hearing on the ordinance the day peacable means if possible, but drastic Court nobly declared as did the Ken- White Residents Make Fruitless

Thomas avenue found it necessary to to the decision of the Supreme Court of nullifying it by constitutional prosecure the aid of asheriff to keep the of the State. It was not too much to cess." rate whites from interfering with his expect that the Councilman and Aldereffort to unload his belongings from man, who are the administrators of able relations between the races, and the moving vans. And this is Dallas, man, who are the administrators while the moving vans. And this is Dallas, man, who are the administrators while the congre"the City of the Hour." Dallas is in the law, would have insisted upon its has advocated it in season and out. It of prejudiced whites, the congre"the City of the Hour." Dallas is in resistance and not is included these who has ured our people to have a decent "the City of the Hour." Dallas is in the law, would have insisted upon its has advocated to have a decent gation of St. Paul M. E. Church Texas, the best one of the Southern maintainance, and not joined those who has urgd our people to have a decent gation of St. Paul M. E. Church States, a city whose population of would violate the law and trample it regard for the opinion and sentiment was granted a permit Monday to the decision of the decision of the decision of the law and trample it regard for the opinion and sentiment was granted a permit Monday to states, a city whose population of would violate the latt the decision of the of their white neighbors; but it does inclose the lot in the rear of the 25,000 colored folk, who pay taxes on highest co at is to be ignored and dis- not hesitate to state than when a church with a fence. The church something like one and a half mil-regarded, what must become of lawgreat decision has been rendered by

These men have gone forward, in sors.

policy, but all other classes of white the exercise of their rights as citizens, and or color must conform at the law. It efficials of the church, however.

In the ballot. The colored man must moved in to be told later that they is the only rule of action in a civilized. The whites, headed by City must get out, causes great inconven-community; and neither race can af- Councilman Edward Gross, tried to may gain the world's pity, but not its ience, and practical confiscation of ford to disregard the law of the land. prevent the Building Inspector from their property. Many have been We can not believe that any self-remean himself properly and pay his frightened out of their wits, not know-specting Negro would want to push poll tax. With this weapon he can ing what to do. When people can not himself in a white community, just besent to Marshal of Police Carter

they have paid their good money, what they are seeking their makey's worth. alleging that the congregation made can they hope for? What does the They desire to buy property where the too much noise. The Independent regrets to note the hold out for them? What have streets are good and property is valuthat the question of segregation has they for making themselves peopleable; actuated by this spirit, we can low between the properties in the The White Man's Prejudice Calls the broken out afresh in this city, esperand law-abiding citizens? The very not see why they should be deprived block surrounded by Carey street. Baleful Weapon of Segregation to cially in the Fourth Ward. We had make citizens secure in their lives and citizen. They should be allowed to Service—Protest Against Homehoped that this question had been set property; and when denvived of this Buying by the Decent Colored Mantled for all time to come by the Sur property; and when deprived of this buy wherever the property-owners are In the Daily Times Herald of this preme Court of the State, the highest there is absolutely nothing for them to lesirous of selling and they have the whites, who have resided in the city, Dec. 7th, appeared the following tribunal of the Commonwealth. We hope for. They must necessarily be-money to buy. This right is guaran-vicinity at one time or another come discouraged and uncertain of teed them by the fundamental laws desired they could have leased the

"We have secured L. E. Burgess, Tuesday night in the school room of farce. The Independent can not see ed an old wound that had about heal attorney, to pass upon the constitute North Boulevard school house, and how the good people of this city could ed. and if such moddless are allowed the constitutions. It has specially since the tionality of the ordinance, and, as it organized a "citizens vigilance com-countenance such an utter disregard to go on, God knows what the end passage of the Segregation Law.

two are preparing to move; it was in this community. Such action would A like movement in the Cliff was ones if necessary. We are surprised tucky Supreme Court in the test case reported in one of the evening papers to know that the Councilman and Ala few days ago. Right recently a colderman of the ward joined in with that Atlanta had done well to pass ored man who bought a house on these other citizens in utter disregard such a segregation ordinance instead

The Independent believes in peacelions of dollars worth of property. and order? Where will it end? I the court, declaring what is law, all that the Negroes are of bad character or that they are undesirable citizens. The Independent has always believed black should obey that law. A failure the neighborhood found out that it here's a plain case of rock Here's a plain case of race hatred and in law and order, and has always urg-to do this, will inevitably result in leased the lot in the rear of the color prejudice on the part of white ed our people to abide by the law, and anarchy and confusion. There is no church as a drill ground for the men toward colored people.

It is useless to go into the It is useless to go into the whys and But what must it say when the law is handed down by the constituted au- festivals and fairs the kickers bewherefores of the matter. The rem- utterly disregarded and trampled un-thorities, and those who ignore the gan. law become violators and transgres-

make his best fight against American be secure in their homes for which cause it was white. Like other people, sent to Marshal of Police Carter

The lot in question forms a hol-

of the land, and they should not be lot and parked it, making a nice As the court has so decided, it is a asked to take less. We trust that the appearance from their back win-Deere Park Improvement League will great State. But it comes to us from violation of the Fourteenth Amendmatter will be amicably settled to the dows. There are several such

providing for the segregation of Ne Houston street, the colored residents State. If we are deprived of these, right, is by abiding by the law as been greatly exaggerated," said Rev. S. A. Virgil, pastor of the

chance of refusing us the permit

Attempt to Prevent St. Paul

Church Erom Using

Despite the protests of a number is located on West Saratoga street.

Some of the newspapers declared that a small-sized race riot had

February 29 Set as Date for Vote on Segregation

under the law we would have not

"We have leased the lot

February 29 next was tentatively selected vesterday by the Board of Election Commissioners as the date on which to hold the special election to vote on negro segregation. It is the last day on which the election could be held under the provision fixing the period of ninety days after the board is formally notified of the Board of Aldermen failing to take action on the proposed law. Clerk Fischer of the Board of Alder-

men attempted to notify the election commissioners yesterday, which was the end of the sixty-day period dur-ing which the ordinances proposed could be enacted by the aldermen. The commissioners refused to receive the provision of section 4 of article 5 of the new charter, which requires a period of fifteen days more to elapse. During this period four or more members of the committee which filed the initiative positions proposing the laws may withdrawn them by filing a written notice with Clerk Fischer.

The commissioners agreed yesterday, however, to fix February 29 as a tentative date. It was chosen principally because it presented a unique election date in as much as February 29 appears on the calendar only in leap years. The registration for the election will be January 15, and revision will be made Febr Segregation - 1915

REPLY BRIEF FOR THE CITY OF

In the Case of Mary S. Hopkins, et als. vs.

City of Richmond. Servants dences by white or colored servants

regation Ordinance:" and

the following language:

"AN ORDINANCE

(Approved April 19, 1911)

"To secure for white and colored

Hustings or employees, on the square Hustings on which they are so employed. or employees, on the square or block

(1). That the Council of the City any one or more of the provisions of Richmond had no power to pass the ordinance, shall be liable to the ordinance known as the "Segnor more than two hundred dollars regation Ordinance:" and (2). That the ordinance itself is recoverable before the Police Jusninety days.

force from its passage."

The court will recognize at once, main. "To secure for white and colored people, respectively, the separate location of residences for each race. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Richmond:

"1. That it shall be unlawful for any white person to occupy as a restidence or to establish and maintain as a place of public assembly, any house upon any street or alley between two adjacent streets on which as greater number of houses are oc-

a greater number of houses are occupied as residences by white people.

The residence or to cetablish and maintain as a place of public assembly, any house upon any street or alleve between two adjacent streets on which a greater number of houses are occupied as residences by white people.

The residence or to cetablish and maintain as a place of public assembly, any house upon any street or alleve between two adjacent streets on which a greater number of houses are occupied as residences by white people than are occupied as residence with the entire good faith of the Country and the population of the ordinance is nothing in the record to form any colored people, and the significant of the country and the population of the ordinance is help-operation of the ordinance is help-operation as the slightest question as a residence or to establish and maintain as a place of public assembly, any house upon any street or alleve between two adjacent streets on which a greater number of houses are occupied as residences by white people. The residence of the same than the provisions of the same three provisions of the country white or colored people, and the public assembly therefore the property of the city and may make assemble to the provisions of the country of the city of such and to expell thereform persons guilty of such conduct who shall not have resided therein as much as one shown conduct or exhibitions in the city of such conduct or exhibitions in the city of suc cant complies with the provisions of move these evils, and if the mode gation in Washington City: this section.

"4. That nothing in this ordinance shall affect the location of residences made previous to the approval of this ordinance, and nothing herein shall be so construed as to violate the ordinance as passed to prevent the occupation of residences made previous to the approval of this ordinance, and nothing herein shall be so construed as to violate the construction of this ordinance as passed to prevent the occupation of residences made previous to the approval of this ordinance, and nothing herein shall be so construed as that the ordinance as passed the provisions of the negro, there is a point at which friction is or penalty, not exceeding five hun-powers' were to be "in addition" to occur and the question dred dollars (except where a fine or those granted in the mode "This is a home problem and "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions The court will observe that a American people wanted to suptoff this act, the city council has au-change was made in the last sentence whereby it was expressive provisions or penalty, not exceeding five hun-powers' were to be "in addition" to occur and the question dred dollars (except where a fine or those granted in the mode "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions The court will observe that a American people wanted to suptoff the city council has au-change was made in the last sentence whereby it was expressive provided that the subsequent "specific of the city council has au-change was made in the mode "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions The court will observe that a political problem. While the "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions The court will observe that a political problem and "This is a home problem and "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions The court will observe that a political problem and "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions The court will observe that a political problem and "This is a home problem and "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions The court will observe that a political problem and "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions The court will observe that a political problem

that its enactment in this city viewed in its facts, because the for), for a violation thereof, had not adopted the measure.

it goes not a whit beyond what was mentioned, we submit: either prospectively or retrospective- of April 19, 1911. ant may have acquired previous to follows: the enactment of the ordinance. It employed.

It was evidently intended to thereto, be confined in the city jail means compelling each race, as its not less than thirty nor more than natural growth may demand, to seek "6. This ordinance shall be in and obtain new and undeveloped territory in which to locate, exclu- integrity in the discharge of official (Acts 1897-8, p. 543.)

cupied as residences by colored peoBle than are conviced as residences by colored peoThere is nothing in the record to ordinance is concerned. This limited ple than are occupied as residences raise the slightest question as to operation of the ordinance is help-

"This is a home problem and lowing language:

sive of the other race, and so re- duties. They shall, in addition, like- We digress at this point to answer

ing herein shall be so construed as that the ordinance as passed was there is a point at which irietion is dred dollars (except where a fine or those granted in the section as to prevent the occupation of resifair and just in its operation, but apt to occur and the question dred dollars (except where a fine or those granted in the section as must be stripped of its sentiment and penalty is herein otherwise provided amended. Surely this change is

amounted to a duty which the City facts get the better of the individual may provide that the offender, on Council would have shirked if it whether one desires it or not." failing to pay the fine penalty im-Coming now to the consideration posed, shall be imprisoned in the jail The most critical examination of of the legal aspect of the question of the said city for any term not the ordinance itself will show that under the two heads hereinbefore exceeding three calendar months. Such imprisonment may be ordered absolutely necessary in order to First. That the Council of the to be with or without labor; when accomplish the end in view in dis- City of Richmond was fully author- ordered to be with labor the counrupting or disturbing private rights, ized under the Charter of the City of cil may by ordinance declare what It does not operate on or probihit Richmond and the general statutes kind of labor shall be done for the the absolute ownership of property, of this State to enact the ordinance city by such offenders either at said jail or elsewhere in the said city. ly. and does not desire to oust the (a) Section of the Charter of And the city council may subject the qualified ownership which any ten- the City of Richmond provides as parent or guardian of any minor, or the master or mistress of any ap-"Sec. 19. The Council of the City prentice, to any such fine for any excludes from its operation the lo- of Richmond shall have power to such offense committed by such min-Court of the City of Richmond is "5. Every person either by him-cation of residences of white or colenact suitable ordinances to secure or or apprentice. From any fine or im assailed on this pritted error on two self or through his agent violating, ored servants or employees on the and promote the general welfare of prisonment imposed an appeal lies to any agent for another violating, square or block on which they are the inhabitants of the city by them the hustings court of the city as in or any agent for another violating, square or block on which they are the inhabitants of the city, by them the hustings court of the city as in deemed proper for the safety, cases of misdemeanor. Whenever any health, peace, good order and mor-fine or penalty shall be imposed but evolve by its operation a process of als of the community, and to make not paid, the police justice. if he elimination, by which sections where and adopt ordinances and resolutions shall not order the party to be imthere was an intermingling of the concerning the control and manage- prisoned in the city jail, may, unviolative of the provisions of both the discretion of the Police Justhe State and Federal Constitutions. in the discretion of the Fonce Jussively inhabited by the numerically fairs of the city, and of all property, issue a writ of fieri facias for said The ordinance so assailed is in tice, such person may, in addition predominating race, and by this real and personal, belonging there-fine, directed to the sergeant of the lection of honest and competent offi-turnable to the said police justice cers and to promote efficiency and within sixty days from its issuance.'

> wise have power to make such ordi- the contention made by the learned nances, resolutions and regulations counsel in this case and in the case as they may deem desirable and of John Coleman v. Town of Ashsuitable to carry out the following land, Va., that section 19 of the specific powers which are hereby Charter of the City of Richmond. hereinbefore quoted, which thye are * * pleased to call the "General welfare "19x. To prevent vice and im-clause," is of no force and effect unmorality; to preserve public peace less in other sections of the Charand good order; to prevent and quell ter specific powers are granted to efriots, disturbances and disorderly fectuate the general powers granted assemblages; to suppress houses of in the "General welfare clause." Posassemblages; to suppress houses of sibly the contention would have had ill-fame and gaming houses; to presome force under section 19 of the vent lewd, indecent and disorderly Charter of the City of Richmond as

> > 1906, p. 78.)

strikingly significant and completely and they may be judged valid by competent for the judiciary to interaside on the ground of unreasonable-place, submit: disposes of the contention made by the courts, provided they are reafere with the legislative acts of the ness, and that it can only be declared

says:

the State Constitution, and such section 895, p. 1899.) is exercised in a reasonable manner. S. 667, it was said: the ordinance will be sustained rerespecting its reasonableness.

question whether it is reasonable can that, "Municipal corporations are no more be raised so as to affect its prima facie the sole judges respectof a court to declare an ordinance vor of the lawfulness of the exercise cure, speaking for a unanimous court, as they may see fit to impose. practically restricted to cases in tions to promote the public healtn ordinance, and consequently to cases cases, to interfere with the exercise in which the ordinance was passed of that power." under the supposed incidental power Citing McQuillin on Ordinances, of the corporation merely." (2 Mc-sec. 186; 2 Dillon on Mun. Cor. (5th Quillin on Municipal Corporations, ed.), sec. 649 ; California Red. Co. v. section 724, p. 1570 and cases there Sanitary Red. Works, 199 U. S. 306, cited. See also 2 Dillon on Municipal 319; Wagner v. Bristol Belt Line Corporations, section 600.)

The same author (Mr. McQuillin) In the last cited case at page 598 in the third volume of his work, in it was said by Cardwell, Judge: section 895, lays down the follow- "It has been repeatedly decided by

general welfare clause, or the nature in other jurisdictions as the settled of ordinances that may be enacted law, that courts can interfere only and enforced by the municipal cor- to prevent a fraudulent or manifestporation by virtue of a generally abusive or oppressive exercise of grant of power, to maintain the the powers conferred upon the counhealth, peace and good order of the cil of a city by its charter or the community, to promote its welfare general law, since the discretion of in trade, industry, commerce, man-municipal corporations, within the ufactures, education and morals, and sphere of their powers, is as wide to carry out the object of the local as that possessed by the government corporation, will indicate more clear- of a State. This discretion is to be ly the scope and nature of the police exercised according to the judgment power which the courts recognize as of the corporation as to the necessity belonging to such a local governmen- or expediency of any given measure tal organ.

of power, ordinances may be passed nicipal corporation, within the pre-which are necessary and beneficial, scribed limits, and it is no more

"Where the power to enact the particular ordinance is specificall conferred on the municipality, the conferred on the municipality the conferred on the municipality.

Co., 108 Va. 594, 598.

this court, and well recognized by "The exercise of power under the text writers and in the decided cases The general assembly is a co-ordi-* * * * * * * * * anate branch of the government, and "In brief, under this general grant so is the law-making power of a mu-

de learned counsel.

Sonable and consonant with the genone than the other."

Coming now to the discussion of eral powers and purposes of the lo
In the Elsner Case, supra, the invalid wien it violates some State question is reasonable in its terms.

Mr. McQuillin in his work on Muwhat powers may be delegated by cal corporation, and not inconsistent learned judge (Harrison) delivering or Federal constitutional inhibition. the State Legislature to a municipal with the laws and policy of the State. the opinion of the court at page 51 "The courts," says Keith, Presilegislative body, we beg to quote Hence, rights recognized by the gen-speaking of the extent of the police dent, in Danville v. Hatcher, 101 Va. from Mr. McQuillin in his work on eral laws cannot be restrained by power, uses the following language: at page 529, "have nothing to do Municipal Corporations, where he ordinance, without legislative grant, "This question was settled in this with the question whether or not

express or implied. So the general State more than fifty years ago. Ma the legislation contained in its pro-"Ordinances may be passed, first, rule is sometimes enforced that, un- yo, Mayor, etc., v. James, 12 Gratt visions is wise and proper. The only by virtue of express grant of power; less authorized, ordinances cannot (53 Va.) 17. In that case, Clinton question they have to deal with is second, under a grant of power gen- create offenses. And this limitation James, a free negro, who had been one of power. * * * If the statute, eral in its nature; or, third, under exists: All ordinances must be reduly licensed to keep a cook sho the validity of which is attacked, is incidental or implied municipal pow- stricted to corporate affairs, nor can under the provisions of an act of As not in conflict with the State or ers. Where passed by virtue of ex-ordinances unduly interfere with the sembly of April 17, 1853, complained Federal Constitution, the courts have press power, not inconsistent with use of private property." (IH Mc-that he had been unlawfully prose no power to declare it invalid, howthe Federal Constitution or laws of Quillin on Municipal Ordinances, cuted before the mayor of the City ever well satisfied they may be that of Richmond, for the violation of it is unwise or vicious legislation." power is substantially followed, of In L. & N. Rd. Co. V. Ky., 161 U. an ordinance thereof, which provid- And at pages 530-531, the followed that no negro should keep a cooking language is used:

"Whatever is contrary to public shop within the city, under the pen- "In the absence of constitutional gardless of the opinion of the court policy or inimical to the public in-alty of stripes, at the discretion of restrictions it is competent for the In terest is subject to the police power the mayor; insisting that the ordi-Legislature to confer its police powbrief, if passed by virtue of express of the State and within legislative power, an ordinance cannot be set control, and in the exercise of such aside by a court for mere uncertainty power the legislature is vested with wisdom and expediency of a regular tion rest alone with the lawmaking power. But whether or not the multiplication is beyond the reach of judicality had power to exact an or.

In terest is subject to the police power the mayor; insisting that the ordi-Legislature to conter its poince power and expediency of the state and within legislative had nower to exact its subject to the police power the mayor; insisting that the ordi-Legislature to conter its poince power had expediency of the state and within legislative had nower to exact its subject to the power that the ordi-Legislature to conter its poince power had expediency of the state and within legislative had nower to exact its subject to the power that the ordi-Legislature to conter its poince power had expediency of a regular beautiful to the mayor; insisting that the ordi-Legislature to conter its poince power had expediency of a regular power to expediency of a regular beautiful to the mayor; insisting that the ordi-Legislature to conter its poince power had expediency of an expediency of a regular power that the ordinance was in conflict with the act of er upon municipal corporations in Assembly and therefore void. The such measure as it deems expediency of a regular power that the ordinance was in conflict with the act of er upon municipal corporations in Assembly and therefore void. The such measure as it deems expediency of a regular power than the first legislature to content its poince of a regular power to expediency of a regular power than the first legislature to content its poince of a regular power than the first legislature to content its poince of a regular power to expediency of the mayor from enforcing the ordinance, possesses; and it must keep within and upon the hearing refused to distinct the properties of the properties nicipality had power to enact an ordinance, or whether the ordinance is Hawkins' Comr., 113 Va. 47, the valid and constitutional is for the liditary of the large of the large of the liditary of the large of the liditary of the large of the lar valid and constitutional, is for the lidity of an ordinance passed by the upon the ground that a statute re-porations with the police power of

conferred on the municipality, the n question, and it was there held avoid, an ordinance of the City of unmistakable, and too plain to advection whether it is necessarily and the conferred on the municipality, the n question, and it was there held necessarily appeared to the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advection whether the conferred on the municipality, the normal property of the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and too plain to advect the city of unmistakable, and the city of unm Richmond, passed in pursuance of mit of elucidation. It leaves it absoits charter, prohibiting or restrict-lutely within the control of the validity than could the same objecting the necessity for and the reating the keeping of cook shops by Council to determine whether they tion be reject against the statute so are the necessity for and the reating progress within the city. tion be raised against the statute so sonableness of their ordinances. Ev- free negroes within the city. In will wholly suppress or grant the as to affect its validity. The power ery intendment is to be made in fa-

unreasonable and therefore void is of municipal power making regulato aid in raising revenue by laying gated powers, municipal corporations which the legislature has enacted and safety, and it is not the prov- a tax on the business of keeping a have as absolute control as the Gennothing on the subject matter of the ince of the courts, except in clear cook shop. It was not the object or eral Assembly would have if it had effect of the act to give to every per-never delegated such powers and son who paid the tax and obtained exercised them by its own enacta license to keep a cook shop the ments, and the courts can no more right to do so, notwithstanding any interfere with the acts of the one police regulations which might oth-than the other. To permit such inerwise lawfully be made for the good terference would be to deny the exgovernment of a city or town, much istence of a discretionary power, and less to repeal or annul any such reg-transfer its exercise from one co-orulations which might otherwise law-dinate branch of the government to

fully be made for the good govern-another." ment of a city or town, much less to The contention that the ordinance repeal or annul any such regulations of the City of Richmond was the out in actual existence at the time of the come of a deep-seated belief in the passage of the act. If the ordinance public mind that there should be a would have been lawful had there segregation of the races with referbeen no such act, it is lawful not-ence to their residences is fully vinwithstanding the act; for there is dicated by the fact that on March 2, nothing in the act to render it un-1912, an act of the General Assemlawful. The business of keeping ably of Virginia was approved, procook shop, before the passage of the viding for the designation by cities act, was a lawful business which and towns of segregated districts for any man might pursue, subject only residences of white and colored perto such lawful police regulations as sons. (Acts 1912, p. 330).

might be made in regard to its being Reading the ordinance in question carried on within the limits of a in connection with the act of the town. The effect of taxing it was to General Assembly on the same subrestrict, not to enlarge the right of ject, we submit that the court in the pursuing it, nor to exempt it from case at bar is without authority to such lawful police regulations." inquire into the reasonableness of Nothing is better settled than that the ordinance.

wherever an ordinance is passed in But waiving for the sake of the pursuance of a "specific power" that argument that this contention canthe courts are powerless to set it not be sustained, we, in the next

Second: That the ordinance in

Mr. McQuillin in his work on Mudiscussing the exercise of the imdiscussing the exercise of the implied powers of municipal corporations, says:

"The Legislature may determine the exigency, that is the occasion for the exercise of the police power, but under our constitutional system, the judiciary determines what are the subjects and objects upon which the power is to be exercised and the reasonableness of that exercise."

With the latter clause of this enactment we are concerned under this head.

Further on in the same section Mr. McQuillin says:

"Laws, whatever may be the intent of the framers, which authorize the confiscation of private property for the mere protection of private rights will be condemned as unconstitutional. * * * But it is universally admitted that however broadly these constitutional principles may be expressed 'there exists ex necessitate rei, in every government, the power to impose restrictions upon individual life, liberty and property, which it is not within the meaning and intent of such provisions to prohibit or restrain. So universal and long continued has been this construction of constitutional inhibitions against governmental deprivation of life, liberty and property of citizens that it may now be considered as written in every constitution'."

The same author at Section 186,

"It has been well said that the legal rule that by-laws must be reasonable is perhaps as definite as it can be made with safety. * * * It must appear from the inherent character of the act, or by evidence of the operation of the ordinance, that it is unreasonable. * * * The ordinance must be reasonable as applied to the particular subject-matter. Judicial authority to declare an ordinance unreasonable is a power to be cautiously exercised. The rule is generally recognized that municipal corporations are prima facie the sole judges respecting the necessity and reasonableness of their ordinances, and hence the legal presumption is in their favor, unless the contrary appears on their face or is established by proper evidence. * * * In questions of doubt the courts are inclined to defer to the discretion and judgment of the municipal authorities. To arrive at the sect decision whether arrive at the sect decision whether the by-law be esasonable or not, regard must be had to its object and necessity. Minute regulations are required in a great city which would be absurd in the country. Likewise a reasonable regulation, intended to operate in a densely populated part Segregation - 1915 (From foregoing Card) (Reply Briefietc.) Richmond Planet

pal authorities are more competent Brown says:

of the police powers of a municipal the ordinance. corporation on the ground of unreasonableness.'

In Adams v. Milwauker, 228 U. S. and valid.

on the ground of unreasonableness." is at liberty to act with reference to v. Fergusson, supra. 732, volume II, in discussing this view to the promotion of their com-Kentucky made it unlawful for any men conventional decrees in their not this situation one, if ever

reasonable as applied to parts of the error in either of the cases as seri-as contended, an inalienable right of of racial blood. In less civilized so-tion through the law that neither same city sparsely populated. There-ously contending that the ordinance every citizen to do so. Mr. Justice ciety the stronger would probably race can have just cause for comfore all of the surrounding condition its operation could be pronounced Brewer, delivering the opinion of annihilate the weaker race. Human plaint; so that each may have every

tions must be carefully considered. illegal because of its unreasonable the court, said:

"We need concern ourselves only nature's edicts as to the preservation other has; so that equality of rights the municipal authorities are more sonableness only as an ingredient of with the inquiry whether the first of race identity in a different way. before the law shall be a fact, as competent to pass on such questions its unconstitutionality—that is, insection can be upheld as coming Instead of one exterminating the oth-well as a high-sounding theory; yet than judicial tribunals. In recognibeing violative of certain rights se-within the power of a State over its er, it is attempted to so regulate so as to conserve the very best of tion of this fact the rule is of uni-Constitutions. opinion, for reasons stated, that it serve each in its integrity."

versal application that a clear case Constitutions.

We, therefore, come to the con-does come within that power, and, on Again the court says:

we should be made out to authorize the court to interfere with the exercise ideration of the constitutionality of this ground, the judgment of the "The maxims of liber court to interfere with the exercise ideration of the constitutionality of this ground, the judgment of the "The maxims of liber court to interfere with the exercise ideration of the constitutionality of this ground, the judgment of the "The maxims of liber court to interfere with the exercise identification of the constitutionality of this ground, the judgment of the "The maxims of liber court to interfere with the exercise identification of the constitutionality of the ground, the judgment of the "The maxims of liber court to interfere with the exercise identification of the constitutionality of the ground, the judgment of the "The maxims of liber court to interfere with the exercise identification of the constitutionality of the ground, the judgment of the "The maxims of liber court to interfere with the exercise identification of the constitutionality of the ground, the judgment of the "The maxims of liber court to interfere with the exercise identification of the constitutionality of the ground, the properties are constitutional to the constitution of t

Third: We submit that the ordi-firmed." nance in question is constitutional It was sought, when this case was idea found in our Bill of Rights is existence, of the collaboration of

In Adams v. Milwauker, 228 U. S. and valid.

The police power is defined in Stucky, (123 Ky. 209) to distinguish worked out by the Anglo-Saxon race and black in the same State, upon "The requirements are not unreative inherent sovereignty which is the and the public school cases, on the country has it ever been attempted government is by the people for the sonable; they are properly adaptive inherent sovereignty which is the and duty of the covernment of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before, at least on the least of the cases of common before at least of the cases. to the conditions. They are not dis-right and duty of the government orground that in the cases of common before, at least on so important a people, it has been found, so the legcriminatory; they have proper "ela-its agents to exercise whenever pub-schools and railroad carriers the scale, to apply such principles alike islative department declares, as evintion to the purposes to be accomplic policy, in a broad sense, demandsState was merely preventing an en-to so many different races, types ced by the public policy indicated plished; that purpose and the neces-for the benefit of society at large, forced association by the two races, and creeds of men. The experiment by the statutes discussed in the sity for it we cannot question." Cit-regulations to guard its morals, safe-while by the statute under consider- is great in its importance. It forms opinion. that at the very bottom of ing many cases on this particular ty, health, order, or to insure any-ation the power was attempted to be now one of the biggest questions be- all the trouble is the racial antipathy thing respecting such economic con-extended to prevent their voluntary ing worked out by this great North to the destruction of its own identity In Schmidinger v. Chicago, 226 U. ditions as an advancing civilization association. But the court refused American republic. That much bit- and, that, if that danger is removed, S. 578, Mr. Justice Day, delivering of a higher complex character re-to recognize this as a ground of disterness has appeared, and some op-the friction practically disappears. A quires."

So long as such action has a reason-railroads carrying passengers in tha O'Rear, the court said: power belonging to the local legis-accommodations for white and colfamily in a race distinguished no lence tends to disturb the public In its application it becomes all the lative body, and is not so arbitrary ored races was upheld. Mr. Justicless by color than by temperament peace; threatens the public safety, more necessary that the overmaster-or capricious as to be a deprivation Brewer, in delivering the opinion oand other qualities is as certain as and so disrupts the serenity of com-ing principles included in the police anything in nature. Those of us who mon purpose to promote the welfare power of the government believe that the overmaster anything in nature. Those of us who mon purpose to promote the welfare power of the government believe that the serenity of the government of the gove able relation to the exercise of the State to provide equal and separate "The separation of the human thies resulting in outbreaks of vio-found lie at the base of the trouble.

"So far as the first section is con-ordered have no doubt that there wasof all the people, that the question cerned (and it is with that alone we wisdom in the provision; albeit weis become one of the first importance have to do), its provisions are are unable to say with assurance whyto the section where the two races fully complied with when to trains it is so. Those who see in it only na-live in the greatest numbers. That within the State is attached a sep-ture's work must also concede thatit is well within the police power of arate car for colored passengers, in this order, as in all others in na-government to legislate upon this This may cause an extra expense to ture, there is an unerring justifica-question so far as to suppress such the railroad company, but no more tion. There exists in each race a hom-putbreaks and to prevent disturbanso than State statutes requiring cer- ogenesis by which it will perpetuallyces of the public tranquility, we have of a city, might be unreasonable as of contract is not interfered with in tain accommodations at depots. * * * reproduce itself, if unadulterated no sort of doubt. The seriousness of All that we can consider is whether Its instinct is gregarious. As a checkthe situation is not new. Even besparsely populated. Therefore, all Directly related to the class of the State has the power to require there is another, an antipathy tofore the abolition of slavery it was of the surrounding conditions must cases here under discussion is the the railroad trains within her limits other races, which some call racekeenly and intelligently anticipated. be carefully considered. It is thus case of Plessy v. Fergusson, 163 U. to have separate accommodations prejudices. This is nature's guard line the emancipation of the negro manifest that, as a rule, the municies. 537, 550. In this case Mr. Justice for the two races."

In C. C. D. R. C. D.

par authorities are more competent. The case reduces itself to the S. 388, Mr. Justice Brown delivering to the point of mating between thebeen presented to some of the States to pass on such questions than judi-question whether the statute of Lou-the opinion of the court reviewed all races is unnatural, and begets a re-for solution. As the outcome of disciplination of this triangle is a respectful provided and of the court reviewed all races is unnatural. fact, the rule is of universal application and is a reasonable regulation, and of the cases up to that time which sentment in the normal mind. It is cussion, of agitation, of too frequent tion that a clear case should be made essarily be a large discretion on the Court, and re-affirmed the holding of of the races, and is repugnant to set even the law at defiance in some out to authorize the court to interpret of the lagislature. In determine that court in Hall v. Despit support their instincts. fere with the exercise of the police part of the legislature. In determin-that court in Hall v. Decuir, supra, their instincts. So such mating islocalities and in times of great poppowers of a municipal corporationing the question of reasonableness it Louisville v. Miss., supra, and Plessy universally regarded with disfavor ular excitement, this species of legis-In the lower animals this quality maylation has been evolved as tending This same author, in his work on the established usages, customs and In Berea College v. Ky., 211 U. S. be more effective in the preserva-to a solution of the trouble by re-Municipal Corporations, in section traditions of the people, and with a 45, a legislative act of the State of tion of distinct breeds. But amongmoving, as far as possible, its cause.

fort, and the preservation of the person, corporation or association to form of governmental prescripts arethere was one, which calls for and "The court will have to regard all public peace and good order. Gauged maintain or operate any college, resorted to in aid of right conductamply justifies the exercise of police the circumstances of the particular by this standard, we cannot say that school or institution where persons to preserve the purity of blood. No power of the government? Or should city or corporation, the object sought a law which authorizes or even re-of white and negro race are both re-higher welfare of society can bethis irritating cause be left without to be obtained, and the necessity quires the separation of the two ra-ceived as pupils for instruction, and thought of than the preservation of restraint or control, till by the exwhich exists for the ordinance. Im-ces in public conveyances is un-imposed a fine on any person who the best qualities of manhood of allhaustion of one side or the other it plied power springs from necessity reasonable or more obnoxious to the violated said provision. Berea Col- its races. If then, it is a legitimate is settled by the sheer force of su-That which may be necessary for a 14th Amendment," etc., which de-lege undertook to receive for instruc- exercise of the police power of gov-periority of numbers or physical large city, may not be necessary for liverance is quoted and approved by tion both white and negro children ernment to prevent the mixing of the power? It is idle to talk of controlla small city or borough. That which Mr. Justice McKenna in the recentand was indicted for a violation of races in cross-breeding, it woulding ideas by legislation, or even by is not necessary cannot be implied. case of Childs v. C. & O. Ry. Co., the statute. The defense was that the seem to be equally within the same force. You cannot bind an idea by a

"Likewise a reasonable regulation, intended to operate in a densely populated part of a city, might be understand the plaintiffs into follow a lawful pursuit, it being, of the main desideratum—the purity good faith, to so control this situation.

Kentucky statute was unconstitution-power to regulate that character of statute. The attempt should be made in the desideratum—the purity good faith, to so control this situation.

develop its idea of morality, its thrift, independence and usefulness.

"The maxims of liberty and pur-Observation and study at close hand court of appeals of Kentucky is af-suit of happiness which are familiar of both the theory and practical to the common law, wherefrom the working of this problem of social before the Supreme Court of Ken-probably borrowed, are the principles two races so different as the white tinction, saying that the thing aimed pression has been practiced, are separation of the races under cerlonging to each. Clashing of antipa- the very conditions which it is

dangers of the shame and distress is affirmed." which errors of immaturity might It was sought, when this case was in its integrity.'
before the Supreme Court of Ken- Again the cou

of peril to the preservation of theit from the separate coach law cas, suit of happiness which are famil purity of the race, where there is es, and from the public school cas-iar to the common law, wherefrom merely the brief and temporary and es, on the ground that in the cases the idea found in our Bill almost casual association in the of common schools and railroad car-Rights is probably borrowed, schools and in the vehicles of public interest the State was merely prevent the principles worked out by this same danger where the relation two races, while by the statute un-ernment. In no other country has is the fixed and permanent and under consideration the power was at it ever been attempted before, bors on the same block.

the cases which have passed on theas a ground of distinction, saying creeds of men. The experiment is validity of ordinances which segre-that the thing aimed at by the legis-great in its importance. It forms gate the races in their residences, lature was not that of volitior but now one of the biggest questions beappeared three reported cases the subject: State v. Gurry, 121 and the court said:

TION

heaven and each in order to main-by which it will perpetually reduce power of government to legislate or race destruction, may be lawful buncome. The mixture

race prejudices, or race destruction, power" be exercised to the ex- is gregarious. As a check there is may be lawfully averted. * * *

"It has two great objects. One, tent of nullifying constitutional proraces, which some call race prejudices, which some call race prejudices, or race destruction, power" be exercised to the ex- is gregarious. As a check there is another, an antipathy to other races, which some call race prejudices, or race destruction, power" be exercised to the ex- is gregarious. As a check there is another, an antipathy to other races, which some call race prejudices, or race destruction, power" be exercised to the ex- is gregarious. As a check there is another, an antipathy to other races, which some call race prejudices, or race destruction, power" be exercised to the ex- is gregarious. As a check there is another, an antipathy to other races, which some call race prejudices, which some call race prejudices of the public transition of the races; the other, the pare the private ownership of proportion of the races. The seriousness of the situation is avoidance of clashes between the races are raced to the races. The seriousness of the situation races by preventing their most raced to the races. avoidance of clashes between the erty to the public corporate owner. A disregard of this antipathy to not new Even before the abolition races by preventing their ship of school lands. Here is what the point of mating between the of slavery it was keenly and intel fruitful sources."

type of freak legislation that might of Kentucky made it unlawful for is universally regarded with be proposed, the court saying:

any person, corporation or associa-favor. In the lower animals this itation, of too frequent conflicts, of over an institution holding corporate creatures, that is this itation, of too frequent conflicts, of over an institution holding corporate creatures, that is this itation, of too frequent conflicts, of over an institution holding corporate creatures, that is this itation, of too frequent conflicts, of over an institution holding corporate creatures, that is this itation, of too frequent conflicts, of over an institution holding corporate creatures, that is this itation, of too frequent conflicts, of over an institution holding corporate creatures, that is the court saying: "Counsel resort to conjecture contion to maintain or operate any col-quality may be more effective in violent turbulence that set even rate privileges as against private cerning other legislation of this character which they fear might follow
that now involved. It is suggested
that the State might attempt to regulate, under the same power, the
right of the races to work together right of the races to work together in the same fields or factories, or to mingle together at all. A sufficient present answer to this is that each proposed application of the power is fense was that the Kentucky statute If then, it is a legitimate exercise of to be determined upon the circum-was unconstitutional, and that it the police power of government to the find the proposed application of the power as tending to the find has been evolved as tending to the find has been evolv

tion can have set them well in the and on this ground, the judgment terminating the other, it is at-may have every lawful privilege and the Dred Goott Dre safe ways of thinking, much of the of the court of appeals of Kentucky tempted to so regulate their neces-

travel, how much greater must being an enforced association by the Anglo-Saxon race for its own govinterrupted one of immediate neigh-tempted to be extended to preventleast on so important a scale, their voluntary association. But apply such principles alike to

we find that thus far there have something deeper and more imporing worked out by this great North tant. Speaking by Judge O'Rear, American republic. That much bit-534; S. C. 47 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1087; "The separation of the human pression has been practiced, are Town of Ashland v. Coleman, 19 Va.family in a race distinguished no among the inevitable attendants anything in nature. Those of usbelonging to each. divinely ordered have no doubt that of violence tend to disturb the there was wisdom in the provision; public peace; threatens the public assurance why it is so. Those who of common purpose to promote the see in it only nature's work mustwelfare of all the people, that the finey. How also concede that in this order, asquestion is become one of the first in all others in nature, there is an importance to the section where the unerring justification. There example a section where the common purpose to promote the serenity which it is found lie at the base of the South-land is an open stigment the trouble. In its application it upon this section. ity a forney, Hon also concede that in this order, asquestion is become one of the first unerring justification. There extwo races live in greatest numbers. exists in each race a homogenesis "hunting exists in each race a homogenesis That it is well within the police that a clashing of race prejudices der to keep the races pure is me."

races is unnatural, and begets a ligently anticipated.

ed. If it be conceded, as we think the fact is, that the ultimate object of this legislation providing separate schools for the two races was to separate the youth of each during the most impressionable and least responsible period of their lives and until ripened judgment and observation can have set them well in the said:

**Solution of the main desideratum—the purity the main desideratum—the purity controlling ideas by legislation, or his contentions in the Mary S. Hopewer by force. You cannot bind an idea by a statute. The attempt within the power of a State over its human civilization is endeavoring being made in good faith, to so composible period of their lives and and observation of race's identity in a until ripened judgment and observation of the proposition of the propos

tempted to so regulate their neces-right that the other has; so that since been so widely discredited.

Coming now to a consideration of the court refused to recognize this many different races, types and terness has appeared, and some op-

Since the opinion to answer the stock argument that to uphold the law then in question would be to justify any S. 45, a legislative act of the State to their instincts. So such mating to some of the States for solution.

The sentment in the normal mind. It emancipated. Since the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer specifically emancipation it has not been the Mr. Justice Brewer sp proposed application of the power is to be determined upon the circumstances under which it is sought to be applied. If it is arbitrary, unreasonable or oppressive, it will be denied. Nor is it a legitimate argument to prove a negation of power by showing wherein it may be abusted. If it be conceded, as we think the first to follow a law-prevent the mixing of the races in without restraint or control, till by the controlling ideas by legislation, or his contentions in the Mary S. Hop- of the government? Or books and papers are madie to seize in which it is arbitrary, unreasonable or oppressive, it will be designed and papers are madie to seize in without restraint or control, till by the sheer of the exhaustion of one side or the other it is settled by the sheer of superiority of numbers or on what basis could City Attorney by showing wherein it may be abusted. If it be conceded, as we think the first the police power of government to government? Or books and papers are madie to seize in without restraint or control, till by the exhaustion of one side or the other it is settled by the sheer of superiority of numbers or on what basis could City Attorney physical power? It is idle to talk of physical power? It is idle to talk of physical power? It is idle to talk of physical power? You cannot bind an opposite the main desideratum—the purity controlling ideas by legislation, or his contentions in the Mary S. Hop- opposite the controlling ideas by legislation, or his contentions in the Mary S. Hop- opposite the power by force. You cannot bind an opposite to seven by force to the should this irritating cause be left without restraint or control, till by the exhaustion of one side or the other it is settled by the exhaustion of one side or the other it is settled by the exhaustion of one side or the other it is settled by the exhaustion of one side or the other it is settled by the exhaustion of one side or the other it is settled by the exhaustion of one side or the other it is settled by the exhaustion of one side

htail would be avoided."

before the Supreme Court of KenIf there is danger of conflict, and tucky, (123 Ky. 209) to distinguish
peril to the preservation of their from the separate cosch law.

The maxims of liberty and purserve the very best of the above the separation of white teachserve the very best of the above the separation of white teachserve the very best of the above the separation of white teachserve the very best of the above the separation of white teachserve the very best of the above the separation of white teachserve the very best of the above the separation of the separa equality of rights before the law When a jurist takes the position istics of each race, to develop its to prevent race amalgamation, idea of morality its thrift, inde- is evidently ignorant of existing co pendence and usefulness. Observation and study at close hand of ditions in the South-land or h both the theory and practical work. blindly shut his eyes to them. R. ing of this problem of social exist-cial amalgamation has been going ence, of the collaboration of two on for more than a hundred year White men have openly

government is by the people for have boldly "raised up children up the people, it has been found, so to Abraham;" making it unnecess the legislative department declares, to Abraham; making it unnecesses as evinced by the public policy in ry for a colored man to seek dicated by the statutes discussed in "white woman" for companionsh the opinion, that at the very bottom for he has white colored women of all the trouble is the racial an his elbow and they are as white ag tipathy to the destruction of its elbow and they are as white a own identity and, that, if that dan-they come. When jurists theorize 166 N. C. 300; S. C. 81 S. E. 338. and other qualities is as certain as different races of the rights justly cally disappears. A separation of the course anything in pature. These of the rights anything in pature. cally disappears. A separation of the aughter. City Attorney Pollar THE QUESTION OF SEGREGA who believe that all of this was antipathies resulting in outbreaks therefore enforced, where it is betherefore enforced, where it is believed that their mingling would vant girl who has been the pres tend to produce the very conditions of some of the best white men L

plane of legal equality, where the with Negro concubines and the

races so different as the white and

black in the same State, upon a

Share Some Social Pleasures the more prosperous brother. ith Your Tenants; (2) Don't Sell His Rights to Any Merchant; (3) Don't Unnecessarily Crowd Negroes Around His Wife and Daughters

and the conditions under which he us will accept. The writer of this ar-

Walls of Division in Social Life

with a record of four years as Governor of South Carolina, and purchases at the store. If the articles twenty years as a United States Sen-offered at one store are not satisfacator, made the following statement tory, he ought to have the privilege through the columns of the "Charles- of buying elsewhere. Imagine a tenton News and Courier", in 1914:

"A certain class of our fellow citizens have been very unjust and unreasonable in their dealing with the poorer people, treating them with no consideration whatever, and showing a contempt for them. * * * It did not use to be so, and it ought not to be so now. We all should address ourselves to the remedy lest it bring dire disaster upon the commonwealth; for in the last analysis white unity is absolutely essential for the continuation of good gov-

ity to appear as well as his land-sighted enough to see the truthfulowning neighbor prevent him from ness of this statement. It should taking part in the general community therefore engage his most serious social life. His natural suspicion and thought as to how to bring about envy of the man more prosperous conditions favorable to the white tenthan himself tends to set walls of ant, and that will insure the safety

owner and the tenant. The apostle ants when a worthy white man would Paul in a letter to the Ephesians in buy a small farm and make a white regard to the Man of Galilee, in his neighborhood. mission to both Jews and Gentiles, I am friendly to the colored race. I has this to say: "For He is our want to see them prosper, and believe hath broken down the middle wall of honest living from the soil; but if partition between us."

His isolation, the lack of social or-there would be no friction or point of ganization. the absence of anything contact where the races clash.

Be Above Selling Your Tenant's Rights

THE idea of making a tenant farm-THE future pappiness of the ing him no cash, destroys the imticle was raised on a farm in South very high. The landlord takes up the Carolina and has observed somewhat The poor white man, with this sysof the conditions that obtain in this tem, has a hard time to meet his livstate. May I add a few words along tem, has a hard time to meet his living expenses. It occurs to us that there ought to be a system put into practice where this tenant farmer INITED States Senator Tillman, may have cash, at a reasonable rate of interest, with which to make his ant's wife and daughter having to take in the way of dry goods just what a certain merchant may have to offer, regardless of his prices or the character of his goods. It is humiliating, and almost makes one's heart bleed, to see women of this class who have worked hard and earned better things, compelled to take just what one lazy, indifferent merchant may have to offer them.

Group Whites and Negroes Separately

IN THE words of Senator Tillman, I "In the last analysis white unity is absolutely essential for the continuation of good government." The The tenant's poverty and his inabil-land-owner of today ought to be fardivision which frequently separate the land-owners and the tenants into hostile camps, politically and socially.

There ought to be more of the brotherly spirit between the land-owner and the tenants. The land-owner and the tenants when a worthy white more of the land-owner and the tenant.

peace, who hath made both one, and in giving them a chance to make an neighborhoods were properly arrang-Plan to share your social pleasures ed and land properly distributed to some extent with your tenant. among the white and colored people,

I am therefore in sympathy with

the ideas advanced by The Progresto cheer and to break the monotony sive Farmer in regard to selling land of the daily grind as a tenant farmer, where it is understood that it is eithplaces additional responsibility upon er to be a permanent "white" or "black" neighborhood. If this idea prove matters in every particular, for the first year. And I heard the owner were followed out by the land-owner there can be no justification for being of the farm say just a few days ago in regard to the tenant question it a mere encumberer of the earth, and that we sold about \$1,300 worth of would help in making the poor white certainly there is no basis for con stuff from this little place in 1913 man's home safe when he is compell- tention that a land of home owners is which was my fifth year on it. ed to be away from it in order to not better than a land of tenants. make a living for his wife and children. Poor white girls who find it operation, however, it is the duty of nearly meat and lard for my use this treatment of the tenant farmer, pulse to become useful to the comtreatment of the tenant farmer, pulse to become useful to the comnecessary to walk along our highthe conditions under which he munity, and to make a home for one's ways, and with less protection than prove to be to their mutual interest from the landowner. We make corn if among people of their own color.

Wide Prevalence of Tenantry

lina 45 per cent of the white farmers and this will help mightily in bringing Horry Co., S. C. per cent of white farmers are ten- under which it will not be difficult to ing annually. It reacts strongly and in adopting an intelligent system of unfavorably on the social conditions, crop rotation. Unless crop rotation is by public opinion? That is to sav.

himself and loved ones what we fond-tractively situated. ly call "home."

JAMES D. BURTON. Oakdale, Tenn.

LEASES PAY

of Fertility Without Crop Rotation

ANY system of farm tenancy that does not contemplate provision by the owner for good, comfortable A Tenant Farmer's Excellent Record white neighborhoods as wished to do white man or Negro will very long ters from landlords about the tenant the mobility of population at this shack, and no self-respecting land also some as to the landlord. cupy such quarters.

living quarters for the men who work cut. I consider the twenty-seven his land, could not do better than to acres worth three times what it was sell land to some of his more pro- six years ago when I moved on it, gressive tenants and let them build and I can make a crop with about their own homes. This would in-one-third the expense that I could

tive as possible.

Good homes for those who labor, During the six years there have and a spirit of cheerful willingness to been four children born on the farm, THE magnitude of this whole ques- help on the part of the land-owner, the youngest one nine months old, I tion of the tenant farm makes it will soon inspire respect and confi- and the oldest large enough to go to one of importance. In South Caro-dence on the part of a good tenant, school. are tenants. In North Carolina 34 about greatly improved conditions. ants. And the percentage is increas- secure the cooperation of the tenant

some way by which farmers may pur-justly be expected to labor without land to Negroes?" chase land to be paid for in annual reward-or the hope of reward-for Answer: For the reason that even of 20 years or more. The statesman land. Therefore, he will not be dis-borhood should agree to this policy. ences looking to this end will become rotation on a one-year lease. And farm neighborhoods the land is largefarmer a fighting chance to make for for more than a year unless he is at-do not care how much they make

ants, let them understand that you ble place to rear a family and so did not build expensive houses for freeze existing residents out, providone-year men, and the result will be ed only they secure such prices as FINDS GOOD HOMES AND LONG you will get good tenants, and will they wish for their land. land under a system of crop rotation result of this legislation to make Newhich will rapidly increase its pro- groes in large measure serfs and de-Mr. Joyner Writes of Lessons Learn-ductiveness. I have tried this system prive them of their natural rights?" ed in His Experience-No Upkeepand write from personal experience. Answer: No such spirit has been O. L. JOYNER.

Greenville, N. C.

not providing decent and confortable teen big wagon loads off the same

We make our bread as well as our As long as the tenant system is in money crop, and I think I have very both land owner and tenant-and will year. I own one mule, and rent one tenantry is not satisfactory most of miliar to many tenantry many tenantry is not satisfactory most of miliar to many tenantry man miliar to many tenants are usually the land-owners, would be made/safer profitable but as pleasant and attrac- some Irish potatoes; will cut cotton and tobacco off considerably.

What are we going to do about it? practicable, the land cannot be so why can't the people of a community, The South is rapidly approaching built up and improved as to make it when it seems wise, simply decide by the time when the state must devise more productive. A tenant cannot private agreement not to sell more

installments extending over a period the improvement of another person's if all resident land-one ers in a neighwho sets in motion legislative influ-posed to engage in a system of crop in a very great preportion of our a public benefactor. Give the tenant certainly no tenant will want to rently owned by absentee landlords, who

fend public opinion in the co Provide good homes for your ten- do not care if they ruin it as a desira-

have no difficulty in improving your Question: "But isn't the natural

manifested on the part of any promoters of the movement. Their purpose is to protect our white civilization,

nouses for tenants, with ample rentree ground for growing all necessary HAVE been reading your paper so adopted the land segregation prinregetables, is not only viciously about four or five years and it is ciple, there would still be abundant vrong but is a menace to the well-always a welcome visitor to my opportunity for Negroes to buy land being of the community. No good house, but I have seen lots of let-all over the United States, and with

occupy a tumble-down, unsightly farmer that I thought were extreme, time, there is no occasion for fear upon this point. owner should wish his tenants to oc-farmer, but some of your correspond-ger then, on the other hand, that the

If the dictates of humanity do not ents do not hit me so hard as I feel white man's rights will be imperiled compel better provision, then consid-they do some tenants. I moved on by Negroes segregating communities erations of self-interest should, for the farm I am on now six years ago, to Negro ownership?

the time has come when good tenanta farm of 27 acres. The first year I Answer: In the practical operation farmers are no longer compelled to remember hauling six small cartof the law it will be very rare that live in such places. The land owner loads of corn off of a six-acre cut of Negroes will be able to segregate who pleads poverty as an excuse for land and the fifth year I hauled six-communities except where they own virtually all the land. The matter these years to reserve certain com-white civilization an equal chance for holders.

sition stir up race feeling?"

offered, we shall have race trouble in not a good policy now? them.

people will only partially solve the selves live in comfortable segregat- Germany, Holland, Belgium, Den- ed and land properly distributed community.

Years Ago

A ND having taken this first step it with some Negro farmer or tenant.

Will be easier to build up a race

If a more practical program of pride in that district, easier to en-betterment than Land Segregation courage white tenants to take the Between the Races can be evolved, I place of Negro tenants, easier to get shall rejoice; but what other positive thrifty and enterprising farmers from plan for immediate results has yet other sections, and thus gradually debeen offered? As for the question velop a thoroughly prosperous and whether segregation shall come progressive neighborhood of comrade through legal or voluntary means, it white farmers with all the inspiring does not concern me—if only the

vantages of the plan for Race Seg-esults-results as they affect not regation in Land Ownership in only our rural population, my friends, the South, and while nobody supposes but the whole future destiny of the that a plan with positive advantages South and of America. With the ruwill not have some disadvantages, the ral South getting blacker, as a result net advantages in favor of the plan of present unjust conditions, there is are such that the proposition I shall a complete denial of all the great funow submit can hardly be gainsaid ture that otherwise seems open be-That proposition is this: that if the fore us. With the rural South getting South had adopted this policy after whiter, as a result of giving rural, the war, if it had been the custom all

must come up upon petition from vot- munities exclusively for white owner-growth and development, no limit can ers or freeholders, and in case the ship, keeping the land in white hands be set to the South's development. Negroes should plan a gerrymandered for the better support of the white district in such a way as to injure social life, schools, churches, etc., the rights of the whites, it will be making these neighborhoods virtual easy for the white people to propose "cities of refuge" for those who wishlarger district, in which they will ed to escape mixed communities and the problem faces us like another a larger district, in which they will ed to escape mixed communities and have a majority of the voters or free-build worthy homes for themselves grim and terrible Sphinx "propoundand their descendents with the assur-ing her riddle to the passers-by, is absolutely essential for the contin-Question: "But will not this propo- ance that they would never be sur- which if they could not answer, she uation of good government." The ition stir up race feeling?"

rounded by Negro land-owners—if destroyed them"; there being indeed land-owner of today ought to be far-Answer: Present conditions which this, I say, had been our policy for all a sinister coincidence in the fact that enable Negroes to move into white these years, can you imagine the rev- the Greeks themselves in telling their ness of this statement. It should communities and practically force olution that would now be raised if it own story of the half-beast, half- therefore engage his most serious white residents out, are creating the were proposed to repeal this happy goddess, and her fatal riddle, were thought as to how to bring about bitterest form of race feeling the exemption and throw these sections wont to say that the anger of the conditions favorable to the white ten-

some legal and reasonable plan of yet if it would have been a good pol- the farthest parts of Ethiopia." protection for white communities is icy to adopt fifty years ago, why is it Unless we be men of a little breed, be mutual at this point, and no patri-

ignoring the public sentiment of the lower living standards as if you lived our race. in another land-they demand that you shall consider the conditions of your less fortunate brethren who Suppose We Had Tried This Fifty must sell every load of tobacco, every bale of cotton, every bushel of apples,

advantages such a community af-practicability of non-legal methods can be demonstrated. I am not con-Such then, my friends, are the ad- erned about methods; I care only for The Issue That Faces Us

South has ever known and unless open to a mongrel population? And gods had brought her to them "from ant, and that will insure the safety

we must face the issue, and face it, otic Southern land-owner should for far worse form than if the matter can Something must be done to save the my friends, with a sense of the mag- the consideration of a few dollars exbe adjusted in some legal fashion, rural South to the white race and nitude of the interests involved, a tra continue to rent to colored tensetting apart communities in which here the appeal of the men of our realization that the destinies of a ants when a worthy white man would the Negroes will know they cannot race is not for injustice but for jus- more than imperial land are placed in buy a small farm and make a white buy land but leaving others open to tice. They demand a genuine "equal- our keeping. In the eleven strictly neighborhood. ity"—the equal rights of an advanced Southern states from Virginia to Tex- I am friendly to the colored race. I And now let me say in conclusion civilization to perpetuate itself by as inclusive, to say nothing of the want to see them prosper, and believe that while of course it is all true righteous regulations in competition new empire of Oklahoma, we have an in giving them a chance to make an enough that allowing white communi- with a lower civilization. They de- area greater than the combined areas honest living from the soil; but if ties to limit future land sales to white mand that you townsmen who your- of Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France, neighborhoods were properly arrang-South's rural race problem, it is at ed white quarters in our cities shall mark, England, Scotland, and Ireland, among the white and colored people, least a step is the right direction, the put yourselves by your sympathies in and in the providence of God we may there would be no friction or point of logical next step for our Southern the place of the white farmer who well achieve a civilization as rich contact where the races clash. people, and nearly all progress is may at any time have an absentee and historic as theirs. It is in our I am therefore in sympathy with made by steps. The plan will at least landlord put some vicious Negro next power to be the builders of empires the ideas advanced by The Progresenable people in white communities to to his isolated home and wife and yet to be, to be among those who sive Farmer in regard to selling land stand up and say, "We do not wish any children, miles and miles from police "raise up the foundations of many where it is understood that it is eithother persons of a different race a protection. They demand that you generations"; while on the other er to be a permanent "white" or permanent and immovable resident men in the professions and in com- hand, by a fatal indifference and iner- "black" neighborhood. If this idea here," and so stop absentee landlord merce—as fully exempt from fierce tia we may prove ourselves traitors were followed out by the land-owner (they are mainly responsible) from economic conflict with a race with alike to the history and the future of in regard to the tenant question it

> lish student of our race problems, ed to be away from it in order to puts the matter conservatively when make a living for his wife and chilhe says of our Southern states that dren. Poor white girls who find it "they are fitted by their climate and necessary to walk along our highresources to be not only a white man's ways, and with less protection than land, but one of the greatest white the more prosperous daughters of men's lands in all the world." And the land-owners, would be made safer with a proper adjustment of our race if among people of their own color. problem, which he believes calls for an even more drastic race segregation THE magnitude of this whole questhan I have advocated—he declares I tion of the tenant farm makes it that the South would "awaken as if one of importance. In South Carofrom a nightmare to a realization lina 45 per cent of the white farmers of its splendid destiny", and "a region are tenants. In North Carolina 34 perhaps the most favored by Nature per cent of white farmers are tenperhaps the most favored by Nature in all the Western Hemisphere would stand where it ought to stand—in the van not only of civilization but of humanity."
>
> per cent of white farmers are tenants. And the percentage is increasing annually. It reacts strongly and unfavorably on the social conditions.

> With you and all other men who The South is rapidly approaching policy.

- Encomplete one lazy, indifferent merchant may ly call "home." have to offer them.

Group Whites and Negroes Separately

IN THE words of Senator Tillman, "In the last analysis white unity sighted enough to see the truthfulof society and the state. It should

would help in making the poor white William Archer, the eminent Eng- man's home safe when he is compell-

Wide Prevalence of Tenantry

What are we going to do about it?

love their race and section, I leave the time when the state must devise this problem as a burden upon your some way by which farmers may purhearts and consciences. No other chase land to be paid for in annual condition in all our Southern country installments extending over a period demands more emphatically of our of 20 years or more. The statesman statesmanship and of our citizenship who sets in motion legislative influa new and positive and constructive ences looking to this end will become a public benefactor. Give the tenant

farmer a fighting chance to make for things, compelled to take just what himself and loved ones what we fond

> JAMES D. BURTON. Oakdale, Tenn.

SEND US NAMES OF WHITE TENANTS Mourement Patrice

THE Progressive Farmer of September 11 will be our annual "Tenant Special"—an issue designed to help both landlords and tenants to better understanding, closer cooperation, and increased profits. Especially do we wish to reach, encourage and help every white tenant or renter in the South. To any man who will send us the names and addresses of three such white tenants or renters who can read and write, we will send free a copy of our "Farm Record Book," or a copy of "What Is Justice Between White Man and Black?" by Clarence Poe. Help us do a good work by filing in the blanks below:

Editors The Progressive Farmer:—Following are names of three white renters or tenants I know of who can read and write:

ADDRESS

ne prices and cash price

of supplies in various parts of the South and shall appreciate it is any reader the the hope that many readers caught the spirit of

that cash and time prices now are about as follows

Cash Price Time Price	Cash Price Time Price
Corn, bushel	Oats, bushel
Flour, sack	Lard, pound
Hay, ton	Sugar, pound
Meal, bushel	Molasses, gal
Meal, bushel	Moiasses, gain.

is the time to write to rou

main bills have now been introduced and are soon coming of for action sentatives of special interest are on land and are trying to keep your lawmakers from passing legislation for the public good. And they will largely succeed unless you get busy.

The blank on the next page is intended to make it easy for our Progressive Farmer readers to help shape legislation at this critical period. You would not hesitate to spend fifty cents worth of time to go to the polls and vote for men on election day. Do not hesitate then to spend a stamp to vote on these big questions now. Your mes- N. sage may be just what is needed to make your legislators vote right and may be worth a hundred times as much as any ballot you have ever cast in

of your members of the Legislature simply ad- For example the State Farmers' Alli- ing on in the state for reaching both dress it to "Representatives of-(naming your county) State Legislature," at Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., or Richmond, Va., as

public measures:

1. Reper of crop lieu law. the case may be.

In North Carolina the bill for Land Segregation 3. For efforcement of 6 per cent state-wide campaign to wipe out il-Between the Races, or allowing white communi- interest lav

ties that wish to do so to limit future land sales to white people, is now up in the shape of an amendment to be voted on by the people next year, but the Legislature may neither pass it nor allow the people to vote on it unless the farmers beak out. If you are interested in any of the heasures, this is the chance of a life time to help em. Write to your representative or senator and do it promptly. Sign the blank on the next page and write a letter to go along with it.

White Neighborhoods for Profitable Farming. ORE letters just received from member Southern legislatures reporting their intention to begin working for land segregation between the races indicate the sure and steady increase of interest in this problem.

And in this connection we should again express our recent article, "Where Brain Work Begins,"
There Profit Begins." There's an old proverb that we should not attempt to beat a man at his own game, and it is one our Southern white farmers especially need to learn. They are men of greater

> intelligence than the Negro and it is up to them to use this intelligence as the weapon to outstrip the Negro-and thereby "defend" their higher living standards. And as we pointed out in that connection, the highest and most profitable types of farming, including business cooperation in all lines of farm work-crop production, stock raising, cooperation in buying and selling and in using improved machinery, etc., etc.,—can develop properly only in homogeneous communities, communities where the people are of one race and blood. Otherwise they will not work together adequately. Hence it is true that even to meet the Negro's economic competition, as well as protect white social life, it is necessary to give white neighborhoods power to limit future land sales to white people, with the further provision, of course, that efforts should be made to get good white tenants to replace Negro tenants as fast as possible.

DE IANDS OF NORTH CAROLINA with the judiciary.

ership.

THE North Carolina Farmers' Un-resolutions deserve reprinting in full:

County, ance recent declared for just four young and old. Especially do we en-Race segregation in land own-schools wherever practicable, and we prices climb to their legitimate level earnestly commend the plan for a 12,000,000-bale crop.

means of the moonlight schools. which have acomplished so much in Kentucky and already in various sections of this state.

II.—Repeal the Crop Lien

WE RECOGNIZE the crop lien system as one of the most serious drawbacks to North Carolina agriculture. We therefore heartily com mend the North Carolina State Sen ate for passing the bill for its gradua repeal and denounce the action of th house in refusing to give its support to this much needed legislation, urg ing farmers to demand action from the next general assembly.

III.-Incorporate Rural Communitie ITE NOTE with keen pleasure the development of rural communities in North Carolina, including the plan for incorporating rural communities and giving them the powers already allowed town or village communities. To promote the community spirit and the spirit of cooperation, we should encourage everywhere the local organization of farmers and of farm women and also the formation of community leagues, embracing every class of citizenship interested in the improvement of the community.

IV.-More White Settlers Needed

E RECOGNIZE the fact that North Carolina is too sparsely settled, and that rural community life would be bettered and agricultural progress hastened by bringing thrifty white farmers from the West and North to be neighbors with us and aid in such development as already characterizes our progressive sandhill section. To this end we pledge our heartiest support to the praiseworthy efforts of the State Bureau of Publicity in advertising the resources of our Commonwealth to desirable citizens.

V.-Hold Cotton; Banks Should Help MIE URGE farmers everywhere to FARMERS

Now comes the North Carolina Let at present low prices—prices based on last year's 17,000,000-bale crop—and steadfastly wait for the shows how boroughly of one mind are the farmers' Union Setting the Pace

HE North Carolina Farmers' Un-resolutions deserve reputiting in full. actually 3,000,000 bales short of the November.

But while the blank on the next page will help immensely, it will help still more if you will send a letter along with it. If you don't know the names of letter along with lette lorse the farm life school movement rates to the actual producers of the and urge the establishment of such crop who wish to hold cotton until

literacy in North Carolina, teaching IN RURAL credits we urge that pro-4. Agains legislate interference all our adult people to read and write vision must be made not only for lending on agricultural products, but

Progressive farmer 8 28

THE Progressive Farmer of September 11 will be our annual "Tenant Special"—an issue designed to help both landlords and tenants to better understanding, closer cooperation, and increased profits. Especially do we wish to reach, encourage and help every white tenant or renter in the South. To any man who will send us the names and addresses of three such white tenants or renters who can read and write, we will send free a copy of our "Farm Record Book," or a copy of "What Is Justice Between White Man and Black?" by Clarence Poe. Help us do a good work by filling in the blanks below: the blanks below:

Editors The Progressive Farmer:-Following are names of three white renters or tenants I know of who can read and write:

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Subscriber	r's name.						Ad	dres	S								. 4	
We all	lso wish t	o know us part	the s of	diff	erer Sou	th a	betw ind	reen sha	tin il ar	ppr	pric ecia	es te	andit	d if	any	h	pri ea	ces der

that cash and time prices now are about as follows

Cash Price Time Price	Cash Price Time Price
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Meal, bushel	

Now Is the Time to Write to Your

egislators Emain bills have now been introduced and are trying to keep your lawmakers from passing legislation for the public good. And they will largely succeed unless you get busy.

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But while the blank on the next page will help immensely, it will help still more if you will send a farmers show themselves squarely in letter along with it. If you don't know the names line with Parmers' Union demands. WE EARNESTLY approve the peal to the banks of North Caroling to respond to the summons of President Wilson Secretary McAdoo and of your members of the Legislature simply ad- For example the State Farmers' Alli- ing on in the state for reaching both Mr. Harding and Mr. H dress it to "Representatives of———County, ance recently declared for just four young and old. Especially do we en-(naming your county) State Legislature," at Ra- public measures: leigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., or Richmond, Va., as the case may be.

In North Carolina the bill for Land Segregation

3. For enforcement of 6 per cent state-wide campaign to wipe out illiteracy in North Carolina, teaching

ties that wish to do so to limit future land sales to white people, is now up in the shape of an amendment to be voted on by the people next year, but the Legislature may neither pass it nor allow the people to vote on it unless the farmers speak out. If you are interested in any of the measures, this is the chance of a life time to help them. Write to your representative or senator and do it promptly. Sign the blank on the next page and write a letter to go along with it.

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North Carolina. This is proved light Schools and "Moon-by the fact that other conventions of

1. Repeal of crop lien law.

ership.

by means of the moonlight schools, which have acomplished so much in Kentucky and already in various sections of this state.

II.-Repeal the Crop Lien

WE RECOGNIZE the crop lien system as one of the most serious drawbacks to North Carolina agriculture. We therefore heartily commend the North Carolina State Senate for passing the bill for its gradual repeal and denounce the action of the house in refusing to give its support to this much needed legislation, urg ing farmers to demand action from the next general assembly.

III.—Incorporate Rural Communities

TATE NOTE with keen pleasure the W development of rural communities in North Carolina, including the plan for incorporating rural communities and giving them the powers already allowed town or village communities. To promote the community spirit and the spirit of cooperation, we should encourage everywhere the local organization of farmers and of farm women and also the formation of community leagues, embracing every class of citizenship interested in the improvement of the community.

IV .- More White Settlers Needed

TATE RECOGNIZE the fact that W North Carolina is too sparsely settled, and that rural community life would be bettered and agricultural progress hastened by bringing thrifty white farmers from the West and North to be neighbors with us and aid in such development as already characterizes our progressive sandhill section. To this end we pledge our heartiest support to the praiseworthy efforts of the State Bureau of Publicity in advertising the resources of our Commonwealth to desirable citizens.

V.-Hold Cotton; Banks Should Help

WE URGE farmers everywhere to avoid rushing cotton on the mar-DE MANDS OF NORTH CAROLINA with the judiciary.

Now comes the North Carolina ket at present low prices—prices based on last year's 17,000,000-bale we recently announced, passed a crop—and steadfastly wait for the series of strong resolutions which notably higher prices that ought to rly All Organizations Are Standseries of strong resolutions which
g Squarely Together With the
shows how thoroughly of one mind
armers' Union Setting the Pace
are the farmers of the state. These
are the farmers of the state. actually 3,000,000 bales short of the world's prospective demand Southern cotton, and we hereby a lorse the farm life school movement rates to the actual producers of the and urge the establishment of such crop who wish to hold cotton until

VI.-Rural Credits

literacy in North Carolina, teaching IN RURAL credits we urge that pro-4. Against legislature interference all our adult people to read and write I vision must be made not only for lending on agricultural products, but

Race segregation in land own- schools wherever practicable, and we prices climb to their legitimate level earnestly commend the plan for a for a 12,000,000-bale crop.

islation is secured, we also point out pest interests of both races. In the cent. the tremendous importance of farm- anguage of Cooper, "Each race has Another very serious disadvantage but some sort of alleviation, I beers' credit unions all over the state ts gifts which are according to its that the white Southern tenant has, lieve, they are going to have. Camp's assistance to this end.

FARM LIFE

ing Conditions in Various Parts of in the South.

tude creates a change of feeling. But no "opinion formed beforehand" on the time-merchant-credit-system the Negro in debt types after year, In all this lies the danger to the tude creates a change of feeling. But without "due examination." The feel way of living. He needs to be able and finally transfers him to some future society of the South, yet some of grows year by year more againg may more properly be defined as to buy a farm on long time with small other man, debt and all.

Some I have heard argue that reason that some men cannot see the gressive and more offensive. Their effort, as is apparent to a close observer, is not to establish more friendly relations with the white man, but by their attitude of effrontery (which they missive for independence), to compel to white man to reception and an effort, as is apparent to a close observer, is not to establish more friendly relations with the white man, but by their attitude of effrontery (which they missive for independence), to compel to white man to reception as his equals. Twenty, and to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest. He needs better educational advantages and sufficient preferment over the Negro to enable him to maintain a position superior to that of the Negro. He should have such preferment on the fairs. Sunday after Sunday I sit on the social fairs. Sunday after Sunday I sit on the social fairs. Sunday after Sunday I sit on the social fairs. Sunday after Sunday I sit on the social fairs. ence), to compel the white man to recognize them as his equals. Twenty-five years ago grown Negro men and the suppression of the supremacy of the white race, especially among the women treated white children with more respect and consideration than Negro children of to-day are dispos-

The term "race prejudice" has been interests of the country. IT IS only natural that the white so generally and improperly used that The white man can be preferred to

also for long-time credit on land and there can be no coöperation in a com- his bushel of corh would be worth race conflict in this fair Southland for helping landless men buy land, munity of Negroes and whites. They \$1.25 to him. As it is, the merchant of ours than any in the history of the paying for it on the long-time amort- are constantly working against one makes 50 cents out of the farmer's world. I believe that the farming ization plan. Whatever National leg- another and the result is fatal to the bushel of corn, or a profit of 662/3 per class of people will willingly accept a gradual alleviation of conditions. a gradual alleviation of conditions,

and urge farmers to secure Professor nature," but the best "gifts" of the that neither tenant nor laborers of Negro have been largely eradicated in any other section, the United States the so-called process of education. have in equal degree, is the competi-WE HEARTILY endorse the move- In justice to the Negro, therefore, tion with Negro labor. The Mexicans ment of the commissioners of as well as to ourselves, let that which ment of the commissioners of as well as to ourselves, let that which have gone into Texas, Arizona, and ment of the commissioners of agriculture of the Southern states, later, be done speedily, for a fairer for the United States to call a convention as suggested, to settle the would be made now than could be ducted for tare which shall be deducted for tare on bales of cotton, and feeling has become more intense, and the secretary of agriculture is Give to each his due but to the lion the enactment of such legislation as of perfect fairness, for no reasonable may be necessary to this end.

The man can contend that the Negro is man be done sooner or will inevitably be done sooner or hew Mexico; the Californians have I man can contend that the Negro is And to condemn the white man to entitled to first choice of location or a labor under the same conditions as major portion of the land. For my the Negro and for the same remunerpart, I am absolutely convinced of the ation is to drive him into becoming No. 11 of a Series of Articles Describ-necessity for segregation of the races no better than the Negro, which is

IT IS only natural that he white so generally and improperly used that The white man can be preferred to people of the South should resent many have been led to see the situ- the Negro in a number of ways. He being crowded out in certain sections tion from the wrong viewpoint. Prej- may be given superior educational by Negroes. The South is the white udice signifies judgment or opinion advantages; enabled to buy land unformed beforehand, or without due der more favorable conditions that the reward. The blood of the flore of use samination and consideration. Those the Negro; or given the preferente and soldier was the pice paid for this and dand to their passengers, have had them for nurses idea, if put into practice, would vastfully belongs the third to have and to hold it.

The Negro is treated with kindness generally in the South, and will be the third to be with the man can be preferred to give on the wrong the white man has been rearred among in securing money. The segregation of undesirable citical to the position of undesirable citical to the white renter, being able to live by them, and this places them in the position of undesirable citical to work in the fields by the side of the worst kind of Negro women. What kind of a separate many have been rearred among in securing money. The segregation of undesirable citical to work in the position of undesirable cit the white race, especially among the

There is an unrest throughout the ed, except under compulsion, to show prices for his supplies, the tenant South among the white tenant farm-Negroe childred of to-day are disposed, except under compulsion, to show to the grown white people with whom they are brought in contact. Negroes teach their children to speak respectfully the show consideration to their own blor but not to the white people. In other words they are trained to look upon the white man as their enemy. It naturally follows therefore that the white man will soon change his feeling and attitude toward the Negro—those who have not already done so.

With this feeling existing and constantly growing stronger, certainly of meal for a bushel of corh, and thus Negro, there is going to be a convincing answer to south among the white tenant farm on every side that the labor situation is becoming more and as terrible and is becoming more and as terrible and is becoming more and is terrible and is becoming more and is terrible and is becoming more and settled for in the fall, so as soon is terrible and is becoming more and is terrible and is becoming more and those who argue that there is no on every side that the labor situation on every side that the labor situation be settled for in the fall, so as soon is terrible and is becoming more and is terrible and is becoming more and to look upon the market. This causes of and tenants. I hear much complete the white tenant farme on every side that the

Negro and Southern Farm Life

Two More Prize-Winning Letters

(Sixth Prize Letter) DWELVE years ago there were

family in every other house.

scale to realize the condition of af- Now, these are not guesses; I am ought to be a convincing answer to South. God speed the day! race problem; but it isn't. They seem Skipperville, Ala.

that haunting fear that is ever present, and I have seen some one accompany the little girls to school on mornings in order to dispel that fear.

No race problem? Great heaven! no better than the Negro, which is certainly absolutely against the best less of the effect it has had on the rule to visit every large meeting the country, until now there is a Negro Negroes have in order to associate

> Some I have heard argue that reason that some men cannot see the there is no race problem; but these danger is because they are so anxare men who invariably seek to live ious to get out of the Negroes a litby the other man's labor, or who are tle extra profit, regardless of the ef-

> fairs. Sunday after Sunday I sit on not surmising or repeating what I've my front porch and see great num-heard. These are cold, hard facts, as bers of Negroes going to some "rally" they happen every day before my or other; and one-half, or sometimes eyes. mething needs to be done; more, are Negroes with yellow skins something must be done-something -the children of white men! This to preserve the white race in the

PEYTON V. DEESE,

A PETITION TO YOUR MEMBER OF THE

LEGISLATURE

Dear Sir: I write to urge you to support the measures alongside which I have put a X mark in the list below believe the passage of these measures would be for the public good, and I hope to learn that you are advocating them:

-An improved rural credits system.

-Repeal of the merchants' crop-lien law.

-Land Segregation Between the Races (so that white communities that wish to do so may limit future land sales to white people).

-A legalized state-wide primary for all parties and all offices the same day with compulsory secret ballot.

-The Initiative and Referendum, so that the people may really rule.

-Putting more of the tax burden on accumulated wealth-inheritances and incomes-and less on labor and industry.

-Better support of public schools with modern legislation for compulsory attendance.

—The Torrens System of Registering Land Titles.

-A state highway commisssion and local legislation for better roads.

-A law to regulate factory child labor.

-A law to make cohabitation of the races a crime.

-Abolishing office of county treasurer and putting officers on salaries instead of fees.

(Put a cross mark (X) before each measure you favor, sign and mail to your Representative or Senator at your State Capital.)

The Plea of Chivalry to gird ourselves and keer fighting till 1917. For

the gentlemen who voted in opposition this time we have no harsh criticism, but they should study conditions before another session and resolve to give the people a chance to right them. Many of them simply did not think public sentiment strong enough to justify an amendment now; others were simply not informed. As for the question of constitutionality the able arguments of Judge Manning and Senator Majette almost silenced the opposition on this point.

Senator Jonas and Senator Nash both raised the cry that the plan would be unjust to the Negro, but we don't believe Senator Jonas realized this fact-that while it is true that the Negroes would be able to segregate but few districts to themselves, most of the land in the state would not be segregated at all, but left as it is now. Certainly there would be plenty of territory left in which Negroes could buy land.

Senator Nash, on the other hand, noble character that he is, throbbed with a chivalrous regard for a weaker race, and for this we honor him. We should be ashamed of ourselves if we were inspired in this matter by any bitterness toward the Negro. We are not. But here is what Senator Nash hasn't seen and what he must be made to

see: He hasn't seen the great burning issue-to which alas! our comfortable city dwellers are yet largely blind-namely, that the disadvantaged man, the handicapped man, in the rural South today is not the Negro who is fast becoming heir to the most advanced civilization in the most favored portion of the whole earth, but the really disadvantaged man is the small white farmer who must compete industrially with a race with lower lien law, we must wake up the townspeople and living standards and who finds his white social life impoverished if not imperiled by the universal sandwiching of white and Negro homes. These are the people who, fighting the hard battles of of our race and of a sorely pressed civilization are ignored while benevolent people overflow with sympathy for the supposedly down-trodden Negro.

Let Senator Nash and his colleagues persist in their chivalrous attitude toward the Negro-we the white men and women, women of our own race and blood, on all Southern farms.

schoolgirl who writes in a letter now before me Legislature or some business or professional man that she cannot go to school a mile and a half in town. If you can't do anything more just write away because of the Negroes.

Let them consider the case of a dear old whitehaired widow lady who will die far from home and kinsfolk and who writes me:

"Many a man has died and left his wife and children in very good circumstances with a little farm and stock where she and her children could have stayed and worked and been happy. But for fear of the Negro she would have to pull up and leave it all and go to the factory with a sad heart and put her darling children to work from daybreak till dark. The Negro is free and the white child has often become the slave through fear of the Negro. I myself would never have left my home but for this fear."

Or let them consider this further letter:

"This is just to thank you, Mr. Poe, for your work on segregation, through The Progressive Farmer, and to beg you not to be weary in well-doing until something is accomplished. I am a widow with a family of little girls. I had to leave my home when my husband died because it is not safe to live in the country with no man in the house, and it is not safin most places for little girls to walk alone to school. I am now forced to live in a smill rented house instead of in my own comfor able home. A Negro lives in my house. I cannot hold out to work so hard long; then what will become of my girls? They can on'y be clerks, stenographers, or mill girls, and they have to work so hard and get so little respect. Why won't good men do something so that it will be possible for women such as I to live on their farms, before their farms are washed to gullies and their houses torn to pieces?"

Is not this, Senator Nash and gentlemen, where some chivalry is also needed? For our part, we believe it is, and we believe that the remedy can women. be applied to the help of white communities that

tainly not more injustice than present conditions wreak upon worthy men and women of our own

Mail the Next Page to Some Legislator or The Progressine Farm

NE fact which our farmers must realize is that in order to get sufficient sentiment for land segregation and for the repeal of the crop our legislators. We must make them know the reasons for the faith that is in us and secure their

For this purpose we are printing on the next page the first of two articles reviewing the whole situation and setting forth the bottom facts on which the farmers rest their case. And now, Mr. honor them for it; let them safeguard the Negro's Subscriber, it is up to you to see that this informarights as they may-but let them also consider if tion gets to the man who needs it. To this end their chivalrous spirit should not also go out to we earnestly urge every reader of The Progressive Farmer to cut out the next page of The Progress-Let them consider the case of a sixteen-year-old ive Farmer and mail it to some member of the on the bottom of the page, "This is a statement of facts and we want your support," and sign your

It will probably be an excellent plan to cut out E. L. G.'s masterly explanation of the crop lien system and send it along also. When farmers begin to spend half as much time stirring up their lawmakers after they elect them as they do hurrahing for them before nomination, they will get some relief. Use the next page.

Meeting of Farmers' State Convention

THE Farmers' State Convention of North Cardlina closed a successful session last Thursday, the program previously published in The Progressive Farmer being carried out almost to the letter. Mr. Roger A. Perby, the brilliant young Sandhill leader, was eleded President for the ensuing year, with W. I. Wright of Sampson County G. A. Holderness, of Edgecombe, and R. N. Barber of Haywood County, as Vice-Presidents. Secretary Thomas E. Browne was fittingly re-elected.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

1. Commending the arm life school movement. and moonlight school for teaching grown-up illiterates to read.

2. Demanding the repeal of the crop-lien system and rebuking the last House of Representa-

tives for killing the mate bill on this subject.

3. Urging the independent of rural communities and the organization of "Community Leagues," as well as local decanizations of farmers and farm

4. Endorsing the State Bureau of Publicity wish to stay white and yet so safeguarded as not movement for bringing more white settlers into to work substantial injustice to the Negro-cer- North Carolina.

What is Justice Between White Man and Black?

ADDRESS OF CLARENCE POE, AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (Delivered by invitation of President Edwin A. Alderman)

gro but the white farmer and laborer who must as good for either race as if the hundred families tions is obvious. But I wish especially to empha-

compete with a race with lower living standards of each race were grouped together,

supposedly downtrodden Negro? Taylor, in a sermon at the National Conference of limit future land sales to white people? ask, about the living standards of the Southern session, in the form of a Constitutional Amend- the fields by Negro competition and have flocked white farmer? Is it not just as high and holy ment to be submitted to the people, and at this its to the mill towns." a duty to protect the white man's civiliza- very first appearance lacked but two votes of re-

entitle him?

and injustice that now handicap the white man in for a law providingthe rural South in his efforts to perpetuate and de-

velop a richer rural civilization?

My own answer is that I believe the immediate need is for the steady development of homogeneous white communities in the South instead of the present indiscriminate sandwiching of white and Negro farmers; and we should begin with race segregation in land-ownership as the first step in this direction. And while I have argued for this as a matter of justice to the white man, I believe it will be best for both races. For while we must have better economic conditions as the basis, the fact remains that a most crying need of both races in the rural South to-day is for a richer social and community life-for better supported, more effective and satisfying schools, churches, farmers' and farm women's clubs, corn clubs, canning clubs, libraries, lyceums, musicals, athletic sports, picnics, rallies, etc., and all other agencies of rural comradeship-and in none of these agencies of a richer social life can the two races min-

gle. It is inevitable, therefore, in our sparsely set-competition, (1) social, (2) economic. That the

tion, social heritage and living standards that our ceiving a majority of the votes cast. In fact, it reancestors have wrought out through patient gen-ceived a clear majority of all the Democratic Senerations, as it is to protect the Negro in the rights ators voting, received the only Republican vote to which his individual and racial achievements from that half of the state containing the principal part of the Negro population, while from all that half of the state east of Greensboro where

"That wherever the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off within a county is owned by one race, a majority of the voters of such a district should have the right to say, if they wish, that in future no land shall be sold to a person of a different race-provided such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by considerations of the peace, protection and social life of the community) by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners."

How It Will Help

sory Negro segregation by large districts, tive and cumulative application of the white man's but for voluntary white segregation by higher skill and intelligence.

Y POINT is that the really handicapped and tled South that in two school districts each with plan for Race Segregation in Land Ownership will disadvantaged man in the fierce industrial fifty Negro families and fifty white families neith-prevent the crowding in of Negro landowners into struggle in the South today is not the Ne- er schools nor churches nor social life can be half white communities and thus improve social condisize this further fact, that it will help also to safeand whose white social life throughout the rural In other words, ignoring entirely the question of guard our white farmers against the unfair eco-South is impoverished if not imperiled by the al-giving a feeling of security and safety to the wives nomic competition—a problem the whole South most universal sandwiching of white and Negro and children of our white farmers, we have to face should think more seriously about. Of the nearly farmers. Are not these really the ones for whom the fact that in every Southern neighborhood, so one-fifth of a million increase in number of tenant the concern of our statesmen and builders of to-long as we maintain our fundamental policy of so-white farmers in the South in the last decademorrow, our lovers of justice, should especially go cial separation, the white schools will be the poor-farmers of Southern white blood who are landless out—these humbler white brethren out on the er, the churches will be poorer, the social life and and homeless to-day and who with their wives and farms and in the shops and factories who are community life will be poorer, just in proportion children represent an increase in the South's fighting the hard battles of our race and of a sore- as Negro residents displace white residents. And white tenant population of nearly a full million ly pressed civilization, yet who are too often dis- because it is not practicable to carry race segrega- people in ten years-it is impossible to say how missed as being only "poor white trash," while be- tion to the point of excluding Negro tenants from many of these are landless because of having to nevolent people overflow with sympathy for the white communities, is that any reason why we face competition with a race with lower living should not go as far as present circumstances will standards. And yet the obvious explanation Dr. Less than a year ago I heard Rev. Dr. Graham permit, and at least allow white communities to Charles W. Stiles gave in New York sometime ago. "These people have been living for generations in Charities and Corrections declare that the striking In North Carolina such a plan for race segrega- competition with Negro labor; that very competiminers in Colorado in attempting to maintain their tion in land ownership is now definitely before the tion has made them poorer," seems almost to have higher living standards and therefore a higher people and it is fast becoming an issue in other been suppressed in the South. Only recently the ideal of civilization for themselves, their wives, states. After being twice overwhelmingly endors- New York Outlook, in referring to the increase in and little ones, were battling for a cause as holy as ed by the State Farmers' Union, the measure came cotton mill population in South Carolina, said that martyrs had died for in other ages. What then, I before the Senate of North Carolina at its recent the poor white farmers "have been forced from

Now through land segregation we should be able to establish in homogeneous white communities those cooperative organizations of farmers for improved farm business that have revolutionized the agriculture of Denmark, for example, making it "a little land full of happy people"-and this is work in which it is almost impossible for whites and Why Race Segregation in Land Ownership? the people really know conditions, only four votes blacks to work together effectively. This is how DUT here the question arises, What can we do were cast against it. This Constitutional Amend- our white farmers will be enabled to "defend their b about it? What can be done and what is in ment is intended simply to give effect to the de-higher living standards", to use Professor Branprospect to be done to remedy the inequality mand of the organized white farmers of the state son's term. In wholly-white communities with the tonic atmosphere of equality, democracy, brotherhood, comradeship, and a higher intellectual life, we should develop a more highly organized, diversified and profitable agriculture such as characterizes our all-white Western states, Germany, France, Denmark, etc. The white farmers, in short, more intimately bound together and more effectively working together, through more scientific farming and better organized farm business, through cooperative ownership of improved machinery, cooperative breeding of better livestock, cooperation in crop production, crop marketing, and in all forms of farm business, will get out of competition with low-grade Negro labor, so that their higher living standards will no longer be "undefended" against Negro competi-HE plan as you will see, is not for compul-tion. They will be defended through the coopera-

neighborhoods. And now let us see how such a Moreover, a highly important point is this-that plan will help. I have said that at present the we can never hope to settle and develop the South, white farmer suffers from two forms of unfair we can never hope to get the best class of North-

ern and Western farmers to come South, if they must settle in neighborhoods half white and half black. But they would come and come quickly to homogeneous all-white communities. I have letters from all sections of the North bearing on this point, and I have the testimony of some of the foremost railway authorities in the country. Race segregation in land ownership is indeed the first step toward securing for the South that denser population of intelligent, useful white citizens without which she is forever handicapped.

TON.

gro, proclaimed that at heart he spaired of this hope, however, and have concluded that he is than is Thomas Dixon, who races. makes no bones of his antipathy for the Negro and does not try Poe has failed merably to convince even his friends that he is sincere in his motestations of friendship for the colored race.

A few weeks go De Booker T. Washington, than whom the whole South has no better friend nor a saner leader, sent out a circular letter to the coored newspapers of the country asking colored people everywhere to protest against the production of the photo-play nown as "The Birth of a Nation" in any community, North or South. This effort upon the part of Dr. Washington to prevent race friction afforded Dr. Poe so much displeasure that he wrote a halfpage editorial for his paper entitled "Booker Washington As Dictator."

Dr. Poe is an adept at twisting quotations and making them

DR. POE AND DR. WASHING- to fit his purposes and he appropriates a few of Dr. Washing-Dr. Clarence Poe has all ton's utterances and strips them through his propaganda for the of all qualifying clauses in order economic suppression of the Ne- to impugn the motives of the Tuskegee educator. All of which is a friend of the race and wants is done for the purpose of helpto see no injustice done the Ne- ing along his campaign of race gro. We have followed his pro- hatred, in as much as Dr. Poe paganda closely in an effort to is familiar with Dr. Washington determine just wherein Dr. Poe's and his work and knows that the friendship lies. We have de-latter's protest against the vicious photo-play was in the interest of the whole South, white not sincere at all in his protesta- and colored, and in interest of tions of friendship any more so peace and harmony between the

Few Southerners have undertaken to defend the "Birth of a Nation." Dixon wanted to stage to conceal it. We think that Dr. the play in Macon, Ga., and the authorities there positively refused to let him do so. He tried Atlanta and other Southern cities and was turned down. Hundreds of reputable Southern papers have denounced the production, and Dr. Poe's paper is the first we have seen to endorse This country would be a happy land for Dr. Poe if he and his friends could only become reconciled to the fact that the war is over, and that it settled the question of slavery, and that the new kind of slavery of which he is an advocate is impossible so long as God rules the destinies of nations.

North Carolina Senate Refused to

Adopt Proposed Poe Measure AIMED AT NEGRO FARMERS race." Senator Nash of Urange provide that by vote of the quali-Anide Designed to Prevent Negroes From proposed on the floor of this body may be segregated to the ownership Buying Farm Pand in South

(By T. L. McCov.)

Raleigh, March 10.—The Senate listened for half an hour to arguments Friday night by Senator Majette and others on the Majette bill for a constitutional amendment to allow a system of rural land segregation between the races, as endorsed by the State Farmers' Union, and then voted 17 to 15 against the bill on second reading. killing the bill for the session

Senator Majette, sponsor for the bill, said, "I have no dislike for the Negro, but I do have an overweaning love for the race to which I belong. There is no white man no matter how much intelligence he may have, no matter how poor he may be, who can live pleasantly or in an atmosphere of growth and progress with a Negro neighbor on one side of him and perhaps another one on the other side. Such conditions are thinning out the rural sections, and depopulating the country so far as the white race is concerned, and the white people are flocking to the towns and cities where lines of segrega- race. tion are more sharply and clearly drawn. In North Carolina during the last decade the number of white farmers have increased only ten percent, while the Negro farmers have increased as much as nineteen percent; at the same time the number of white farm owners increased of this land has lain idle on account the courts should the amendment only nine percent, and the Negro of the migration of the whites prevail and the General Assembly farm owners increased twenty-two percent." Senator Jones, republican member said, "I almost fear to say what I am going to say, because of my party affiliation, I am afraid there will be charges of ulterior motives, however I cannot sit here silent when such legislation is proposed. The great state of North o'nights. Carolina and the people of North

Carolina cannot afford to deprive a State Constitution, which is manilower race of its rights. This is festly aimed at the race, reads, in a blow at an already downtrodden part: people and a measure of even "The General Assemby by reguladoubtful benefit to the white tions applicable to all races, may race." Senator Nash of Orange provide that by vote of the qualithe legislature of 1868, perhaps, of any prescibed district within a that there has ever been a measure county, the lands in such district property rights and the constitu- the percentage of a race to any tion, there is an obligation resting political race by districts shall not upon us as a superior race, and if be greater than the percentage we do claim to be a superior race which the population of that race that very claim imposes upon us bears to the population of the certain duties and the very first State."

duty is absolute justice."

Increasing Acreage Going Into Possession of Colored Farmers.

Taking a cue from the segregation colored pe the buying all the land laws enacted in sities and actuated in some of the counties and thereby jealous over the fact that color-by securing representation in the ed men have either bought or are State Legislature and in Congress buying thousands of acres of farm have nearly scared the Bourbons to lands, South Croling is trying to death. secure the adoption of an amend- The injustice of the act is apparment to the State Constitution which ent when it is noted that 90 per will give the General Assembly the cent of the population of Beaufort right to curb this spirit of thrift county is colored, while, according and forsight on the part of the to the ratio that the colored popu-

ing exponent of this rural s-grega-county. tion idea, and he has claimed that Of course, property interests to the cities and the thought pass the necessary legislation. of a large class of independent and successful colored farmers in the South, virtually owning all the land, has caused many of the whites who do not object to beholding the Negro to be a debt-

The proposed amendment to the

antagonistic to democracy, and use of a particular race. But

The proposed amendment is cunningly drafted so as to give whites control of every political division in the State, which they now have. South Carolina has a total population exceeding 1,500,000, half of whom are colored. The colored people are for the most part dis-South Carolinians "Alarmed" At franchised, however, but the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court knocking out the 'grandfather clause' has made the political allies of Cole Blease and Ben Tillman somewhat fearful that the colored people may again get some measure of political power Columbia, S. C., September 23.— in the State. The prospects of the

lation bears to the rest of the State, Clarence Poe, editor of the Pro-the race may be only allowed and gressive Farmer, has been the lead-bwn half of the property in that

it will be only a matter of time would be affected, but it is expectwhen the colored farmers will own ed that the colored people would be the most of the rural South. Much too scared to test their rights in

What is Justice Between White Man and Black?

ADDRESS OF CLARENCE POE, AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (Delivered by invitation of President Edwin A. Alderman)

TR. PRESIDENT and Gentlemen:fare of the rural South. I should not need gro tenant farmers, or 21 per cent). to invoke your interest in any rural problem, Take the South Atlantic states, principally Vir-indicate, my friends, except that under present standing as I do in an institution founded by ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, conditions the rural South is being lost to the Thomas Jefferson, who constantly reiterated his and Florida. There the number of white farmers white man? And what does this mean for the fubelief that the index to the political health of a during the last census decade increased only 12 ture of our race and our section, town as well as state is the proportion of its people engaged in per cent, Negro farmers 23 per cent—nearly twice country? With what concern should the South agriculture—Jefferson, who declared that "a pros- as fast. In the South Central states, Kentucky, regard the swift and steady deterioration of her perity built on the basis of agriculture is that Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, white farmwhich is most desirable to us"; and that "our ers increased 12 per cent and Negro farmers 21 per Government will remain virtuous as long as our cent—nearly twice as fast. In the west South people are chiefly agricultural." In an institution Central section as a whole, including Oklahoma,

But our problem is, What can we do about it and the lefterson Labourd not need Texas. Louisiana, and Arkansas, the propring founded by Jefferson, I repeat, I should not need to remind you of Goldsmith's "Ill fares the land"; of white settlers into Texas and Oklahoma South, in my opinion, earnestly yearns to be just of the great historian Ferrero's declaration that resulted in a different showing, (increase in num) to the black man, as I yearn, if I know my own "the disease which killed the Roman Empire was ber of white farmers 28 per cent, Negro, 13) but heart, to be just to him. I be eve with all my soul excessive urbanization"; nor of Rider Haggard's the figures given for our eastern South form a that "in the long years or God the strong cannot history-supporting warning to our race that "the striking index to conditions in all the vast region oppress the weak without destruction." With all flocking of the land-born to the cities is the hand-between the Potomac and the Mississippi. writing on the wall of our civilization."

"Oh, there is only one. We can see our way through most of our difficulties. We can at least imagine a solution of all problems but one. But the Negro question baffles everybody's understanding. No one knows what the answer is. No one knows when it will demand an instant answer."

What Are the Facts?

TATHAT then are the outstanding facts that tion. farm ownership (17 per cent as compared with 12 number of Negro tenants. per cent for the whites), while—the most sinister fact of all-it was the whites who fastest lost their

homes and became tenants (188,000 increase in R. PRESIDENT and Gentlemen:—

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Nor should I need, standing in an institution more striking index to conditions when we con- light have flung themselvesnurtured by the love of your historic state, to in-sider the facts just given in their relation to the voke your interest in any problem affecting the total population increases shown by each race in the census decade 1900-1910. Take the South At-I ask only that you young men should consider lantic states. Their total white population in- I not only do not counsel injustice to the black cent as fast as the Negro population.

> number of white farmers only 12 per cent, where- race problem two years ago: as the Negroes with a 6 per cent increase in population made a 21 per cent increase in number of farmers. In other words, the number of white farmers increased only 86 per cent as fast as the white population, while the Negro farmers increased 350 per cent as fast as the Negro popula-

face us as we consider the future of the Here then is your supreme fact: that with pres-South's rural civilization? The outstanding ent tendencies the Negroes are capturing the rural facts are these, that the rural South-and by the South both from the standpoint of occupancy and "rural South" I mean the farms themselves and ownership. It is just fifty years this month since not the so-called "rural sections" of the census freedom came. Yet within this period, that is to which include all towns of less than 2,500 people say, within the lifetime of men not yet old, the the real rural South is getting blacker instead of Negroes have reached the position where they ocwhiter. Sparsely settled though it is, a veritable cupy half as good a position as our white farmers Eden for agricultural production and with the themselves with regard to ownership of the farms bare fringe of its possibilities not yet touched, we they operate—have reached a position where they yet face the fact that in the last census decade own a farm-land area greater than the total area when its white population ought to have increased of Scotland or Greece and two-thirds the total ten times as fast as its Negro population, the area of England. In Oklahoma the percentage of white acreage actually decreased and the Negro tenants is greater for whites than for Negroes, acreage increased; the proportion of white farm-while in five other states-Virginia, North Caroers decreased and the proportion of Negro farm-lina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas-the actual ers increased; and the Negroes gained faster in number of white tenants is greater than the actual

What Is Justice?

unimpeachable witness of the United States Government, that confront us. What do they

possible passion for truth I have joined the hosts Or rather we shall have a more accurate and yet of other earnest Southerners who in prayer for

> "Upon the great world's altar stairs That slope through darkness up to God."

the facts I present with that ardent and high-creased 20 per cent but the number of white farm-man, but I have repeatedly pointed out that all minded love for the South which distinguished our ers only 12 per cent. On the other hand, the total injustice must react to the injury of our own race. fathers, and with that high seriousness which number of Negroes increased only 10 per cent but Wherever Negroes are ignorant and easily exmade President Cleveland declare when asked the total number of Negro farmers 23 per cent. ploited and defrauded, not only does it sap the what was the greatest problem confronting the In other words, the number of white farmers in- character of wealthier white people who benefit American people:

creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who benefit are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who can be considered as a creater are creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white people who can be creater as a creater are crea creased only 60 per cent as fast as our white pop- by such exploitation, but poor white people have ulation, whereas Negro farmers increased 230 per no chance and are not wanted in such communities because they do not offer the same opportuni-Similarly in the East South Central states the ties for exploitation. Moreover, as I said in the white population increased 14 per cent but the beginning of my more intensive study of the rural

> "We must develop higher standards of efficiency and higher standards of living for both races. We shall not be helped, nobody of worth will be helped, by having the Negro sink lower in barbarism and ignorance. The shabbier the shanty he is willing to live in, the poorer the fare he is willing to live on, the lower must also be the white farmer's standards of living, and 'keeping the Negro down,' in this respect means keeping the white man down also. If it had not been for the Negro's low standards of living, his 'cheap labor' which has blighted the South rather than helped it, no Southern white farmer would ever have had to sell cotton for less than ten cents; and every white farmer in the South sells cotton every year for less than it would bring if a race with low living standards, a 'cheap labor' race, did not largely compete with him in producing it. Both justice and enlightened self-interest alike, therefore, require that there should be no oppression of the Negro, but we do declare at all times that the supreme need of the South is the development of a great democracy of thrifty, home-owning, small white farmers."

"What is justice between white man and black in alive. the rural South?" I ask for no arbitrament but If equality for two living things—whether white man whose ancestors through Clark, Thomas McBryde, G. R. King, J. M. Claythat of justice; but in the name of justice itself I plants or animals or persons or races—if equality centuries of toil and aspiration and ton, J. T. Wall, M. A. Bennett, J. B. Scott, C. H. B. of "equality."

"The Equal Treatment of Unequals"

no answer to so complex a problem is ever so sim- lower order of civilization the most ruinous ine-of the rural South. I tell you that Perquimans, McRackan of Columbus, Morris of ple. On the contrary, the noble doctrine of equali- quality is forced upon the higher order. ty may itself lead us into fatally vicious applications of an intrincial lead us into fatally vicious applicaAre the Negroes gaining on the white farmers dividual Negroes are treated with inStedman of Halifax, Stevens of Wayne, Upchurch tions of an intrinsically righteous principle if we do in the South today, are they capturing the rural justice—hideous injustice that reacts of Caswell. not remember that great modifying principle re- South and Africanizing the fairest portion of to our own hurt—yet considered as Against giving the people a right to vote on

treatment of unequals."

America were forced to memorize. We cannot present conditions give the Negro two unfair ad-vanced civilization in the most favor- an, Nash of Orange, Paxton of Transylvania, roik put a man and a skunk in the same room, and say vantages in competition with the white man. we are giving them equal treatment. Why? Be- First, an unfair economic advantage in that the the Negro, who as a matter of fact, dell, Ward of Craven, Weaver of Buncombe. cause their standards are different. We cannot Negroes are able to buy land and make crops on alis the best off, the most advantage. It is easy to see from an examination of this turn a dozen mountain goats and a dozen Ken-scale of living, clothing and housing tucky colts into the same winter pasture, and say that the respectable white farmer and we are giving them equal treatment. Why? Be-his family doing the same character cause their living standards are different. Simi-of work cannot meet.

larly I cannot sow a bushel of wheat and a bushel Second, a social advantage in that of thistles in my fields, or a quart of jimson-weed when Negroes move into a white seed with a quart of snap beans in my garden and neighborhood, or begin to outnumber leave them to grow up together, and claim to be the whites in a neighborhood, or begiving them equality in any sense of the term. I come of bad character, the whites cannot put my boy in a stable with my colt and may be forced to move away because say I am treating them equally well. And every there is no longer an adequate white recurring summer teaches us that tares will flour-social life, or adequately supported ish under conditions fatal to the wheat; that cock-white schools and churches, or else leburs will grow riotously in a neglected field in for the greater security of white which every corn-stalk has yellowed to a barren farmers' wives and daughters. death; that we must spray and prune and nurture I know how it was and yet is in the apple, the peach and the rose, while the thorn my old home neighborhood. My own and the thistle seem to thrive by neglect.

In other words, my friends, throughout the ani- leave his lifelong home and the home mal and vegetable world we see the fundamental of his father before him, simply betruth exemplified that "there can be no greater cause the crowding in of Negroes inequality than the equal treatment of unequals," around us made the place unsatisfacand the principle holds just as good in our world tory for reasons both of family proof economics and sociology. If you should turn tection and of neighborly social life. loose two million Japanese or Chinese and two An excellent white man and his wife million white men on California farms and give who were my tenants on the same them so-called equal privileges, there would not place three years ago left for the be genuine equality for the white man. The Cau- same reason. A cousin who has built casian with his higher living standards would not have an equal chance with the less civilized Orientals. As Professor Branson puts it:

"A people with lower living standards will always prevail against a people with undefend-

ed higher living standards."

In other words, wherever two men are doing the same work, the man who can live on fifty cents a day will always crowd to the wall the man whose higher civilization requires a dollar or more to maintain-unless that higher civilization and living standard are properly safeguarded.

And so in the rural South today, my friends, we have and here is the thousands have had a majority in the House, supported as it

I repeat, therefore, my friends, that I do not equality, genuine justice, must be not that of the of earnest, sincere, well-meaning was by such actively interested men as Dr. R. L. shrink from nor evade the stern, high question, letter which killeth but of the spirit which maketh students of the problem—I also be-Carr, Capt. T. W. Mason, Judge Jacob Battle, F. R.

do wish to appeal from those often well-meaning does not mean equality for each to grow, develop discipline have wrought out the civil
Leonard, etc., etc.; but having been first introbut uninformed citizens of other sections who and perpetuate its own life, its own excellences, ization which we enjoy—the civilizacannot conceive how justice can mean anything its own achievements and standards built uption to which the Negro, moreover,

The ballot there as we reported in last week's else except anywhere and everywhere a mere through the long process of evolution, if equality owes the very peace, safety and pros
Progressive Farmer, was 15 to 17 against granting does not mean that, then that equality is false and perity he enjoys. spurious, a snare and a delusion; and a heinous And I tell you to-night, my friends, repudiation in fact of all that it is in name. And with all the earnestness of my soul, North Carolina, the ballot being as follows: it is today just such a travesty and mockery of that present conditions in the South equality that hangs like a blight and a pall allare not just to the laboring white Segregation Between the Races—Senators Cahoon THE term indeed has its appealing associations over the rural South. In the name of justice for man—that the working white farmer of Pasquotank, Cooper of New Hanover, Currin of for every American, but the tragedy of our the Negro the most hideous injustice is done to hasn't an equal chance with the Ne- Granville, Giles of McDowell, Harding of Pitt, Ma-

father in his old age was forced to on the same farm fears that the same forces will cause him to move. If I had to sell the place it would not bring half what it would have brought if it were in a thrifty white neighborhood.

Which Is the Handicapped Race?

in being just to the Negro, I also be- ment submitted.

sider the Hindus, equalling the Chi-cast against the bill. nese in many respects and excelling them in philosophy and literary genius-and vet when I was on the other side of the world I found the Chinese and Hindu getting ten cents a day where the American Negro, whose

idea of Land Segregation Between make made

wealth.

ET me repeat therefore that while and other advocates have only to keep up as God knows my heart I believe another two years in order to have the amend-

And so in the rural South today, my friends, we lieve—and here is the thought that I It is generally believed that the measure would

lieve in being just to the laboring Mintz, Col. Benehan Cameron, F. E. Thomas, J. B.

this demand of the organized white farmers of

case is that the answer is not so simple; that the white man. In the name of equality for the gro in the struggle for future control jette of Tyrrell, McNeely of Union, McNider of while I know that here and there in- Cabarrus, Parker of Johnston, Snow of Wake.

cently reiterated by Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Wis- America, because they are superior to white farmconsin:

"There is no greater inequality than the south and Africanizing the fairest portion of a race the really disadvantaged and Land Segregation Between the Races—Bumgararea the really disadvantaged and Land Segregation Between the Races—Bumgarhandicapped man in the South today
handicapped man in the South today

"There is no greater inequality than the south and Africanizing the fairest portion of a race the really disadvantaged and Land Segregation Between the Races—Bumgarhandicapped man in the South today

"There is no greater inequality than the south state of the south state o "There is no greater inequality than the equal ior in industry? No. Because they are superior is not the Negro—not the Negro who, Haymore of Surry, Herbert of Clay, McAulay of in character? No. They are gaining for none of the Negro—not the Negro who, Haymore of Surry, Herbert of Clay, McAulay of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas of Lincoln, Lineback of Mitchell McPac of Montgomery, Jonas There is a thought that I wish every man in these reasons. They are gaining simply because is now becoming heir to the most ad-Mitchell, McRae of Mecklenburg, Miller of Rowed portion of the whole earth; not of Warren, Speight of Bertie, Thompson of Ire-

ously situated non-white man in the ballot that a majority of the Democratic votes whole world today. And better off were for the bill, and we believe a majority of the even, according to Booker Washing-Republicans would also have been for it if they ton's own statement, than the less had appreciated conditions under which our white favored laboring men of our own race farmers, their wives and families are laboring. In in Europe. Consider the Chinese, in-fact, the only Republican vote from east of finitely the Negro's superior, with a Greensboro was for the bill, and from all eastern civilization, a literature, a religion, North Carolina—that is from the more than half a government, science, inventions, and of North Carolina east of Greensboro and Hamlet a social order, that are yet the admir-where the people really know conditions and know ation of all thoughtful people; con-they must have a remedy-only four votes were

REQUENTLY farmer) write us, "Hurrah for something else we advocate): you, I sarely would."

Well, sir, Brother Subscriber, if wo would help us, you can write to you member the Logisrace has made no important contribu- lature. Or if it is a National matter, write to four tion to civilization, has made no great Senator or Representative in Congress. One subachievement in science, government scriber in a letter now before us says: "The ringor religion, makes ten times ten cents sters who are running politics are not with you, a day solely by reason of contact but the people are." The thing for the people to with the white man's own opulent civ- do then is to make the ringsters toe the mark.

ilization. And furthermore by reason The moneyed interests have their paid attorneys of his very inferiority, in the matter to represent them in every legislative body. The of lower living standards, this Amer- only way for farmers to make themselves heard is ican Negro is now able to outdo the through letters, telegrams, and petitions. As we white man in getting possession of have said so many times before, if farmers would the land, the ultimate source of all only spend half as much time after election demanding this or that idea in legislation as they gation Between spend before election in fussing about this or that candidate, the country would be infinitely better off. Write to your member of the Legislature and your Congressman. In order to make it easy for the you we are printing a blank on this page. If you will put an X mark before each measure you favor and send it on to some member of the Legislature, he fight it will help. Will you do it?

THE SANE SOUTHERN VIEWPOINT

these questions especially the that will be helpful to you in de- issue, but we can by conscient that many of the leading white the that will be helpful to you attitude upon all tious action toward each other that many of the leading white the content in the course of the leading white people have an open mind upon ownership in the rural districts, questions affecting the Negro impress on the other with that people have an open mind upon The Journal and Guide has com- race. piled a select list of several hundred representative white people in Virginia and North Carolina, including members of the North Carolina legislature, to whom To the above letter we have had the best advantages the paper is being mailed week-had some very cordial responses through the ages past, to take ly and to whom we have address-indicating a surprising degree of the initiative. I do not consider ed the following letter:

Office of THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE, Norfolk, Va.

"Dear Sir:

"During the past few years there has been considerable agitation of proposed legislation affecting white and colored landowners. From all indications this agitation will continue until there is definite and decided ac-King, of Nash County, North tion upon the subject by Southern legislative bodies. Upon the question of whether or not this proposed legislation is just to both white and black alike there is considerable difference of opinion. There has been little "Editor Journal and Guide: the fact that the great white Journal and Guide, has been re- most good for either race must been appealed to directly in be-coming to me regularly for some half of the six millions or more time, for which accept my of loyal Southern Negroes whom thanks. such legislation will affect. It is "Knowing the very critical also true that on account of the situation in the South occasionattitude of the Associated Press ed by the necessity of races toward the Negro and a lack of having to live side by side, I have acquaintance on the part of the been keenly alive to embrace an whites with the uplift move-opportunity to lend my influence ments among the race, a major-toward the amenoration of the ity of our best Southern white strained conditions. As Dr. Edpeople are almost wholly unin-ward Howard Griggs has so apt-

"Yours very truly, "P. B. YOUNG, "Editor."

the letter of Senator Gray R. them for that. Carolina. His letter follows:

KING CO-OPERATIVE CO. Inc.

The Farmers' Store.

Nashville, N. C., Nov. 11, 1915.

opportunity for the black man's "Sir—Your letter stating that side of the question to be pre- you had placed me on your comsented, which is due largely to plimentary making list for The or woman who hopes to do the conscience of the South has not ceived. This paper has been recognize it and be guided by it.

sense of justice and brotherly the subject and desire to be gov-love that will make impossible erned in their actions in the matany marked degree of bitterness, ter by Christianity, justice and And to this end it is especially protherly love. becoming in the race that has interest, sympathy and a desire that the colored people of Amerto co-operate with those who de- ica are to be censured for their sire that these vital questions short-comings so much as they shall be adjusted with justice to are to be praised for the progthe black man as well as to the ress they have made within the white. As indicating the sane half century just past. You need viewpoint of the best class of not tell me that the Negro is not white Southerners we have se- responsive to kind treatment, lected for publication from the and that he has no gratitude. number that we have received I have too many friends among

> In conclusion, allow me to say, that no matter what may be attempted to better the condition of either of the races, the good of the other race should be a paramount consideration. Doubtless enthusiasts of both races have been blinded to this truth, and sometimes, perhaps, have been negligent of it, but the man

"Yours with best wishes, "GRAY R. KING."

Senator King undoubtedly expressed the views of a large number of influential Southern white men who do not believe that the best interests of both races in the South require that the Negroes be made subject to laws that will greatly retard their economic advancement.

The movement toward the

segregation of land ownership formed as to what efforts are be-ly put it, it is not the part of in the rural districts is a very ing made among the Negroes any generation to solve problems determined one. There are polithemselves to become good and for future generations, but to ticians behind it with ambitions useful citizens and to adjust serve the age one lives in is one's to be served and they are leav-Vith the object of acquaining themselves to the social and eco- highest duty. These are not his efforts to misland and misinforms nore of the representative white nomic conditions that surround words, so I do not use quotation efforts to mislead and misinform reople of this and adjoining them.

The view of this situation I And to no other problem perneed of such legislation. Nine-them them the view of this situation I And to no other problem perneed of the voters do not hear this apply with so tenths apply with so tenths of the voters do not hear this apply with so tenths apply with the voters do not hear this apply with the voters do marks, but this is the thought. the voters of the South as to the connection with social and ecomomic problems touching both
tary mailing list of The Journal problem of racial intercourse. but one side of the leaders do not hear
tary mailing list of The Journal problem of racial intercourse. but one side It is gratifying races, and with the further view and Guide, feeling sure that you We can not say to the white man but one side. It is gratifying of inviting their sympathetic will find in its columns from or the black man of the next to note, from the tone of some interest in the adjustment of time to time much information century how he must meet this of the letters that have been retrieved by the Journal and Guide.

KNOXVILLE TO CHICAGO TRAVEL NOTES

By CLARENCE POE

Here week before last, I went to Chicago to at-much reduced but where absentee landlords are ab- "The average Alabama farm," continued Mrs. Farmer Conference, a meeting of leading bankers, sent from their holdings, usually living in towns—Mathis, "is producing only \$335 per year. That agricultural leaders and agricultural editors from the doom of that section is sealed. No wonder Dr. figure can be multiplied by ten-and chiefly all over the country. It's a good thing to find the T. N. Carver says that next to war, pestilence and through diversification. We are buying Western bankers waking up to their responsibility to the famine, the worst thing that can happen to a rural hay at high prices when the fact is that we have farmer. Heretofore too many of them have state is absentee landlordism—he having in mind to nearly work ourselves to death every summer thought it their duty only to help the commercial of course absentee landlordism under the renting to keep from raising hay." classes exploit the farmer. It may be said, of system prevalent in America. course, that it is only the farmer's waking up to Mr. Henry Wallace in a speech at the Chicago "What Is Justice Between White Man and this fact and his consequent demand for a system Conference offered a painful contrast between tenof rural credits that has waked up the banker. ancy in this country and tenancy in England and erssun

recent issue of The Progressive Farmer. The farm- improvements and share the resultant benefits ideas as to just what is proposed and why. ers of the South would be immensely better off if and when he leaves he gets pay for whatever perthey had always borrowed money at even 8 or 10 manent improvements—authorized by the landlord Some people seem to think it a plan for forcibly per cent and bought for cash instead of paying 20—he has made, and for whatever increase in fermoving Negroes from where they are, when it is to 80 per cent in time prices. The time merchant's tility the land shows as compared with conditions in fact only a plan for enabling white neighbor-little forces is think it a plan for forcibly little finger is thicker than the banker's loins.

Kentucky and the Corn Belt

TWAS a joy to ride through Kentucky on our way from Knoxville to Chicago and see the beautiful pasture lands of the Bluegrass State; their bodies when the twelve months are up. He see the cattle on a thousand hills; the sleek mares of crops and for returning manure to the land, of crops and for returning manure to the land, permitted in a white community, Negro landownon nearly every farm with romping colts along-side them; pass the numerous stock cars on the Of course, in the South there are not so many may be gone in a year while an owner stays forfreight trains with their lowing cattle and grunting hogs; and see also the picturesque stone
fences, well-kept farm houses and barns, and the
places where tenants suited to the English system may be gone in a year while an owner stays forcan be found. But where they are, they ought to
be recognized, and we should try to develop others. "But it will not solve the problem," say others, pikes that replace the bad roads found in so many

Then we entered the rich prairie lands of the

tenancy, absentee landlordism. When the land-lord lives on the farm and can supervise his ten-ants and interest himself in their welfare and in Said Mrs. Mathis: "This tenant came to me \$750 paring bills on the subject. Every farmer should \$250.

=the community's welfare, and in the maintenance money he really needed to run him. That tenant A FTER my visit to Knoxville, mentioned of land and buildings, the evils of tenancy are made \$3,300 worth of stuff that year, or \$2,200 clear week before last, I went to Chicago to at-much reduced But where "absentee landlordism" after paying me one-third for rent."

And this is doubtless true of some bankers, but Scotland. There, he rightly declared, there are althere are many who are genuinely interested in ways three parties to a lease—the land, the land-rural development and welfare.

I found people keenly interested in the subwhen the lease began. The English landlord would hoods to limit future land sales to white people. be absolutely dumbfounded at the American plan Some people ask, "Well, what about the districts TT WAS a joy to ride through Kentucky on our finest horses by the year with no provision for as desire it.

One Way to Help Tenants

Then we entered the rich prairie lands of the Corn Belt worth \$100 to \$200 an acre. But as a matter of fact these lands are not more valuable than the level lands of our own Southern country. In our Coastal Plain we have lands as level and as advantage that we can grow two crops where the additional advantage that we can grow two crops where they grow one. In much of Wisconsin for example, the farmers have barely a long enough growing season to matter corn! "This year we had a late start," one Wisconsin friend told me, "and an early frost would be disastrous."

The Tenancy Problem—Here and in England

MOREOVER, much of the rich Western prairie and the worst of all forms of the Alabama Diversified Farming Association.

Still others regard it as conceived in ill-will toward the Negro, when in fact it is intended only to give equal justice to the white man. Today if Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes on the situation.

Negroes are in to my the Negroe are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes on the situation.

Negroes are in to my the Negroe are in a conspicuous majority in a neight Negroes on the sit tenancy—and the worst of all forms of outset about the advisability of getting credit land sales to their race.

in debt. I knew he was a good man and determined to help him all I could. So I got him to dress up and I went with him to the bank where I introduced him to the banker, endorsed his note, and arranged for the banker to let him have the

And this reminds us to repeat that however im-always have first consideration. The land must ject of race segregation in land ownership as adperfect the present banking system is the fact go on and feed the race long, long centuries after vocated by The Progressive Farmer, eagerly interested in fact, and asking for more information and times better by getting advances from a banker than by paying "time prices" to supply mer- Hence an inventory is taken, leases are made for seems to be even among regular readers of The chants—as Mr. Richardson clearly set forth in a long periods of years so that the tenant may make Progressive Farmer a lack of definiteness in their

of one-year leases with no provision for keeping that do not want it?" forgetting that it is a purely up soil fertility. He would just as lief rent out his local option plan, available only for such districts

forgetting that we have never proposed it as a panacea. We believe in it only as a step toward a solution.

Mr. Poe's Attitude on the Negro

Question The Journal and Gride Mr. Clarence foe dicor of Che Pro- law intended to be fair to the Ne-violence. vocate of fara Dland Segregation, this point: defines his attitude on the Negro question. Mr. Foe states that he was moved to write his letter by segregation began.

What is Mr. Poe's complaint?

more land in North Carolina." sales there to Negroes, it would be his land." ring up racial strife.

What is Mr. Poe's attitude?

He is in favor of segregation-"equally applicable to both races." political office.

Let us analyze his attitude.

ble to both races."

they? Not in a single particular. above. Negro's segregated district the because under Mr. Poe's plan as ment of the black race. subject of rank discrimination in fast as Negroes are excluded from (5) Is he stirring up racial

ments? Is not the Negro's segre-ship will vote white in order to will let the Raleigh Evening written, "And God said, let us gated district made the dumping prevent his comming into their ground for social evils that origi-midst.

(3) He wants to remove the of nate in white sections? (2) Is his proposed segregation Negro from the menace of mob

gressive Farmer and leading ad-gro? Let us quote Mr. Poe on Has segregation of the Negro in Hickory was slain by a crowd of over the cattle, and over all the

the cities lessened mob violence? white boys, whose intention was, earth, and over every creeping

"Double protection is given (the and the possession of a decent G. M. Garren calls attention to earth." Mr. Poe and his follower whites) by providing that action home by Negroes incite the Ameri- this crime in the Charlotte Observ- would amend this passage of the certain misrepresentations of his freeholders, but provision is also can white man to mob violence? er and that paper editorially takes scriptures to read that God made attitude that have appeared from made to prevent Negroes from get-If the object of the law is to septime to time in The Journal and ting a district laid off in opposi-arate the races why does section incident in Vance county a few Guide since the agitation of rural tion to the wishes of the white peo-29 of the proposed law provide: days earlier, when a colored man tions and the Negro to be one of ple. Of course there are not many

cases in which they would be "Nor shall such segregation imable to attempt it, but if they pair the rights of persons from crime. Both were hard-working That we do not understand his would be able to lay off a district employing persons of a different men, so far as we have heard; cerreal attitude. That we have stated where they had a majority of the race as his servants, laborers, or tainly the Catawba county Negro in substance that he is "trying to land and of the voters and petitionagricultural croppers or tenants prevent Negroes from buying any to vote on limiting future landand providing homes for them on

Is it not plain that the real ob-That we have accused him of stir-found their rights endangered to get up a petition for a larger ject of the law is not to prohibit district in which white voters Negroes from living in white comwould be in the majority.' munities, but to prevent Negroes

There is no provision made for from owning land? Can there be He wants to do justice to the safeguarding the rights of the Ne any logical objection raised to the Negro, and he should not be left to groes in case the whites in each presence of a Negro farmer in a the oppression and menace of mob county in the state should deter-community who owned his farm law. He is actuated by a high mine upon a policy of laying the that could not be raised against a their responsibility, and it is good sense of duty to the future civiliza- whole county off in districts in Negro farmer who rented tion of his state and its future which land ownership by Negroe farm? Do not court records, and peace. He stands for safeguarding would be prohibited. It naturally religious and moral statistics show the Negro's "proper" rights. He follows that when the law is adopt that there is less crime among the does not approve lynching and mob ed it will be put into operation in property-owning class of Negroes as it seems to be today; indeed, violence; he is not an aspirant for some districts in every county. As than among the tenant class?

300n as Negroes are prohibited (4) He is actuated by a high from buying land in one district sense of duty to the future civili-(1) Can segregation of the hey will turn to the adjoining zation of his state.

races be operated "equally applica- listrict, and the white political He believes that the safety of eader in this district will set the institutions of the great state Take the jim crow car law as an about making his district white of North Carolina depends upon the example. It provides that rail because his neighbor's district is rigid drawing of the color line. roads must furnish equal accom. white, and it will be done accord- He does not believe in democracy, modations for both races. Do ing to Mr. Poe's plan, as proposed but the rule of despotism and oligarchy. He believes that the

How about segregation in the It does not require the vision of economic advancement of his own cities? Is it not true that white a prophet to foresee that in due race which has enjoyed centuries people violate this law with im- time every township in every of civilization depends upon the punity whenever and whereever county in the state will have voted enactment of laws that limit and they desire to do so? Is not the to exclude Negroes as land-owners, proscribe the economic advance-

the matter of municipal improve- one township the adjoining town-strife and disturbing the peaceful relations between the races? We

Times, (white) answer in its own make man in our image, after our

so reports say, to frighten him thing that creepeth over the Does the ownership of property away from the community. Mr. by a mob. Neither had done any earth. was a worthy man.

> "These crimes probably were the result of the segregation agitation. Others doubtless will follow, until the lawless element in the state learns that public sentiment will not stand for this sort of thing.

"Hickory citizens, The Observer says, have raised a fund with which to employ counsel to prosecute the boys who have disgraced that community. The Hickory citizens have a proper regard for to know that they will endeavor to prevent another crime, such as

"In a few years the race segregation idea will not be as popular once inherent evils are understood, the persons advocating it will have a mighty small following. Segregation can be worked out under natural and moral laws, and a good start already had been made to this

(6) He stands for safeguarding the Negro's "proper rights."

The Negro's proper rights are not in the keeping and discretion of Mr. Poe nor other exponents of segregation, but are clearly defined by the constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina.

The underlying motive behind segregation is the economic and social destruction of the Negro. In the first chapter of Genesis it is

likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, "The other night a colored man and over the fowl of the air, and living in his own home near and over the fowl of the air, and a strong position against this vio- the "white" man and said let him lence. The Observer recalls the have dominion over all His creahad his home burned and was shot his subjects that creepeth over the

The Legro and Southern Farm Life

Two More Prize-Winning Letters

STANDPOINT OF MORALS

a Problem or Is It Not?

(Sixth Nize Letter) with them and "have a good time," I wish to say right now that as bad ters on "The Negro and Southern spectable white folks. And in this bad Indians in former days, the same Farm Life" are appearing in install-less of the effect it has had on the have kept moving them in the less of the effect it has had on the law term and bad Negroes now. A white every other week, usually with edicountry, until now there is a Negro fields by the side of the worst kind man cannot take the Negro in at his torial comment. Comment on the family in every other house.

can be, of course, no rural social girls make? And the young boys, be treated with respect by him.

progress. White people do not like the country's future rulers, are to live by them, and this places them brought up among diseased, crapain the position of undesirable citishooting, whiskey-drinking Negro all paid for, five or six head of horses, The Negro generally crowds men, and learn the garnered experiments to put its teachings into practice.

Once Again, Repeal the Crop Lien Law

The foremost farmer about here is new form.

The foremost farmer about

my front porch and see great numbers of Negroes going to some "rally" or other; and one-half, or sometimes more, are Negroes with yellow skins -the children of white men! This ought to be a convincing answer to those who argue that there is no race problem; but it isn't. They seem o look upon this as a natural conse quence-and really it is. A more convincing argument should be that haunting, clinging fear that pervades the breast of every Southern white woman' who lives surrounded by black families, and by whose house, at all times of the day, strange Negro men pass—the woman who does not know at what time she may be there was not a Negro family within the victim of the nameless crime.

With them, but he goes to town, a few miles away, and sits at meals with them, but he goes to town, a few miles away, and sits at meals with some of the best people there—and they know his private life as tility of the soil) for living expenses. The house of the best people there—and they know his private life as well as we do.

I know it would be much better if the capital stock (the fer-tility of the soil) for living expenses. The better tility of the soil of the soil of the best people there—and they know his private life as well as we do.

I know it would be much better if the capital stock (the fer-tility of the soil) for living expenses. The better days at the back gate the next, and still the better tility of the soil) for living expenses. The better days and they know his private life as well as we do.

I know it would be much better if the capital stock (the fer-tility of the soil) for living expenses. The better days at the back gate the next, and still tility of the soil) for living expenses. The better days and they with respect by him.

Yes, not only is the Negro survivil and they know his private life as well as we do.

I know it would be much better if the capital stock (the fer-tility doi: 1001 of the soil) for living expenses. The better days at the back gate the next, and still the better tility of the soil) for living expenses. The better days are the back gate the next at the

I know white men who make it a neighborhood with 50 Negro fam-crease. Negroes have in order to associate miles. of Negro women. What kind of a front door one day and kick him out foregoing article appears on page 11. Under conditions like these there wife, mother and citizen will these at the back gate the next, and still can be, of course, no rural social girls make? And the young boys be treated with respect by him.

PEYTON V. DEESE, Skipperville, Ala.

HIGH PRAISE FOR NEGRO **NEIGHBORS**

the victim of the nameless crime. three miles of where I lived, but here Many times have I heard my father there are eight Negro families within we could have solid white communican compete.

here I have never had a lock on corn family of Negroes, although he had It is true, as Mr. Hastings says, that crib or smokehouse. We never lock the chance to rent it to several good many of our farmers are but little after time have I heard the little ones our house when we leave home to white men. conditions as seen from the told to hurry home from school to go to town or church. I have no fire- Now, I do not think the Negroes ools, churches, etc. With them save their mother the suffering of arms of any kind on the place, and send their children to school any bet- caistence is about all they get. Talk that haunting fear that is ever pres-not even so much as a fice dog; andter than the white people do. But about bettering country conditions; ent, and I have seen some one ac-the only thing I have had stolen from this I do know: When a Negro gets it cannot be done until from some The Sort of Environment in Which company the little girls to school on the place was a shrub scythe, and hold of a bit of land he holds it like source a better living is provided. White Boys and Girls Grow Up mornings in order to dispel that fear that was stolen by a white man. Ideath, and the number of acres held How to do it? Repeal the crop When Surrounded by Negroes—Is It No race problem? Great heaven! think this is a pretty good record for by Negroes is steadily on the in- lien law and let the fittest survive.

rule to visit every large meeting the ilies living within a radius of three Beaufort County, N. C.

get it, but it is scarce here.

have white tenants), and a Negro back to the same cause. North Carolina Correspondent woman for a cook. He has no wife Bears Testimony to Their High or white children, but his cook-has

far from here, a member of one of what angle you start, or what pur-think this is a pretty good record for the best and oldest families in the county, who has several Negro families living on his place (he will not many farms are rented, you come miles.

tell my mother, when all the men had a half mile of my home. Now, of ties. Our school has dwindled down Seeing things as I do makes me tice by using up-to-date implements to be away, not to let the Negroes course, I would prefer that good until we can just barely have a school what I term a sceptic. I haven't and cultivating his crops in the most

C. L. GUNN.

HIGH PRAISE FOR NEGRO **NEIGHBORS**

A North Carolina Correspondent Bears Testimony to Their High Character - Nevertheless, Schools, Churches and Social Life Cannot be Satisfactory in Mixed Neighbor-

out the white renter, being able to ence of their deeply immoral lives. tries to put its teachings into prac-But why sermonize! Why appeal to there was not a Negro family within live on less and having a lower social In all this lies the danger to the tice by using up-to-date implements patriotism when, if conditions are as three miles of where I lived but here existence. It seems that the white future society of the South, yet some and cultivating his crops in the most you represent them, and largely they there are eight Negro families within land-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland-owner would rather rent to the people can't see the danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland has been danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland has been danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that they exist is conland has been danger. One approved manner. He sends his are, the fact that th the Negro in debt year after year, the extra profit, regardless of the ef- is a white man, nor does he and his

Pardon me for again saying that that I would rather have good Neand finally transfers him to some fect on their country or its future.

Now, these are not guesses; I am white people. I have to employ Nesome I have heard argue that not surmising or repeating what I've

Some I have heard argue that not surmising or repeating what I've
never yet had any trouble with any resistance.

Pargon me for again saying that that I would lather have such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions can only exist by the groes living about me than bad white such conditions ca Some I have heard argue that not surmising or repeating what I've gro labor almost altogether. I have there is no race problem; but these heard. These are cold, hard facts, as never yet had any trouble with any of them. I always pay them to the penny for what they do, never puttoo ignorant or too low in the social something must be done—something scale to realize the condition of af-to preserve the white race in the fairs. Sunday after Sunday I sit on South. God speed the day!

Miss.; J. T. Holleman and H. G. here I have never had a lock on cornenver yet had any trouble with any of them. I always pay them to the penny for what they do, never putting them off nor arguing with them about time or wages. I should rather about time or wages. I should rather feet that our tenant farming is investing in successful farming is investing to employ good white labor if I could gated, it will be found that the mill- the only thing I have had stolen from gated, it will be found that the mill- the only thing I have had stolen from stone around our necks is this lien the place was a shrub scythe, and There is a white man living not law. It makes no difference from that was stolen by a white man. I

> I wish to say right now that as bad Both tenant and landlord are try- white men and bad whiskey made Character — Nevertheless, Schools, several mulatto children said to be ing to get all they can with as little bad Indians in former days, the same Churches and Social Life Cannot his. He does not give the white effort as possible, and what we need two factors have much to do with be Satisfactory in Mixed Neighbor- people in the country any chance to do is to stay both by making them making bad Negroes now. A white boycott him, for he has little to do farm on business principles and not man cannot take the Negro in at his with them, but he goes to town, a use part of the capital stock (the fer-front door one day and kick him out

> > tries to put its teachings into prac-

know it. Many times have I heard lit- white people lived in place of all at all, and no chance whatever to much patience with the farm dem-approved manner. He sends his tle girls denied the request to visit these Negroes, but I am bound to say their friends a mile away because it that I would rather have good Network their friends a mile away because it that I would rather have good Network the server in our school district looks too much like their friends a mile away because it that I would rather have good Network the server in our school district looks too much like their friends. was Saturday and the road would be, groes living about me than bad white filled with strolling Negroes. Time people. In the 13 years I have lived moved away and rented his farm to a barrel at the bung with the head out is a white man, nor does he and his

people try to thrust themselves upon Hastings, of Atlanta, Ga., call "our democracy. The difference between sic value to his country, if he merely public gathering, the church not exwhite people. I have to employ Ne-accursed agricultural lien laws." the real and actual black man, and lives off it. gro labor almost altogether. I haveStick a pin right here: When the ef- the imaginary one, as seen through Patriotism is service. The Negro no amusement of any sort, that you never yet had any trouble with anyfect that our tenant farming is hav- the spectacles of the author of "Uncle cannot co-operate, nor does the white will not find a few Negroes loitering of them. I always pay them to theing on successful farming is investir Tom's Cabin," is considerable. about time or wages. I should rather law. It makes no difference from sense, but sadly unprogressive, par-an equal or keep him out. employ good white labor if I could what angle you start, or what purget it, but it is scarce here.

There is a white man living not such slovenly farming or why so ion between the races; all classes altogether unique, and I presume for table looking young men—drunk at

the best and oldest families in the back to the same cause. few miles away, and sits at meals ago, no young man without means poverty indeed, and moreover a dis-ers. with some of the best people there-can compete.

vote a special tax or to have two It is true, as Mr. Hastings says, that pinch. white men.

send their children to school any betthis I do know: When a Negro gets hold of a bit of land he holds it like death, and the number of acres held by Negroes is steadily on the in-

Beaufort County, N. C.

Editorial Comment.—The prize lettorial comment. Comment on the foregoing article appears on page 11.

clusive proof that quickly made—of their skin.

R. F. D., Bailey, Miss.

T HAD never seen more than two ployer will soon find out that he is colored people together, outside a not worth it.

man want him to, if he could. The around with whisky bottles in their penny for what they do, never put-gated, it will be found that the mill- The neighborhood of which I write first principle of cooperation is equal- pockets and a reserve supply in the ting them off nor arguing with them stone around our necks is this lien may be described as "good" in one ity; therefore we must admit him as bushes. I shall never forget the hor-

far from here, a member of one of many farms are rented, you come were quiet, kind, courteous and hos-that very reason some of the aspects church with the nearest saloon 30 pitable; but unprogressive, in that of race conditions, which had become miles away. Thus is illegal traffic in county, who has several Negro fami- Both tenant and landlord are try- while many of the whites owned commonplace to the people most con- liquor carried on shamelessly belies living on his place (he will noting to get all they can with as little acres upon acres of land, they were cerned, were to me almost incredible, tween the races. have white tenants), and a Negroeffort as possible, and what we need pathetically poor, having too few of and altogether repugnant. Those It would no doubt be considered inwoman for a cook. He has no wife to do is to stay both by making them the advantages which this twentieth very same people who were so punc-sulting to the intelligence of the or white children, but his cook has farm on business principles and not century is supposed to bring within tilious about the niceties of etiquette white man to say that the Negro has several mulatto children said to be use part of the capital stock (the fer-the reach of all. The poverty which between the races, points which I a deteriorating influence upon the his. He does not give the white tility of the soil) for living expenses denies us luxuries which make life personally approved of heartily-morals of the community; in my people in the country any chance to Yes, not only is the Negro surviv- soft and easy may not be bad for us, those same people would and do ut- opinion at least, it has hurt me to boycott him, for he has little to do ing because of his unfitness, but but when it starves our minds and terly ignore the fact that many of think of my boys exposed to this with them, but he goes to town, a landlords, too. As I said a few days dwarfs our intellectual growth, it is those Negro children had white fath- whisky menace, and there was a

grace. In direct contrast to this was It took some time to convince me hurt still more. What if any of my and they know his private life as Seeing things as I do makes me the astonishing progress the Negro of the truth of this. The disillusion—blood should run in a nigger's veins? What I term a sceptic. I haven't had made in the last 50 years. I was ment was a keen disappointment.

I know it would be much better if much patience with the farm dem—forced to the conclusion that his pro-When I first began to notice how few reached the stage where he can be of onstration plans, not because there's gress had been at the white man's really black Negroes there were, I amy help to the white man, mentally ties. Our school has dwindled down onstration plans, not because there's expense. The shoe is on the other wondered if it could be possible that or morally: he has long since ceased ties. Our school has dwindled down not a lot to learn, but because it expense. The shoe is on the other wondered if it could be possible that or morally; he has long since ceased until we can just barely have a school looks too much like trying to fill the at all, and no chance whatever to barrel at the bung with the head out. Notwithstanding all this, yote a special tax or to have two very looks to be a special tax or to be a speci

teachers. Only last year the best many of our farmers are but little The Negro Is Not a Community Asset smiled in a peculiar way and gave his cur to the losing partner in this game white farmer in our school district removed from slavery; hence poor white farmer in our school district removed from slavery; hence poor moved away and rented his farm to a schools, churches, etc. With them family of Negroes, although he had existence is about all they get. Talk the chance to rent it to several good about bettering country conditions exploitation of the Negro by the that even now it would not take long. erating with those of his own blood it cannot be done until from some white man; any material gain usually This may, or may not, be true; the and race? Now, I do not think the Negroes source a better living is provided. wert to the colored man. The Negro fact remains that usually the Negro How to do it? Repeal the crosin rural Virginia has made a very who amounts to anything, and the ter than the white people do. But lien law and let the fittest survive comfortable place for himself. He is one who turns out the most danger-C. L. GUNN. in a position where he is not forced ous criminal, both have some of \2 to work for the white man. With a white man's blood in their veins. THE NEGRO AND SOUTHERN few acres of land, fewer even than he the law refuses to recognize the just now realizes, he can make a liv-rights of a white man's child because ing as good as his white neighbor, his mother is colored it cannot pre-Some Northern people make the mis-vent that child from inheriting in he Problem as a Northern-bred Wo- take of thinking it is all a matter of some degree the characteristic traits man Sees It-Ninth Prize Letter dollars; if they offer enough money of his male parent. The child's enters on "The Negro and Southern Farm Life" are appearing in installments in The Progressive Farmer every other week, usually with edictors of the southern the so take it for a little while, but his em-the Southerner imagines.

clusive proof that quickly made— of their skin.

The first clear impression I had afdellars—are the motive power?

The first clear impression I had afdellars—are the motive power?

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The first clear impression I had afdellars—are the motive power.

The first clear impression I had afdellars—are the colored able result will be the absorption of the colored able result will be the absorption of a valuable asset to think that the Negro was Liquor selling, too, is so common a valuable asset to the country.

The first clear impression I had afdellars—are the motive power.

The first clear impression I had afdellars—are the colored able result will be the absorption of the colored able result will be the absorption of a valu

A Menace to Morals

South. I had kept an open mind, or at least thought I had, upon the race white Men Too Shiftless for problem. My sympathies naturally leaned towards the Negro, as being the under dog. I had been accustomed all my life to the stay-at-home patriotism when, if conditions are as the fact that they exist is contact. The fact that they exist is contact. We are equal, no matter what the color a show, until I went to live in the The inference is clear—the white T SEEMS as if this aspect of the South. I had kept an open mind, or man must eliminate the Negro from a mere gloss of civilization hiding the

cepted, no ball game, no tournament, ror with which I, for the first time in

thought that went still deeper and

a medical man, who, I remember, I very much doubt if it would ever oc-

CHRISTIAN GUILD.

SAYS HIS ATTITUDE ON RACE QUESTION IS MISREPRESENTED

The Journal and guide Editor Clarence Poe, Leading Exponent of Segre-

gation of Races In Rural Districts,

Letter In Which He Seeks To

Justify His Course greater proportion of the lands of

have said in my paper to stir up

race feeling among the white peo-

ple. If you had heard the argu-

ments presented before the Senate

the bill, you would have been

struck with the evident spirit of

fairness and good-will toward the

Negro. In my own speech I quoted

speakers, who declared that in

- the State than its proportion of Last week The Journal and Guide the State's population. It was published an account of mob vio-finally decided, however, that inlence in North Carolina, which was stead of an amendment going into attributed to the agitation of the proposed providing simply that the race question by Mr. Clarence Poe regulations adopted should be and others who are trying to pass "equally applicable to both races." a law in that state for land segre- It certainly seems to me that gation between the races. Mr. Poe your misrepresentations of my athas sent The Journal and Guide times more to stir up race bitterthe following letter in which he ness on the part of your readers defines what he calls his "real atti-than anything that advocates of land segregation between the races tude" on the race question:

MR. POE'S LETTER

Raleigh, N. C., March 22, 1915. and House Committees considering

Editor P. B. Young. The Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

Dear Sir:

I usually read your paper and with approval the expression that have been more than once inclined "in the long years of God the to reply to your misrepresentations strong cannot oppress the weak of my attitude on the Negro ques- without destruction," and reiterattion. I have not known whether ed that while demanding protection you were deliberately misrepre- for white communities I wished no senting the facts or misrepresent-injustice to the Negro. The same ing them through ignorance of my sentiment was expressed by other real sentiments.

The last issue of your paper communities where Negroes lived makes it necessary for me to re- to themselves that they were demind you of my real attitude. veloping better schools, a better You have deliberately reported to religious life, and better communiyour readers that I am trying to ty leadership. prevent Negroes from buying any I am thoroughly convinced, as I more land in North Carolina. As have said from the beginning, that a matter of fact, when the advo-a proposition providing for land cates of the bill came to draw the segregation between the races, measure for submission to the "equally applicable to both races" Legislature, it was on my own ini- as our proposed amendment protiative that a section was introduced vides, would be best for both races, providing that no race should be and would make for peace between allowed to segregate to itself a the races. In fact one of my chief

reasons for advocating it has been been actuated in this matter only future peace and safety.

months ago a city paper, "Every." We should be ashamed of our publishes the following strong edi-

"If the Negro wants to buy land he will buy it where ever he chooses. If the sentiment is against it the white man will hang the Negro. That is the way it is, and there is no use to make a law that says one set of men can do this or do that. In this white man's town when an African proposed to 'move into' a white section, he was given to understand that it wouldn't do. And if he had moved in he would have moved out a great deal quicker-and a pile of ashes would have marked the

And in quoting this in

house. That is what the

White Man will do, law or no

law, and that is understood."

"We submit in all candor that the reason "Everything" gives for opposing land segregation is one of the strongest reasons why it should be adopted. We want to do justice to the Negro, and he should not be left to the oppression and menace of mob law. There should be sections in which he could buy land and live under his own vine and fig tree "with no one to molest him or make him afraid." And similarly there should be sections in which white farmers could buy land and build worthy homes, not only believing, but having legal assurance of it, that Negroes could not buy land all around them and put the white man's wives and daughters into the middle of a little Africa, with no social life and no police protection."

the knowledge that under existing by a high sense of duty to the conditions race troubles are and future civilization of my State to develope and increase a over and its future peace. If there has the South, and that some legal been a single sentence in all my system fair to both races is de-writings calculated to inspire mob manded in the interest of our violence, I have not been conscious dent," a white weekly newspaper You will recall that only a few week in The Progressive Farmer and edited by Air. W. O. Saunders, thing" of Greensboro, in opposing selves if we were inspired in this torial poposition to the rural my plan declared:

matter by any bitterness toward land segregation propagated: the Negro." If any mob violence has been attempted against Negroes, it has certainly not been by "followers" of my methods, which are those of peace and law. In Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, has sent fact, the writer has always stood me a partial reprint of a speech for safeguarding the Negro's which he recently delivered at proper rights, has always demanded Charlottesville, Va., on the subject that race relations be settled by of race segregation, Mr. Poe wants peaceable and legal means, has always denounced every form of wants all the papers in the South lynching and mob violence, is not an aspirant for any political office whatever, and if the constitutional amendment for Land Segregation between the races is adopted, we expect to insist upon proper regulations to safeguard the rights of a race for which I have ever had only the kindliest feelings.

I hope yet that you have only my misrepresented my attitude inissue of October 31st, I stated my nocently, but in any case, I am own position very clearly as fol- offering your readers this plain, being 188,000 increase in the numfrank statement of my real position once for all, simply in the interest of truth and peaceful relations. and shall not again seek to correct

whatever vou say.

Yours sincerely, CLARENCE POE, President and Editor. March 22nd, 1915.

Editor Of White Paper In North Carolina Makes Eloquent Plea For Justice

And Not Negroes Is Real Hindrance To Poor Whites

The last issue of The Indepen-

DR. POE'S SEGREGATION

"Dr. Clarence Poe, formerly Mr. a checker-board Southland and he to help him with his scheme. Dr. Poe has been laboring hard over this hobby for some time. He believes that the rural South is growing blacker instead of whiter and points out that in the South Atlantic States in the last census decade, white farmers increased only 12 per cent. while Negro farmers increased 23 per cent. He also pointed out that Negroes are growing faster in farm ownership, there ber of white tenent farmers in the last decade, against only 118,000 incressin Negro tenant farmers.

AN ALLEGED UNFAIR ECO-NOMIC ADVANTAGE

"The chief reason for this progress of the blacks, says Dr. Poe, is an unfair economic advantage in that the Negroes are able to buy land and make crops on a scale of living, clothing and housing, that the white farmers can not meet.

"Dr. Poe thinks that to effectively block this increase of Negro landowners we should have laws restricting the sale of property in the white neghborhoods to white people only. While we have got the nigger even half-way down, for God's sake let's keep him down! Give the black half a chance and he will own his land where the white man will continue to rent. We can't keep the Negro from saving his money and getting a foothold on the land so lets stop selling him If I know my own heart I have Says Land-Owning Aristocracy good land. So argues Dr. Poe and

ing him.

WHO MADE THE NEGROES' LIVING STANDARDS LOW?

it low?

"If the standard of living of the sends his children to school.

have been answered we can discuss Dr. Poe's segregation scheme somehim in subjection by starvation your land is not going to help the wages. On the other hand it has situation a bit. No country can I—It Destroys the Manhood of the ever encouraged the white tenant succeed by keeping any part of its enemy of the poor white as it is stood-JUSTICE! the enemy of the black. But in by low wages, it thoughtlessly kepti him down to a low standard of livexorbitant prices for adulterated here a helpless creature to do our only to study the men living under must seek new pastures.

I for one have no sympathy with a continual depopulation of rural who don't want to give a nigger destructive to the state. stand at a machine, is the prey of ticket to Paradise?" we have the poor white sending his children into the mills to become ing is low, so much lower than that verts, while the Negro who has of the white man, then who made been taught to subsist upon a crust contents himself with his crust and

HIMSELF UPON WHITES

food-stuffs.

COTTON MILLS DEPLETE WHITE

RURAL POPULATION

RURAL POPULATION

The description of the cities the white

RURAL POPULATION

RURAL POPULATION

The description of the cities the white

"Again, in the cities the white of the country districts."

RURAL POPULATION

The description of the country districts. What effect has it on the town? We note everywhere to lure the poor white gets to Heaven. And, by the way, to make a debt and slack to pay. In thought ranges no nigher than a Neterant farmer and his brood of that too is something I can not short, it teaches the people to be distributed. The people in the country are ac-

his propaganda, the all the Far-communities. Every white tenant elbow room on earth will spend mers' Unions in 48 states are back- farmer who has a number of bright their money to endow him with a

CROP LIEN SYSTEM

of Our Citizens Clearly Traced-

found in the land-owning aristocer, but that the poor whites are goods sold) for four months. This closes up business by December 1, mon interest of us all. It is the sysracy of the South. This land-own- kept backward in culture and op- means interest at the rate of 120 per giving him three months in which to tem that is wrong and not the man that sells the goods. In the determined the sells the goods. In the determined the sells the goods. est possible standard of living upon the classes exploiting them.

Rept backward in cutture and op- means interest at the late of 120 per giving initiative means in that sells the goods. In the destruction of the crop system I am pleading them.

Re- 6 per cent, and yet a large number of the community. the Negro and attempted to keep fusing to sell a hard working Negro our people go on paying over 100 per III—It Blights Every Country Disasses exploiting the classes, the town as well as the country, and above all,

Country

cenant class ni subjection by keeprighteousness can only come thru a
ng it overloaded with debt. This
and-owning class is as much
and-owning class is as much
the that virtue as yet so little underwhite as it is

tor supplies, and before the merchant can afford to furnish the supyourself the effect of the crop lien
that virtue as yet so little underkind of crop, and amount of it to be produced good crops; now even a
Negro cropper can't live on it. When planted.

The Constitution of the state for-a Negro cropper takes a piece of endeavoring to keep the black down SAYS NEGRO DID NOT THRUST bids slavery and yet hundreds of our land he is only a few years from starpeople are living in abject slavery un-vation, if required to stay there and der the crop lien system. Men do not live on his own resources, and it ing by teaching him to subsist upon the scraps from the white man's groups here we must take on the scraps from the white man's groups here. The scraps from the white man's groups here we must take on the scraps from the white man's groups here. the scraps from the white man's gro problem, we must take our raise a strong citizenship under such The fields go to gullies and waste table. The Negro has lived upon suffering meekly and philosophical- a system. To develop a high type of land or grow up in pines and broom scraps and saved his money while ly, like strong men; for this prob-citizenship and strong manhood, men straw, the houses go down, the barne the white tenant has gone to his lem is one we brought upon oursel- must be free to think and act for fall, the fences disappear and the landlord's store and run himself ves. The Negro did not thrust themselves. These things cannot be cropper must move or perish. He has into debt and bad health by paying himself upon us. We brought him under the crop lien system. One needs gotten the cream of that piece and

II-It Demoralizes Labor

and active children old enough to sixteen-foot spread of wings and a laboring man's path that leads to that is, a town in which high prices development and progress, but if the prevail, and this drives away trade to the cotten mill owners. And here A RINGING INDICTMENT OF THE system does not help the poor man, other places. People not wishing to then it is an injury to him and should trade there take their produce to be done away with. Is it a benefit or places where they trade, thus giving "If the Negro's standard of liv- physical, mental and moral per- Its Ruinous Effects Upon All Classes an injury? See the men who have the town another severe blow. lived under it for twenty years, and Then, too, other things being equal,

white tenant class in the South is higher than it should be, then who "NO COUNTRY CAN SUCCEED made it so high?

"When the foregoing questions have been answered we can discuss this children to school."

With the sends his children to school. Th "The trouble with the Southland Many of those supplies are bought after that a parasite on civilization, Not the southland of what intelligently. Without an is not that the Negro is making too in June and July and paid for in Sep- and a burden on the community in not the country against the town, nor answer to these questions we can is not that the Negro is making too answer to these questions we can not discuss the scheme intelligently or begin to deal honorably with it.

The answer to both questions is Negro is rising in wealth and power. The answer to both questions is Negro is rising in wealth and pow- itself a profit of 40 per cent on the not pretend to work till March 1, and that I am pleading, but for the com-

trict Where It Prevails

class in the South to live beyond its population down.

Permanent sucted by Reeping any part of its means that it might hold this white cass built upon a foundation of for supplies, and before the merger croppers. Visit it and see forwanting, let it fall.

E. L. G., Negro cropper can't live on it. When

"Again, in the cities the white under the guidance of vile white ing a crop-mortgages God's air and fect has it on the town? We note propertied class has in its zeal to men who used him as their tool. sunshine and the fertility of the landpropertied class has in its zeal to line its own pockets with dirty cash, thoughtlessly given the Negro a lift, in its methods of exploiting the poor white tenant class. The cotton mill owners send their agents into the farming countries with us as a social equal when he everywhere to lure the poor white gets to Heaven. And, by the way, to make a debt and slack to pay. In the content is unknown, that the towns shows and the fertility of the land-ten is unknown, that the towns shows the high prices must be charged so those that pay, must prevails. Why? If a merchant can pay enough to make good what is proportion and the fertility of the land-ten is unknown, that the towns shows the high prices must be charged so those that pay, must prevails. Why? If a merchant can pay enough to make good what is proposed to pay the debts of the other fellow? It teaches a man to be quick thought ranges no higher than a Neground and the fertility of the land-ten is unknown, that the towns shows the high prices must be charged so those that pay, must prevails. Why? If a merchant can pay enough to make good what is proposed to pay the debts of the other fellow? It teaches a man to be quick thought ranges no higher than a Neground and a multiple towns where the system and the fertility of the land-the fellow?

children into town. The result is quite comprehend. Why people honest. A dishonest citizenship is customed to trade with the time mer-

chant, rich on prices of goods sold in that town from the standpoint of the time price, and so the town WOULD not put one stone in the comes to be known as a "high town,"

Farmers Must Rise Up and Demand
Its Immediate Repeal Assure

give your own answer.

The Negroes make up a large per prosperous country district to back it cent of the croppers of the state. Are will be the most flourishing. With the

the cause of all the classes, the town am I pleading the cause of the crop-HERE is a section of some 3,000 per himself. Our people have lived or 4,000 acres reaching in sight of inder this system long enough to test

The "Good Negro" May Buy Land But Bad and-white neighborhoods it is impossible to have Make your organization a local Union if possi-Negroes May Inherit It

to be fair to him.

To the letter from our North Carolina correspondent on another page, for example, we awarded a prize because it accurately represents conditions in some neighborhoods where Negroes of exceptional character cause white men to bear such testimony to their worth. It is interesting to see, however, that while our correspondent thus praises the character of his Negro neighbors, he realizes that even then it would be far better for social and educational reasons-better for the white women and for the boys and girls who are growing up-if white-owned farms and Negroowned farms were not thus sandwiched together.

This is true even now while these original good Negroes are living, and while we take no thought as to what may be the character of their second and third generations. It frequently happens that the Negro who buys a little farm in a white neighborhood is an honest, sober, industrious Negro, such as "R" describes. But the testimony we get from all parts of the South is that the children inheriting the land are frequently the most insolent

or undesirable of all Negroes. In fact, the writer has had personal experience upon this point. Many years ago two industrious old Negroes bought lands adjoining our farm, then belonging to the writer's father. We never heard a word against either of these Negroes. But what of their offspring? The son and heir of one of the old Negroes, after long being a community menace, is now serving out his latest term in prison. As for the descendants of the other old Negro, one Negro was killed in their house in a drunken brawl, and the community life has been demoralized by them in other ways. We recently published a letter from a correspondent saying that while the original Negro land-owners in his section were unobjectionable, the only horrible crime against a white woman in the history of the county had been committed by the worthless son of one of these hard-working old Negroes.

"For His Heirs and Assigns Forever"

THE trouble about the "good Negro" buying land in a white community is that he buys not timates, it comes mighty near being forever whenon to it just the same.

as good schools, churches, social life, or business ble, but anyhow have some kind of club. UR blize defters on The Negrous Start now, even if you have only half a dozen white communities. And while "R" is painting the members in your Local. And don't forget that County, Tenn., a few months since, light side of the picture as best he can, there your wife also needs the recreation, the help and and now pike road construction is gotion. Not only have we had no desire to mis- breaks into it the ghastly specter which is our inspiration that she would get from companionship ing on in the county. I represent the Western this series of articles, but ever present menace—the immoral mixing of the of other women. Your neighborhood ought to This has aided the citizens a great we have in fact made throughout a special effort races, and the ever increasing proportion of mu-have not only an organization of farmers, but an deal. New life has been awakened in

> tem of sandwiching white and Negro farms essentially and fundamentally wrong? And for this reaction of Japanese to that state, resulting in son should not white neighborhoods that wish to general demand that the Legislature follow Calremain white have the privilege of saying that informia's example and prohibit the sale of land to future no land shall be sold to a person of a differ Tananaca. As the Call State Tananaca and the country was able to get contractors to do the work at minimum prices. About 60 miles that the formation of the call the sold to a person of a differ Tananaca. future no land shall be sold to a person of a differ-Japanese. As the Gulf States Farmer says:
> ent race? If you believe so, demand that your leg"Louisiana has had one race problem to fight islators at least try to work out some legislation that will give our white farmers relief.

Perhaps you have had such a club-a Local Union, sub-Alliance, Grange, or other farmers' cluband it has gone down. If so, now is the time to get a local organization going again. We are in for a long, long battle for the farmer's rights, and we are not going to win all at once. We must make many failures and many mistakes before the final victory is won. But if victory were easily won, there would not be much credit in winning it. "Doing what can't be done is the glory of living," as old Dr. Armstrong used to say. But "doing what can't be done" takes time. Abram S. Hewitt was about right when he said, "It takes ten years to do any-

So we want every Progressive Farmer reader to say, "I am going to have a good farmers' club in my neighborhood if it takes ten years."

It won't be so much trouble to get your neighbors just to join, we suspect, but the trouble will White Settlers Needed but Not Japanese this stand against the colored race come in getting them to stick. And right upon this point we wish to offer a few suggestions:

1. Have a Regular Program for Each Meeting .mittee report. Frequently it will be well to invite Japanese. As the Gulf States Farmer says: some outsider to come and give you his views on some subject he has studied carefully, or report experience in some line of farming or farm business. And don't be selfish about your programs. When you get a good speaker invite everybody to come and hear him. Such public meetings will do lar; in nearly all of them there are opportunities for getting money-making advantages wherever merely for himself, not merely for the twenty ten, twenty or a hundred farmers work for themor thirty years of his own lifetime, but for his advantages such as individual farmers would never "heirs and assigns forever." And just as "R" in secure working alone. Especially is there need for cooperation in grading and marketing all the ever the Negro gets land. Take the case of the diversified crops made necessary by this year's land owned by the Negro now in jail to whom we reduction in cotton acreage-need for cooperation, have just referred. He has let the cabin rot down too, in getting the pure-bred sires necessary if we and has allowed the land to grow up in pine and are to realize upon our golden possibilities in the broomsedge for twenty-five years, but he has held field of stock-raising. Great profits may frequently be saved by clubbing orders for home and farm Let us recognize therefore all the virtues of the supplies and buying at wholesale, even when orgood Negro neighbors to whom "R" pays just ders are placed through local merchants. And in tribute. But he has no guarantee that their chil- the purchase and use of improved implements and dren will be of like character, and even if they machinery by groups of members-anywhere from were, he recognizes the fact that in mixed black- two to twenty-the opportunities are almost un-

and to solve, and should make every effort to avoid a second one. The Japanese in many instances, and particularly those who are employed as farm laborers, are scarcely civilized. They subsist on a few cents a day and work almost twenty-four hours, thus coming in contact with American labor and working a hardship upon the less fortunate classes who reside in our rural districts. It is pleasing to note that all the large land companies now operating in Louisiana are opposed to such immigration, and have signified their intention of using every effort to forestall the establishment of such a colony."

The South needs immigrants who will raise our average standard of living. We do not need a single immigrant who will depress it. Good white settlers would raise the standard, but we need no

OWN in Louisiana the papers have been vig- is not known to the writer, but this is orously discussing a proposition to bring a a fact. Sometimes it looks like the colony of Japanese to that state, resulting in Southern mountaineer is destined to Sometimes it will be a general discussion of some a general demand that the Legislature follow Cal- perform a peculiar mission to the civparticular subject by a member; sometimes a com- fornia's example and prohibit the sale of land to ilization of the South, and probably

"Louisiana has had one race problem to fight and to solve, and should make every effort to avoid a second one. The Japanese in many instances, and particularly those who are employed as farm laborers, are scarcely civilized. They subsist on a few cents a day and work almost twenty-four hours, thus coming in contact with American labor and working a hardship upon the less fortunate classes who reside in our rural districts. It is pleasing to note that all the large land companies now operating in Louisiana are opposed to such immigration, and have signified their intention of using every effort to forestall the establishment of such a colony."

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DIKE road bonds to the amount of

lattoes, restless and mutinous with the blood of organization of farm women, and a boys' corn the masterful white race rebelling in them against club, and a girls' canning club. Don't rest till this the cage-like limits of their fate.

Can we ever say therefore that it is just a ques-White Settlers Needed but Not Japanese tion of whether the Negroes in the neighborhood are honest, sober and trustworthy? Isn't the sys
OWN in Louisiana the papers have been vigare are now fixing up their dwellings, and beautifying their homes. Their farms have increased in value.

Morgan is a mountain county, and there is only one place in it where colored people are permitted to live, and that is in the town of Oakdale, a railroad terminal on the Queen & Crescent Route. The white people in the county do all their work, both in the home and on the farm. It seems to have this tendency, at least, to give more true democracy in social intercourse than where the colored race performs the manual work. There are no "class distinctions," but all work, high or low, is a white man's job.

Another feature noticeable, the white women and girls do not know what it is to be afraid to travel the highways for fear of harm from the Negro.

Why the mountain counties take to the Nation, in his persistency in keeping his community free from foreign elements of all colors. Are our great hills destined to cradle the Anglo-Saxon blood and spirit in the years to come, as did the hills of Galilee the Savior of the world?

JAMES D. BURTON,

Oakdale, Tenn.

I just want to congratulate you on the excellent work you are doing in your advocacy of race segregation. The Negro and absentee landlordism, in my opinion, are two of the worst evils affecting rutal the today. Practically all of the land and and is erate with a Negro?-J. C. J., Franklin County, N. C.

EDUCATION, COUPERATION, LEGISLATION

(1) Education to Develop Power, (2) Cooperation to Multiply It, and (3) Legislation and Good Government to Promote Equal Rigals and Transan Progress—Plain Talk About Men, Measures and Movements Involved

Negroes May Inherit It

epresent the Negro in this series of articles, but breaks into it the ghastly specter which is our have not only an organization of farmers, but an we have in fact made throughout a special effortever present menace—the immoral mixing of the organization of farm women, and a boys' corn

ed a prize because it accurately represents condi-the cage-like limits of their fate. tions in some neighborhoods where Negroes of ex- Can we ever say therefore that it is just a ques- TTTE COMMEND to all our readers the article ceptional character cause white men to bear such tion of whether the Negroes in the neighborhood estimony to their worth. It is interesting to see, are honest, sober and trustworthy? Isn't the sysnowever, that while our correspondent thus tem of sandwiching white and Negro farms essenpraises the character of his Negro neighbors, he tially and fundamentally wrong? And for this rea-there are thousands of the the character of his negro neighbors, he tially and fundamentally wrong? realizes that even then it would be far better for son should not white neighborhoods that wish to sel and their families in virtual want holding social and educational reasons—better for the remain white have the privilege of saying that in on long that the hey need or can profitably white women and for the boys and girls who are future no land shall be sold to a person of a differ-manage. Moreover, by trying to keep to themselves growing up—if white-owned farms and Negro- ent race? If you believe so, demand that your leg-

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belonging to the writer's father. We never heard right when he said, "It takes ten years to do any a word against either of these Negroes. But what thing." of their offspring? The son and heir of one of the So we want every Progressive Farmer reader to old Negroes, after long being a community menace, say, "I am going to have a good farmers' club it is now serving out his latest term in prison. As my neighborhood if it takes ten years." for the descendants of the other old Negro, one It won't be so much trouble to get your neigh Negro was killed in their house in a drunken bors just to join we suspect, but the trouble wil brawl, and the community life has been demoraliz-come in getting them to stick. And right upon this ed by them in other ways. We recently published point we wish to offer a few suggestions: a letter from a correspondent saying that while 1. Have a Regular Program for Each Meeting. these hard-working old Negroes.

"For His Heirs and Assigns Forever"

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By CLARENCE POE -tribute. But he has no guarantee that their chil-The "Good Negro" May Buy Land But Badwere, he recognizes the fact that in mixed black-ble, but anyhow have some kind of club.

races, and the ever increasing proportion of mu-club, and a girls' canning club. Don't rest till this To the letter from our North Carolina corres-lattoes, restless and mutinous with the blood of ideal is realized pondent on another page, for example, we award-the masterful white race rebelling in them against Sell Some Land to Good White Neighbors

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the original Negro land-owners in his section were Sometimes it will be a general discussion of some unobjectionable, the only horrible crime against particular subject by a member; sometimes a coma white woman in the history of the county had mittee report. Frequently it will be well to invite been committed by the worthless son of one of some outsider to come and give you his views on some subject he has studied carefully, or report experience in some line of farming or farm business. And don't be selfish about your programs. When you get a good speaker invite everybody to HE trouble about the "good Negro" buying tome and hear him. Such public meetings will do land in a white community is that he buys not lar; in nearly all of them there are opportunities merely for himself, not merely for the twenty for getting money-making advantages wherever "heirs and assigns forever." And just as "R" in-advantages such as individual farmers would never timates, it comes mighty near being forever when-secure working alone. Especially is there need ever the Negro gets land. Take the case of the for cooperation in grading and marketing all the land owned by the Negro now in jail to whom we diversified crops made necessary by this year's have just referred. He has let the cabin rot down reduction in cotton acreage-need for cooperation, and has allowed the land to grow up in pine and too, in getting the pure-bred sires necessary if we broomsedge for twenty-five years, but he has held are to realize upon our golden possibilities in the field of stock-raising. Great profits may frequent-

ders are placed through local merchants. And in the purchase and use of improved implements and machinery by groups of members-anywhere from two to twenty-the opportunities are almost un-

and-white neighborhoods it is impossible to have Start now, even if you have only half a dozen as good schools, churches, social life, or business members in your Local. And don't forget that UR prize letter of the Negro and Southern cooperation as it is possible to have in solidly your wife also needs the recreation, the help and Farm Life" are attracting widespread atten-white communities. And while "R" is painting the inspiration that she would get from companionship Not only have be had no desire to mis-light side of the picture as best he can, there of other women. Your neighborhood ought to

on another page, "Sell Some Land to Good White Neighbors." All over the South owned farms were not thus sandwiched together islators at least try to work out some legislation land enough for three or four thristy families -or maybe very much more than this - these

Think about it and see if it wouldn't be a good old Negroes bought lands adjoining our farm, then be done" takes time. Abram S. Hewitt was about idea if half the farmers in your neighborhood would cut their farms in two, sell the extra half of the acreage to thrifty white farmers, and then all join together to have the most progressive neighborhood possible. Many a present land-owner would not only get more happiness out of life than ever before, but under the changed conditions would find the remaining half of his real estate worth as much as the whole acreage will ever be worth in a backward, sparsely settled community

An Appeal to White Townsmen

vigorous effort is made to reiterate the figures given last week showing that prices; and (2) it will enable resident white farm-and develop, in short, much of the intimacy of in spite of the fact that in the South as a whole ers to have a fairer chance in getting labor. the whites are fast gaining on the Negroes in pop- 2. To offset the Negro's unfair social competi- Put Yourself in the White Farmer's Place condition prevails condition prevails.

much faster than the number of white farmers (in people, will help immeasurably. Not only will it much faster than the number of white farmers (in People, will help limited at a line appeal we wish to make to white townsSouth Atlantic States Negro farmers in the last de-prevent Negroes from crowding into white neigh-men. It is common enough, we know, for the town
cade increased 23 per cent, whites 12; South Cen-borhoods as permanent and immovable residents lawyer, politician, doctor or editor or preacher, in
tral, Negroes 21 per cent, whites 12) and the Ne-but the fact that a neighborhood has been set comfortable complacence, to refer to the disfrangroes are gaining faster in farm ownership (17 per apart for white ownership will (1) cause other chisement of the Negro, and say, "Oh, the Negro
cent as compared with 12 per cent for the white) white farmers to wish to buy land there, and (2) question is certified. cent as compared with 12 per cent for the whites) white farmers to wish to buy land there, and (2) question is settling itself. Don't agitate it. Don't while it is the whites who are fastest losing their will cause white tenants to prefer to rent there, stir it up." while it is the whites who are fastest losing their will cause white tenants to prefer to rent there, stir it up."

homes and becoming a tenant class (188,000 inadd) will cause progressive and thrifty Western But this is simply a case where "He jests at crease in number of white tenant farmers in the farmers and stockmen to come South, whereas scars who never felt a wound." The indifference last decade, or 27 per cent, against only 118,000 interpretation in the street of the professional man is due solely to the fact they do not wish to bring their families where of the professional man is due solely to the fact they may have Negroes all around them.

For these reasons it is plain that such a plan will pecially on the white farmer, that the burden of the tuture of our race and our section, will have a positive influence in keeping fur-Negro competition falls. The white farmer's pabeing lost to the white man? And what does this mean for the future of our race and our section, town as well as country?

But perhaps some misinformed mean farmers in the farmers to come South, whereas scars who never felt a wound." The indifference they do not wish to bring their families where of the professional man is due solely to the fact they may have Negroes all around them.

For these reasons it is plain that such a plan will pecially on the white farmer, that the burden of the Negroes out of the white community, but it trons will buy as quickly from a Negro as from town as well as country?

But perhaps some misinformed mean farmers in the farmers and stockmen to come South, whereas scars who never felt a wound." The indifference they do not wish to bring its simply a case where "He jests at crease in their farmers and stockmen to come South, whereas scars who never felt a wound." The indifference they do not wish to bring its simply a case where "He jests at crease in their farmers and stockmen to come South, whereas scars who never felt a wound."

The indifference they do not wish to bring its simply a case where "He jests

"Negro land ownership may be increasing rapidly, but even then doesn't amount to much." swer to that is that the Negroes of this country now own, according to Booker Washington's own

he wants an equal chance to perpetuate his civilization that he demands legislation. It is not compulsory "Negro Segregation" that is proposed but voluntary white segregation—a plan that will enable white communities that wish to limit future land sales to white people. And as for the constitutionality of land segregation between the races it may be noted that one of the ablest Southern lawyers who has yet opposed the measure admits in a leading magazine article that the idea an be put into constitutional form.

The Effects of the Two Proposed Measures Considered.

HH crop Jen law, as we pointed out last week, has only added a still worse form of competition to a condition already bad enough for the white farmer. Supply merchants in the past have caused overproduction of cotton and tobacco by insisting that the crop lien man grow these crops, leaving them free to make their profits on selling foods and feeds; and resident farmers have found it difficult to get labor because standards and higher civilization and thus "save white neighbors. the rural South to the white race.'

By CLARENCE POF

tween the races, that is to say, permitting white DUT yourself The number of Negro farmers is increasing communities to limit future land sales to white

boast at Memphis, 20,000,000 acres of land, or an A tractive, but if Prof. E. C. Branson's saying wrote a deed or took a case: or suppose the area greater than that of Scotland or Greece, is true, "A people with lower living standards will white doctor, editor or office-holder had to lose greater than that of the kingdom of Holland and always prevail against a people with undefendedhis job any time an educated Negro would take it Belgium combined, and more than two-thirds the higher living standards", that big question stillat a lower figure—would the Negro question then total area of imperial England itself We repeat, however, that if the Negroes were thus gaining on the working white farmer by superior ability, industry, and character, we might not have grounds for complaint. But the gains are have grounds for complaint. But the gains are farmers must do a type of farming the Negroesed price because of Negroes crowding around him not made for these reasons, as we pointed out cannot do. They must quit trying merely to beator if he knew that his wife and daughters might They are made by reason of unequal competition. the Negro at his game of growing cotton and buy-be left in daytime or night without police pro-Hence it is not true that it is because the white ing supplies and impoverishing the land, and begin tection and with no white neighbors within a mile, farmer "has it in" for the Negro, but only because doing a different type of farming. As the writer—would he then think the demand of the farmers to be a correction a more expression of unjustice. said, writing on Southern conditions in a North for land segregation a mere expression of unjusti ern paper in 1902:

> "The intelligent farmers of the South must change their mode of farming-must stop trying to pit their own muscle against less intelligent muscle in cruder forms of labor, and move on into higher and more profitable forms of farming Diversify crops; raise more livestock-this will restore and maintain the fertility of our soils; this will call forth and pay for the farmer's skill and intelligence; this will bring him the work and prosperity of his Northern and Western brothers. In studying the different breeds of animals, in learning the rotation of crops, in managing the improved farm machinery and equipment required, in handling his products and dealing with distant buyers-in all these things the will get out of competition with ignorant labor and enter the field where profits are largest."

the Negro has been lured off by the prospect of away from Negro competition, they must simply strated. being his own boss, financed by the supply mer- do a better type of farming than the Negro can do; This is an interesting subject and one that and the important fact to consider here is that if Lower Living Standards. And here the principle so we may discuss more fully next week, pointing we are going to develop this type of farming in clearly set forth by Prof. E. C. Branson is worth out also that many merchants now see the folly the South, there is imperative need for encouragemphasizing, namely, that of past practices and now favor repealing the ing just such white neighborhoods as we have crop lien law. But our purpose just now is to see been discussing. There is need (1) because white to what extent our two propositions will enable farmers cannot succeed adequately with up-toour white farmers to overcome Negro competi- date farming methods, except in cooperation with tion; in other words to what extent they will ena- their neighbors; and (2) they cannot succeed ade-

business trips together; have crops graded shipped together; confer together almost daily about crops and markets; study feeding, fertilizmake it appear that there is no cause for action, and for this reason we think it well to indeed which has caused bumper crops and ruineding, cultivation and business problems together;

in his place," was the maxim given by Charles Reade, and that is the appeal we wish to make to white towns-

But perhaps some misinformed man may say, Enabling the White Farmer to Escape Negro competition with some Negro. Suppose then that the patrons of the lawyer, doctor, preacher, editor, were as ready to patronize a Negro as a white wer to that is that the Negroes of this country ow own, according to Booker Washington's own oast at Memphis, 20,000,000 acres of land, or an according to Booker Washington's own the lawyer had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. It may make country life more at with some educated Negro rival every time he had to cut prices lem. fied prejudice? And is it not time for our wealthier townspeople to stand up for their struggling white brethren on the farm, instead of having true, as correspondent after correspondent has re cently reported in The Progressive Farmer, that it is easier for Negroes to rent farms from town owners than it is for white tenants to rent them? Is it not time for white people to stand together to "save the rural South to the white race?

> It is certainly our belief that any indifference of white townsmen toward this issue has simply been due to ignorance of conditions, and it is in the hope of informing them and inducing the South's white people to stand together, that we have written these two articles

Negroes Are Gaining Because of Unequal

200 Competition NDOUBTEDLY then, the Negroes are gaining on white farmers, but the explanation is that they are gaining because of unequal competi-In short then, if our white farmers are to get tion and this is a fact which can be clearly demon-

The first form of their unequal competition is:

"A people with lower living standards will always prevail against a people with undefended higher living standards.'

In other words, wherever two men are doing the ble the white race to "defend" its higher living quately in cooperating with any neighbors except same work, the man who can live on fifty cents a day will always crowd to the wall the man whose Farmers now are going to need to conferhigher civilization requires a dollar or more to O 1. To offset the Negro's unfair economic com- together, work together and do business together maintain—unless that higher civilization and living (1) petition, it is plain that repealing the merchant's as only equals can. They are going to need to buystandard are properly safeguarded. And today the crop lien law will be helpful because (1) it will supplies together; own machinery together and higher living standards of the Southern white Ocheck partly at least that vast production of to-work together, they and their sons; own breeding farmer are indeed "undefended." Because of his 1 bacco and cotton made without regard to profit sires together; advertise together; meet together avage ancestry the Negro has and always will on the crop but solely with regard to profit on constantly in cooperative business meetings; mar-have lower living standards than the white man. supplies furnished—"pauper labor competition" ket together; form credit societies together; makeHe can outbid the white man for land and then

underlive the white man in paying for it-simplyLand Segregation, reinforced by a repeal of the and Sunday school of my race and help keep them because the Negro family is willing to live in acrop lien law, will remedy rural social conditions strong. I want a neighbor who shares all the asdirtier, shabbier house, eat less wholesome food, but also how it will enable farmers to cooperate pirations of my race and can cooperate with me and dress in dirtier and scarcer clothing than thefor better farming, diversified crops, more machin- as a citizen and voter in bringing better things white man with his superior civilization is willingery and livestock and thereby successfully "de- to pass. I want a neighbor who can join me as a

Of the nearly one-fifth of a million increase in with the Negro. ing standards. Only recently the New York Out-petition. look, in referring to the increase in cotton mill how the Negro Gets Land Cheaper Than for him in his fields. I want a neighbor who can go with me, comrade-like to the state farmers' meetwhite farmers "have been forced from the fields by Negro competition and have flocked to the mill towns." In other words, men who might have been independent home-owners in the country have being independent home-owners in the country have being sical fear of the Negroes, their presence may nevertheless drive white people away from a nevertheless drive white people away f

father before him, simply because the crowding in saying: of Negroes around us made the place unsatisfactory for reasons both of family protection and of neighborly social life. An excellent white man and his wife who were my tenants on the same place two years ago left for the same reason. A cousin who has built on the same farm fears that the same forces will cause him to move. And I have before me now a letter from one of the dearest old widow on a small farm, moved to a town in another state. She says:

"Many a man has died and left his wife and children in very good circumstances with a little farm and stock where she and her children could have stayed and worked and been happy. But for fear of the Negro she would have to pull up and leave it all and go to the factory with a sad heart and put her darling children to work from daybreak till dark. The Negro is free and the white child has often become the slave through fear of the Negro. I myself would never have left my home but for

OT only has the Negro these unfair advantages for capturing the rural South and count of the operations of the crop lien law, the of comradeship, enthusiasm, and generous rivalry white farmer has to make his crops in competition that a white man wants can only be found in a with thousands and thousands of Negro tenants white neighbor-and there must be enough of of merchant landowners who do not care whether those white neighbors to give this comradeship they make a profit on the crop or not, because and friendly rivalry in abundant measure. their real profit comes on the supplies they sell It's not enough to have the distant, limited and the tenant. This is the reason why we have over-non-social relations we can have with Negroes. I production of cotton and low prices. The market want a neighbor who will go with me to my farmers' is simply flooded with a vast production that is meeting and get inspiration with me and talk with made without regard to profit, and this drives the me about the things we heard discussed. I want white farmer out of business. We leave it to any a neighbor who can light a lightwood torch o' man who has studied the question as to whether a nights and come over with his wife or boy or girl pound of cotton would ever have sold for less than and sit with me and mine while we plan for better ten cents but for Negro competition and the crop things. I want a neighbor whose boy will be in lien law, and the same principle applies equally the corn club with my boy and will go to the meetwell to tobacco. Don't get mad with the merchantings with him and spur up my boy to do his best. for taking advantage of this condition, but just I want a neighbor whose wife will go to the meetremove the condition.

article on page 20) and allied topics call for fur- the United Farm Women meeting with her. ther discussion, and we shall present these other want a neighbor whose girl will be with my girls

number of tenant white farmers in the South in In other words, the repeal of the crop lien law a rural credit society. I want a neighbor with the last decade-farmers of Southern white blood will materially nullify the Negro's unfair eco- whom I can sit down and laugh and talk at my who are landless and homeless today-it is impos-nomic competition, while permitting white com- fireside as we talk over plans for marketing our sible to say how many are landless because of hav-munities that wish to do so to remain white will crops or doing our work. I want a neighbor for ing to face competition with a race with lower liv-materially nullify the Negro's unfair social com- whom my boy can work whenever he needs help,

their children employed at tender ages in work neighborhood simply because these Negroes ocwhich has aroused the pity of the Nation.

How the Negro Captures White Communical Pressure

The second form of the Negro's unfair competition is the social feature.

Not only this, but the Negro has an unfair ad
want a neighbor whose fine, sturdy sons and daughters I can watch growing up and see in their beautiful friendship with my own boys and girls a promise of yet closer ties between my neighbor and me and schools, and all the agencies that make life attractive dwindle and starve.

Not only this, but the Negro has an unfair ad
Not only this, but the Negro has an unfair ad
want a neighbor whose fine, sturdy sons and daughters I can watch growing up and see in their beautiful friendship with my own boys and girls a promise of yet closer ties between my neighbor and me apromise of new home-nests when he and I have passed away.

These are the things that any normal, healthyminded white farmer wants to find in as many

tition is the social feature. When Negroes begin to crowd into a neighborhood—and especially where they begin to buy land and crowd may around resident white farmers as permanent, immovable, independent land-owners; not temporary residents nor under any white man's control as tenants are—the tendency is for the white farmers to be forced away for social reasons.

I know how it was and yet is in my old neighborhood. My own father in his old age was forced to leave his lifelong home and the home of his father before him, simply because the crowding in to leave his lifelong home and the home of his mand for an immediate segregation ordinance by

> "It is an unwritten law that wherever a Negro moves into a locality, property of that lo-

who told of having to move out from a predominwould bring even 50 per cent of what it would ation and the details and nature of the remedy command if it were in the midst of a white neigh-suggested." 1/26/15

The Sort of Neighbor Who Will Make Farm three things:

What Is the Remedy?

OT only has the Negro these unfair advant tages for capturing the rural South, not only has the white farmer to suffer this unequal that they can't be separated. In any thorompetition, but mark this further fact: On ac-oughly waked-up farming neighborhood the sort count of the operations of the area line to the separated.

ing of the United Farm Women with my wife and

But the crop lien law (see E. L. G's. magnificent come over and help entertain when my wife has matters next week in the second of these two in canning club work, and who can be my girl's "Appeals to Southern Townsmen and Legislators." roommate when she goes off to college. I want a either man or woman, can be wisely accepted a In that article we shall also explain not only how neighbor who will support the school and church substitute or alternative.—Theodore Roosevelt.

fend" their living standards against competition full equal in starting any sort of cooperative enterprise. I want a neighbor who will join me in and not mind earning an honest dollar by working with me, comrade-like, to the state farmers' meet-

neighbors, and in not a few cases have I had them say that they even preferred the Negro

White Townspeople Want to Know the Facts

Only a short while ago I had a letter from a man hot told of having to move out from a predomintly Negro community and sell his land for \$10 an antly Negro community and sell his land for \$10 an ern legislatures, a leading lawyer in one of acre and move to a white section and pay \$331/3 an our Southern cities. "What are the feal facts ladies I have ever known, a woman who, left a acre for land not one bit better. The only differ- about the need for this Land Segregation Between ence was that the presence of the Negroes made the Races the farmers are demanding?" he asks. the first land undesirable and therefore cheap; the "And about this crop lien law? I confess that I presence of whites made the second land desirable am loath to admit, even to myself, a possible danand therefore high. A friend said to me a short ger to the white race growing out of competition time ago: "I should like to have my family in a and rivalry between our race and the Negro. When white neighborhood, but if I were to move I should I look around me in my city and county I can find have to sell my place at half its worth because of no such condition, but if it does exist elsewhere the Negroes around it." And in my own case, if and if it possesses real, potential dangers to the I wished to sell my own farm, I doubt whether it white race, I want the facts surrounding the situ-

Let us come directly then to our friend's questions and then give the facts. He wishes to know

1. Is the Negro really gaining on our white farmers in the industrial struggle, and if so where is the evidence that he is gaining?

2. How can there be danger to a superior race

competing with an inferior?

3. If there is danger what is the remedy?

And our answers are these:

1. The Negro is gaining on the white farmers all over the South, and the indubitable proof is given by the census statistics themselves.

2. He is gaining not because of superior ability, intelligence, and industry, but simply because present conditions give him an unfair, unjust, unequal

advantage over the white farmer.

3. It is simply to remove these unfair conditions-simply to secure justice for the white man and not injustice for the Negro that the white farmers are demanding the repeal of the crop lien law-and are demanding the privilege of Land Segregation Between the Races for such neighborhoods as want it. A Thought for the Week

BELIEVE the greatest privilege and greatest duty for any man is to be happily married, and that no other form of success or service, for either man or woman, can be wisely accepted as a

Segregation - 1915

Bush to White Iownsmen

O THE white townspeople and white legis-lators of the South we appeal in behalf of the small white farmer of the South, and it is appeal made not without reason. The tragic and deplorable fact is that through all our past the wealthier whites of the South have not shown proper sympathy for their struggling white brethren on the farms. And now that white farmers split the white race in two—boasts that the ers is decreasing and the proportion of Negro as to which way we are drifting. The outstanding wealthier whites of the towns will side with the farmers increasing. Negroes and crush and defeat the efforts of the In other words, one has only to examine the whiter, but that the rural South, on the contrary, small white farmers of our country districts.

We do not believe this can be true. We believe the contrary that the South Atlantic states showing but

tions that we write this article.

think what the historian a thousand years of Negro farmers increased 21 per cent and of from now will say of this generation in the whites only 12 per cent; while the most serious words the number of white people inSouth and of our attitude toward great questions fact of all is that taliant to a serious words the number of white people in-South and of our attitude toward great questions fact of all is that taking the South as a whole, it is creased 20 per cent, but the number For we may be sure that in the long result of the Negroes who are fastest becoming farm-owntime our own day and generation will be found as ers (increase in last decade, 17 per cent, white inpregnant with great issues as that of almost any crease 12 per cent), while it is the white farmers ed only 10 per cent but the number of lien law, we must wake up the townspeople and era through which our fathers lived in the almost any crease 12 per cent), while it is the white farmers

characteristic of nations and races as of individ-or 21 per cent). uals. But the great difficulty is for the individual some great crisis comes: war sounds its alarm. HIS is one of the tendencies of the time, one zens go forth and offer up their lives for great dency is for plain man to let things drift. He wish to be bothered about it; we may, in fact, rethings, but speak unto us smooth things," was considering. their cry, according to Isaiah.

and dangerous tendencies in race relations in the greatly increasing prosperity on the farm. It was South, the tendency is for many estimable men to in this decade that the phrase, "the high cost of cry, "Peace, peace! You are stirring up trouble! living" became historic. And especially did cotton Let us drift on and everything will come out and tobacco, the South's great staple crops, inright!"

of themselves. You may have a rockpile or a instead of whiter at a staggering and amazing rate. lems that confront us and try to find intelligent reform, but it is a part, and as we see it, an important effective remedies. and effective remedies.

By CLARENCE POE The Rural South Is Growing Blacker Instead the one-crop system must be dealt with; a modern

although settlers from the West should be big issues. are making a fight for Land Segregation Between fast doubling the South's rural white population, Tendencies Fifty Years. After Appomattox the Races so as to simply enable white communi- and reducing the proportion of Negroes, the facts ties to limit future land sales to white people, one are that in every section of the South today the of the country's leading Negro papers, the Norfolk white acreage is actually decreasing and the Negro Journal and Guide, boasts that the agitation will acreage increasing; the proportion of white farm-

We do not believe this can be true. We believe iar boast of Negro leaders that their race is "capand it is to make a clear statement of these condi-the Negroes in the rural districts are gaining on the whites in rural population."

Which Way Is the South Drifting?

In the South Atlantic states in the last census decade the number of Negro farmers increased 23 gro population, but in the country decade the number of Negro farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, white farmers only 12; and in the other districts exactly a contrary condition of per cent, which is a contract of the contract decade the number of Negro farmers increased 23 gro population, but in the country Mail the Next Page to Some Legislator of themselves in their historic relations. Let us Southern states east of the Mississippi the number prevailed, the Negroes increasing era through which our fathers lived in the slow who are fastest losing their homes and becoming a procession of previous ages.

Health, disease, development, decay, seem as decade, 188,000 or 27 per cent, Negroes only 118,000 more graphically:

Many Big Problems to Face

great captains call for followers, and common citicountry and our race, which we as an intelliprinciples. But until the crisis comes the ten-gent people cannot afford to ignore. We may not doesn't want to be disturbed. A long time ago fuse to be bothered about it, as a man with con-Isaiah denounced the ancient Israelites because of sumption or cancer may refuse to recognize his states (Kentucky, Tennessee, Missou-Farmer to cut out the next page of The Progresstheir unwillingness to hear the men who showed malady and let it run its fatal course unchecked. ri, and Alabama) we find the whites we Farmer to cut out the next page of The Progress-them the signs of the times and warned them of But if the future civilization of the rural South increasing more than twice as fast as increasing more than twice as increasing more than twic impending dangers. "Prophecy not unto us right is worth considering, then this problem is worth

The period from 1900 to 1910 we should also re-And so today when men point to clearly defined member, was a period not of decreasing but of being as follows: crease greatly in value. Nevertheless, even in this But things do not have a way of coming out right period of prosperity the rural South grew blacker

gully without thought; but you cannot have a It certainly behooves all thoughtful Southerners chimney or a tilled field without toil of brain and to inquire as to the causes of this condition, and hand. We may have a half-dying rural civilization for our part we do not care to shrink from wherin the South without effort, but we cannot have a ever the truth leads us. We have advocated Land beautiful, vigorous and satisfying rural life unless Segregation Between the Races as one remedy for the men and women on the farms are willing to the evil, but we know it is not a panacea. We face squarely and courageously all the great prob- recognize that it is only a part of the program of

The problem of absentee landlordism is one that must be faced in all its aspects; the allied evils of the merchants' crop lien, "time-price" usury, and rural credits system must help the farmer about UR first projection is that although the rural money at low interest rates and on terms adapted South is still wholly inadequately settled, and to farm business; and there are numerous other

In the South Atlantic states in the last census creased twice as fast as the total Ne-population. of white farmers only 12 per cent. The number of Negro people increas-

White Increases:

Population, 20-************** Farmers, 12-*********

Negro Increases:

Population, 10-******* Farmers, 23-****************

White Increases:

Population,14_*********** Farmers, 12_*********

Negro Increases:

Population, 6-**** Farmers, 21_***************

as a whole, including Oklahoma, Tex- some relief. Use the next page. as, Louisiana, and Arkansas, the incoming of white settlers into Texas and Oklahoma resulted in a different

Take the South Atlantic states showing, but the figures given form a striking inthat the indifference of white townsmen or white turing the rural South", and that "in every South- principally Virginia, North Carolina, dex to conditions in the older South. The proporlegislators is due solely to ignorance of conditions, ern state east of the Mississippi, except Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida tion of the white people on the farms is steadily and it is to make a clear statement of these results and the Mississippi, except Florida, In the last census decade the total decreasing while the number of Negro farmers is white population in these states in-increasing 200 to 300 per cent as fast as the Negro

> 1]16/16 Townsman 2/27/15 in order to get sufficient sentiment for land segregation and for the repeal of the crop Negro farmers 23 per cent. The fol-our legislators. We must make them know the lowing table brings out the increase reasons for the faith that is in us and secure their support.

For this purpose we are printing on the next page the first of two articles reviewing the whole situation and setting forth the bottom facts on which the farmers rest their case. And now, Mr. Subscriber, it is up to you to see that this information gets to the man who needs it. To this end Similarly in the South Centralwe earnestly urge every reader of The Progressive the Negroes (14 per cent against 6), Legislature or some business or professional man but Negro farmers increasing nearly in town. If you can't do anything more just write twice as fast as whites, the figures on the bottom of the page, "This is a statement of facts and we want your support," and sign your name.

It will probably be an excellent plan to cut out E. L. G.'s masterly explanation of the crop lien system and send it along also. When farmers begin to spend half as much time stirring up their lawmakers after they elect them as they do hur-In the west South Central section rahing for them before nomination, they will get

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR LAND SEGREGATION BETWEEN

THE RACES

progressive farmer TEXT week we propose to resume discussion of other issues on this page, but this week it seems advisable to give further consideration to the plan for Land Segregation Between the Races. And so many readers over the South have asked for a statement of the idea in legal form that we are here reprinting the final draft of the Constitutional Amendment which the North Carolina Legislature is asked to submit to the people, together with a blank which any reader may use in asking his member of the Legislature to support such a measure:

"The General Assembly by regulations applicable to all races may provide that by a vote of the qualified voters or of the freeholders of any prescribed district within a county, the lands in such district may be segregated to the owner-ship, use or occupancy of a particular race. But the percentage of the lands of the state segregated to any particular race by districts shall not be greater than the percentage which the population of that race bears to the total population of the state; nor shall such segregation impair the vested rights of persons who have previously bought or leased land in such districts. Nor prevent a person of the race to which such district is segregated from employing persons of a different race as his servants, laborers, agricultural croppers or tenants and providing homes for them on his land. Provided also, that no election shall be held under the provisions of this section except upon petition of a designated proportion of the freeholders within the proposed district presented to a reviewing judge of board of county commissioners and a finding by said reviewing authority that the establishment of the proposed district will promote the general welfare of the peo ple of the district, after allowing time for counter petitions for changes in th boundary lines of the proposed district. Provided also, that no school district o township in which the land is wholly owned by persons of one race shall be in cluded in any district segregated to any other race."

Hon....,

Dear Sir:-I earnestly urge you to use your influence to secure statute or submit a constitutional amendment giving this state the benefit of some such plan as the foregoing.

Yours truly,

Negroes and Whites in the Rural South HE following figures and diagrams show the rapid Africanization of the rural South under present conditions. For each state the figures show the percentage of increase in number of white farmers and percentage of increase in number of Negro farmers in the census decade 1900-1910; also the percentage of increase in number of white and Negro farm owners. What the figures mean, is that in North Carolina, for example, the ten years added 10 white farmers for each 100 the state had before, and 19 colored farmers for each 100 the state had before; in Georgia the ten years added 18 white farmers to each 100 there in 1900 and 47 Negro farmers to each 100 there in 1900; Arkansas added eight white farm owners to each .100 she had in 1900 and added 22 to each 100 Negro owners it had in 1900-and so on. The reader can find the figures for his state.

Table I-Figures Showing Percentage Increase in Number

	of FARMERS for Each Race 1900-1910
	Virginia
Vhite, Negro,	10***********************************
White, Negro,	10
	South Carolina
White, Negro,	13 ***********************************
White,	18 — 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Florida

White, 29—************************************
White, 8-*******
Negro, 13*********
Alabama
White, 18-***********
Negro, 17-***********
Mississippi
White, 19-************
Negro, 28 **** *** *** *** *** *** ****
Arkansas
White, 14-*********
Negro, 35-*****************************
White, 13-************
Negro, -Loss of 6 per cent.
Texas
White, 21_**************
Negro, 6-*****
Table II—Showing Percentage Increase in Number of
OWNERS for Each Race, 1900-1910
Virginia
White, 15-**********
Negro 91**************

Virginia
White, 15-**********
Negro, 21-************
White, 9-************ North Carolina
X(ST), 22-****************
South Carolina
White, 8-******
Negro, 7*****
White, 7-****** Georgia
Negro, 38-************************
Florida
White, 25-****************
Negro, 11*******
Tennessee
White, 8-******
Negro, 13-* *********
Alabama
White, 9-******
Negro, 21-***************
Mississippl

White, 8-****** Negro, 22 -- **************** Louisiana White, 10-******* Negro, 14-**********

White, 13-*********

Oklahoma, of course, having just been opened up for settlement, shows such big percentage increase (white farmers 78, Negro 48; white owners 56, Negroes 9) that our lines wouldn't hold asterisks enough to suit that state. It may also be noted that the coming of thrifty white farmers from the North and West largely accounts for the fact that whites so far outstripped the Negroes in Texas and Florida.

Remember the figures we here give are nobody's guesses or estimates, but the official census figures of the United States Government. Remember, too, that they are for just ten years. Remember, too, that when Negroes begin to take possession of a section the tendency is for more and more whites to move out for social reasons. The reader may then figure for himself as to what the rural South will be like fifty years from now if these tendencies continue unchecked. And he may decide for himself whether or not The Progressive Farmer is justified in bringing this problem to the attention of thinking people.

Increase wear enancy and Mortgages in the

HE following figures collected from the official volumes of the United States census show the rapid increase of farm tenancy in

the Southern States:

	Percentage	of	Farmers	Who	Were Tenants	
				1880	1890 1900	1910
United 8	States			25.6	28.4 35.3	37.0
Virginia				29.5	26.9 30.7	26.5
North (Carolina			33,5	34.1 41.4	42.3
South C	aroima			50.3	55.3 61.1	63.0
Georgia				44.9	53.6 59.9	65.6
Florida				30.9	23.6 26.5	26.7
Alabama	l			46.8	48.6 57.7	60.2
Mississi	rpi			43.8	52.8 62.4	66.1
Tennesse	· · · · · · · · · ·			34.5	30.8 40.6	41.1
Arkansa	S			30.9	32.1 45.4	50.0
Louisian	a			35.2	44.4 58.0	55.3
Texas .				37.6	41.9 49.7	52.6
Oklahon	lit	,			.7 43.8	54.8

Nor is this merely Negro tenancy as the thoughtless man may be inclined to think. In the last census decade the number of white tenants in the South increased 188,000 and Negro tenants only FARM 118,000. The table elsewhere on this page shows that in six states—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma—the number of white tenants greatly exceeds the number of Negro tenants.

> There is also occasion for disquiet in the figures showing the increase in percentage of farms under mortgage in the various Southern states, the figures for the last three census decades being as

Percentage of Farms Mortgaged in Each State

	1.11	1000	1000
Continental United States South Atlantic			28.2
Delaware			29.4
Maryland			30.0
District of Columbia		4 18.9	4.1
Virginia	16.	0 14.7	3.2
West Virginia		6 14.1	13.0.
North Carolina		5 15.8	4.9
South Carolina	24.	.0 20.6	8.0
Georgia		.0 14.7	3.4
Florida	14.	8 10.3	2.9
East South Central	22.		4.5
Kentucky	19.	.6 - 15.2	4.1
Tennessee	16.		3.2
Alabama			4.4
Mississippi			7.7
West South Central			4.8
Arkansas			4.2
Louisiana			4.0
Oklahoma			
Texas	33,	3 934	-

Some Important Figures and Four Big Les-

S IT well with the tural south? Are the farmers keeping their homes or becoming tenams? Are mortgages decreasing or increasing? Is the white race strengthening its grip on Southern farm life or losing it to the black race? Are we educating our people as we should or letting them grow up in ignorance? Are we improving or negleeting our roads?

These are some of the questions bearing on education, cooperation and legislation, which may well be considered in this Reference Number. And the facts, it seems to us, are such as should make our farmers bestir themselves on four points-

(1) In behalf of needed legislation against the growing evils of tenancy and absentee landlordism;

(2) For promoting more economical production, more business-like buying and selling, a liveat-home policy instead of the credit and mortgage system, and other plans for making farming yield more net profits to the producer;

(3) To safeguard a white civilization in the ru-

ral South; and

(4) To promote in increased degree a better system of public schools for educating our growing boys and girls and "moonlight schools" for teaching illiterate grown people to read and write.

Segregation - 1915

The Initiative and Referendum

to any proposition; and should insure the measure of comrade white farmers with all the inspiring of the South Parelina Farmers' Un-consisted of the President, the Vice-initiative and referendum are imperatively needed. If you believe, Mr. Subscriber, in taking a step ion, should have appeared in lastPresident and the Executive Committhing ultra-radical in a reform approved by such cannot go as far you would like, cut out this page ing been sent in a personal letter to ties of this committee to secure coDemocrats as Woodrow Wilson and Wm. J. Bryan, and send it to your member of the Legislature, Editor Poe, who was absent from the operation among farmers, and with by eminent Republicans of the type of Senator La-signing the blank herewith. by eminent Republicans of the type of Senator La. signing the blank herewith.

Follette and Senator Bourne, and by

Missouri, and Oklahoma-have the lowing freely those, to enter who law, and Texas would have the law bring their wives and children. For islation in its constitution as origi-parenthood, unselfishness, industry, nally adopted by the people; Missouri and character. It is on the family voted for it in 1908 by a vote of 177,615 that worthy civilization rests. Marto 147,290, and Arkansas, in 1911, by riage is honorable and decent. It is

move next?

Only a Step, But Nearly All Progress Is cowardly.—New York Independent.

EVERTHELESS we cannot agree with one of our friends who thinks that in comparison with the economic questions of landlordism, tenancy, etc., "the race feature is so small a part of the bigger question that it is hardly worth taking into consideration."

The problem raised by the sandwiching of white and Negro farms in the South deals with fundamental social issues, and no remedy that ignores it can "save the rural South to the white race." Thus when one of our friends remarks that "Families do not leave the farms because of the Negro, but because of the poor schools, churches, social life, etc.," it is simply because he fails to recognize cause and effect. Why are the schools, churches, social life, etc., as poor as they are in the average Southern neighborhood? Because of the Negro. Because schools, churches, social life, etc., merely exist at a half-dying rate with the support of only half the population instead of flourishing with the united support of all the population as is the case in wholly white communities.

Of course, it is all true enough that allowing white communities to limit future land sales to white people will only partially solve the problem, but it will at least be a step in the right direction, and nearly all progress is made by steps. The

plan will at least enable people in white communities to stand up and say, "We do not wish any E BELIEVE, as we said recently, that there more Negroes as permanent and immovable resishould be regulations patrotting or sofe dents here," and so stop absentee landlords (they guarding direct legislation. For example, are mainly responsible) from ignoring their wishit might be required that no measure should be es. And having taken this first step it will be submitted without the approval of at least 10 per easier to build up a race pride in that district, encent of the members of the General Assembly courage white tenants to take the place of Negro This would insure some indication of public in tenants, invite thrifty and enterprising farmers terest; would prevent too many measures coming from other sections, and gradually develop a thorup at once; would give some responsible backers oughly prosperous and progressive neighborhood

in every Southern state. Nor can there be any toward the solution of this problem, even if we week's Progressive Farmer, but hav-tee. Under normal conditions the du-

A Thought for the Week

Progressives generally under the lead of Theodore Roosevelt.

The following states now have the initiative and referendum: South Da
Bresident Eliot, of Harvard, have given to their students the wise kota, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Ok-but unusual advice to marry early. lahoma, Maine, Missouri, Arizona, President Eliot goes farther. He does New Mexico, California, Arkansas, not like to see so many young male and Ohio. It will be seen that already immigrants coming to this country, three Southern states - Arkansas, and he would restrict the number, alnow if the amendment submitted at early marriage the arguments are the last election had been in proper many and weighty. They include form. Oklahoma included direct leg-morality, steadiness, responsibility, What other Southern state will society. The usual objections to early marriage are unworthy, selfish and

PRESIDENT DABBS TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA FARMERS' UNION

Valedictory Message of President Dabbs Emphasizes Importance of (1) Cotton Warehousing System, (2) Developing a Satisfying Neighborhood and Social Life on the Farm, and (3) Race Segrega-A YEAR ago when we met in Anderson the cloud of war was so tion in Land Ownership HE following copy of the an-small that only the few far-sighted nual address of President Eamong us suspected it. You appoint-W. Dabbs, retiring Presidented a committee on Warehousing and Marketing Cotton. This Committee

election.

President Dabbs' Address Men and Brethren:-

and to the memory of their companies triots who have "crossed the river" the Lusitania.

The Cotton Crisis of Last Year

good of His people.

office at the time, failed to get the holding cotton from depressed marimmediate attention it should havekets and feeding it judiciously to rishad. President Dabbs, who has prov-ing or firm markets-would have reed himself one of the ablest leaders quired our best efforts. Your committee held a meeting on the train from Anderson and issued an address America has brought to the front, de-to the people urging sane marketing clined re-election for another term But when, the very next week on as will be seen, and H. T. Morrison of Saturday, we learned that war had McClellansville, S. C., was elected to broken out in Europe, we felt that succeed him, and also chosen delegatewould be worth while. Three of the to the National Farmers' Union meet Committee got together that day and ing in Omaha, September 7. Secre called on Col. E. J. Watson, President tary-Treasurer J. Whitner Reid washave that Congress assembled at the re-elected, while for vice-president Jearliest possible date. He immediate-Frank Williams of Sumter was chos-ly issued a call for a meeting in Washen and M. W. Gramling of Orange ington for August 12th and 13th. This burg was elected a member of the exwas the beginning of the greatest serecutive committee, to succeed R. Man economic question. Some of our Cooper of Wisacky, who declined re-discussions were unprofitable and, I think, positively harmful, because we became hysterical and made statements that did more harm, by discrediting our section, our cotton and WE HAVE come to the close of an-our people, than all the real injury. other year in the history of the I can say this because I made some of Farmers' Union-a year that has been these statements myself, and I am not fraught with more perplexity and criticising others as much as myself. auxiety for our people, whether farm-Some have said we did no good. This ers, bankers and business men, or of-is a very superficial view to take. We ficials of our state and national Gov-did good—a world of good: for I have ernments, than any of us have ever experienced, except the few old ed to make sacrifices to hold cotton. men and women who maintained the And instead of its going at four cents, fight and "kept the faith" for a white civilization in the dark days of 1865 and the hellish times of reconstruct-to ten cents which I believe it would and to the memory of their compathe Lusitania. we owe much of the inspiration that State Warehouse System the Solution

has enabled us to look to the future IN ALL this campaign the Farmers with confidence; we owe much for the I Union took a leading part, pressing courage to go about our daily duties, upon the Administration at Washingtrusting in the Divine Providenceton the importance of speedily estabthat ruleth in the armies of heavenlishing the regional reserve banking and among the inhabitants of earth, system, and upon farmers and bankand causeth all things to work to-ers the need of working together to gether for His own glory and for themake effective the improved banking

system, and by every economy withholding cotton until it would bring a

normal price. As your President and To-day thousands of acres of our best as a member of the Committee of the lands are being hacked over by the National Farmers' Union, I attended irresponsible, whose credit is based two conferences in Washington, as on the criminal statutes, while the well as the Cotton Congress, where meagre returns are being spent by aball the pressure that we could bring sentee landlords and lien merchants to bear upon Congress and the Ad-to build up and develop other comministration was exerted in behalf of munities. I want to make it a better result was the action of the Southchildren to live in, by bringing in na-Carolina Legislature in the enactmenttive Carolinians from some of the of the warehouse law and the reduct-more thickly populated districts, and, the cotton growers. But the greatest community for my neighbors and my ion of cotton acreage by law. The lat-if these do not fill up our waste places, a system. To develop a high type of straw, the houses go down, the barns ter was repealed by the regular ses-good families from anywhere, who citizenship and strong manhood, menfall, the fences disappear and the sion of the legislature in January, but will help us keep up the historic old must be free to think and act for cropper must move or perish. He has the warehouse law was improved tochurch, make our school the equal of themselves. These things cannot be gotten the cream of that piece and some extent at the instance of thethe best anywhere, and give us that under the crop lien system. One needs must seek new pastures. January meeting of the State Union satisfying social life, the lack of only to study the men living under IV—It Also Destroys the Best Inter-

It is my earnest purpose that this which has sent so many good farmers such a system, to see that they are It is my earnest purpose that this which has sent so many good tarmers going backwards. They can't help WE HAVE noted some of the evil meeting of the State Union may be and their families to the towns and but go down under such a system. form the farmers, the bankers, the will take my undivided attention. It A man has no moral right to mort- on the country districts. What eflegislative and executive branches of will be a living demonstration of the gage what he does not have. What feet has it on the town? We note the state government to promote the doctrines of the Farmers' Union and I does he mortgage? His hope of mak-that in those towns where the syshighest efficiency of the State Ware trust the seven years that I have de. ing a crop—mortgages God's air and tem is unknown, that the town shows

ouse System. voted to the service of the Union, sunshine and the fertility of the land-more life, more growth, more indus-Our greatest work is to show to the county, state and National, will in a lord's soil. If one studies the system try and thrift than in towns where it farmers and the bankers that this ad-measure fit me for the work. I am at all, he knows the high prices must prevails. Why? If a merchant can vance step in economic marketingsure my greatest service to the cause be charged so those that pay, must make a big profit, or thinks he can, cannot work itself; that expert grad-at this time will be in working outpay enough to make good what is selling goods at time prices, he loses ers, weighers and staplers, cheap in this problem in my little corner of lost, in bad debts. Is it right for me sight of all other industry. His

state must make use of this machin-worthy of your confidence and more

Developing a Model White Com- could munity

AM sorry to have to say it, but it is a fact that we need not hide from ourselves: The Union is not as strong to Runous Effects Upon All Classes give your own answer.

The town another severe blow.

Then, too, other things being equal, a town with the richest and most prosperous country district to back it year ago. Whether some other member could have secured better results lts Impediate Repeal in my place is an idle speculation. But

It is my purpose to use this oppor-cent interest each year. farmers will be close enough to be neighbors in every sense of the word. THE tenant goes to the merchantgro croppers. Visit it and see for Wake County. N. C.

planted.

to pay the debts of the other fel- thought ranges no higher than a Nenection on the part of the Commis- I want to thank you, one and all to make a debt and slack to pay. In spinners, does not solve the problem on my head, for the friendships I have honest. A dishonest citizenship is Chant, rich on prices of goods sold in that town from the standpoint of state must make use of this machine world.

The people in the country are accustomed to trade with the time merals of the state.

II-It Demoralizes Labor

ity of the farmers and the prosperity light that I had and the limitation of laboring man's path that leads to prevail, and this drives away trade to A RINGING INDICTMENT OF THI system does not help the poor man, trade there take their produce to places where they trade, thus giving of Our Citizens Clearly Traced—give your own answer.

The Negroes make up a large per

Farmers Must Rise Up and Demand cent of the croppers of the state. Are these croppers more industrious, are I am sure that the time has come for DY THE crop hen system is meanthey more efficient, are they more a change of leadership, and whether you agree with me, or whether you agree with me, or whether you are so unkind as to disagree, as you for in the fall at "time prices," whiceears ago? Let a Negro farm for did a year ago, I must decline re- is usually from 20 per cent to 30 pehimself for two years and he is ever IN what are we going to do? It is

election. My personal affairs have cent above cash prices.

after that a parasite on civilization, not the country against the town, nor claimed so much of my time and Many of those supplies are boughand a burden on the community in the town against the country. Not thought during the past year that the in June and July and paid for in Sepwhich he lives. The average Negro the farmer against the merchant, for little service I have rendered was at a tember and October, so that the mer-seeking a farm is looking for a place the merchant is not responsible for personal loss that I could not afford chant is out of his money, say four o get supplies, not caring whether the system. It is not for one class Hence I have not been as active for months. He charges 30 per centhe pays for them or not. He does that I am pleading, but for the comyou as I wished to be. The interests above cash price, (which is usually not pretend to work till March 1, and mon interest of us all. It is the syscommitted to my charge in my own itself a profit of 40 per cent on thecloses up business by December 1 tem that is wrong and not the man home and neighborhood are such that goods sold) for four months. This giving him three months in which to that sells the goods. In the destruct-I cannot divide my time without doing means interest at the rate of 120 perloaf, and is a demoralizing element in ion of the crop system I am pleading great injustice to myself and to the cent. The law prescribes interest at the community.

trust that I have undertaken to administer, as well as to the Union.

The law prescribes interest at the community.

The policy of the cent, and yet a large number of our people go on paying over 100 per trict Where It Prevails

trict Where It Prevails

tunity to build up a model rural com-munity where white land-owning Country

I—It Destroys the Manhood of the THERE is a section of some 3,000 under this system long enough to test
or 4,000 acres reaching in sight of its strength, and now that it is found Country Raleigh, farmed and managed by Ne- wanting, let it fall.

kind of crop, and amount of it to be Negro cropper can't live on it. When a Negro cropper takes a piece of The Constitution of the state for land he is only a few years from starbids slavery and yet hundreds of our vation, if required to stay there and people are living in abject slavery un-live on his own resources, and it der the crop lien system. Men do not makes no difference what the condi-

I for supplies, and before the mer yourself the effect of the crop lien

chant can afford to furnish the sup-system. Twenty years ago this land

plies, the merchant must dictate the produced good crops; now even a

the time price, and so the town ery to make it effective for the secur-efficient in your service. With the WOULD not put one stone in the that is, a town in which high prices my resources, I did the best that development and progress, but if the other places. People not wishing to places where they trade, thus giving

> will be the most flourishing. With the crop lien system prevailing the country districts will go down, and it will drag the town with it.

V-The System Must Be Abolished NOW, with these facts before us. the cause of all the classes, the town as well as the country, and above all, am I pleading the cause of the cropper himself. Our people have lived

Segregation-1915

Remind Mr. Legislator of the Folks Back Land Segregation Between the

gressive Farmer reader to fill out and forward to his member of the Legislature the.

for Land Segregation Between the Eight essential facts concerning it stand out with provides that if any school district or township is wholly owned by one ward to his member of the Legislature the by the state Farmers' Union and 1. It is a purely voluntary proposition and no township is whonly owned by one to his member of the Legislature the blank by the state Farmers' Union and 1. It is a purely voluntary proposition and no township is whonly owned by one township is whonly owned by the state Farmers' Union and 1. It is a purely voluntary proposition and no township is whonly owned by one blank printed in our last issue, or if not the blank, by the state farmers union and it is a party state advantage of its provistation as some of the best legal talent in the neighborhood would take advantage of its provistant of the provistant and the state of the provistant and the provistant an

ferred to vote for such and such a bill, but the At first it was thought that a mere such communities may be sold to a Negro. most of the people who talked with me about it statute might be all that would be 3. At the same time, like our suffrage amend-

from home favoring it." Stiffen your member's backbone with a few vig-the measure passed upon by the peoorous letters and see the result. Since he left homeple as a proposed addition to the state he has been invited around to dinners, luncheons, Constitution. This action has two adpropriate ing that no race shall segregate to itself a greater Southern state should bring it to the proportion of the state's lands than its proportion attention of their legislators and receptions, etc., in the homes of the wealthy peo-vantages: (1) It removes all possibili- of the state's population. This is done in fairness are its passage. In most states it ple, some of whom make it a business to ridicule ty of the measure being declared in to the Negro, but at the same time it would not is believed no change in the state "refawms" and "refawmers." He has probably been conflict with the state Constitution; disadvantage the white man, because under the Constitution would be required and cultivated by lobbyists, corporation attorneys, and and (2) it enables the people to pass prominent capitalists whose names he had for upon the measure so that if they apmerly only seen in the papers. They have been prove it the legislators cannot refuse exceedingly friendly-royal good fellows indeed-to obey their mandate.

and they have told him that he is too fine and sensible a man to be swept away by sentiment or by "Socialistic" doctrine. Their range of information, too, has surprised him and their flow of language; he has not been able to answer their arguments and so has decided that they can't be answered. Moreover, these distinguished and elegant men have reminded him of what a courageous thing it is to refuse to be a "demagogue," swept away tive" interests of the state.

"Old Man Peepul" speak out.

this page.

Races in Constitutional Form

ain we should like to urge every Pro- I'N NORTH Carolina the proposition then write a letter urging such legislation as some of the best legal talent in the neighborhood would take advantage of its provistible blank covered. It is a not uncommon remark one hears from legislators: "Well, personally I should have pre
At first it was the advantage of its provision in the neighborhood would take advantage of its provision.

2. It would enable white communities that wish to do so to say that in future no more land in such communities may be sold to a Negro.

gation it was thought better to have with the Federal Constitution.

With this in view a Constitutional Amendment in substantially the following form (some few changes may be made before we go to press) is now being considered by the state Legislature:

"Section 1. That a new section shall be added to Article 2 of the which shall be known as Section 29, and shall be as follows:

"'Section 29: Relating to Ownership of by popular clamor, and that he ought Lands. The General Assembly by regulations to line up with the great "conserva- applicable to all races, may provide that by vote of the qualified voters or freeholders of Unless the representatives from any prescribed district within a county, the your county are strong men, well lands in such district may be segregated to qualified to defend the people's rights, the ownership, use or occupancy of a particular they are likely to weaken before such race. But the percentage of the lands of the influences. And the way to bring state segregated to any particular race by disthem to their senses, in the atmos- tricts shall not be greater than the percentage phere they now breathe, is to let them which the population of that race bears to the hear from the folks back home. Let total population of the state; nor shall such segregation impair the vested rights of persons Therefore, Mr. Farmer, we urge you who have previously bought or leased land in to write to your member of the Legis- such district, nor prevent a person of the lature. The blank in last week's pa- race to which such district is segregated from per is good, but it will be better still servants, laborers, or agricultural croppers or servants, laborers, or agricultural croppers or tenants and providing homes for them on his land. Provided, also, that no election shall be held under the provisions of this section except upon petition of a designated proportion of the freeholders within the proposed district precapital. per is good, but it will be better still employing persons of a different race as his And while you are about it, don' sented to a reviewing judge or board or county fail to send your United States Sen commissioners and approved by such reviewing ators the petition for the Hollis-Bulk authority after allowing time for the presentaley Bill which we are also printing or tion of counter petitions or petitions for changes in the proposed boundary lines, and that no school district or township in which the land is wholly owned by persons of one race shall be included in any district segregated to any other race.'

What This Amendment Provides

THIS measure, in the preparation of which some of the most eminent lawyers in the with their continued ownership of South have been concerned, is brief and clear, such district, and so the last clause

were opposed to it, and I had mighty few letters necessary, but upon further investi- ments, it is carefully safeguarded to avoid conflict I tional plan for Land Segregation

proposed amendment it would be exithat a statute would be sufficient. tremely difficult for any district to be segregated to Negro ownership except. The fundamental conception of the in the cases of communities whollylegislation is this: that having made owned by them. The net result, there it clear that existing owners or less-

fere with persons who have already and enforce it by their votes: bought or leased land. Consequently

this print is made clear. 6. The idea is to prevent Negroes from coming into white communities and buying land as permanent and immovable residents. Therefore it is provided that no action shall be taken under this section to prevent a man from having tenants or laborers of a different race. But it is believed that when a white neighborhood once cally "all white" if the people de-time for action. sire it.

7. Double protection is given by providing that action must be taken upon petition of freeholders, but provision is also made to prevent Negroes from getting a district laid off in opposition to the wishes of the white people. Of course there are not many cases in which they would be able to attempt it, but if they should be able to lay off a district where they had a majority of the land and of the voters and then petition to vote on limiting future land sales there to Negroes, it would be easy for white people if they found their rights endangered to get up a petition for a larger district in which white

voters would be in the majority.

8. But at the same time in any compact district in which the Negroes now own all the land, we believe no effort should be made to interfere

Write to Your Legislators

'N THIS form, therefore, it is believed that a safe and constitu-Between the Races has been prepar-

fore, would be this: that in a statees will not be interfered with, and where the whites represent say 60 peralso that no race shall segregate to cent of the state's population, the peo-itself a greater proportion of the ple might set aside 60 per cent of the state's land area than its population state's area in districts for exclusive represents, the possibility of conwhite ownership in future, leaving the flict with the Federal Constitution remaining 40 per cent as it is now. will be avoided. Then it should be 5. Of course, any statute or possible within these limitations, to amendment would violate the Federal permit the voters in a white com-Constitution if it attempted to inter-munity to offer the following petition

> "We hereby petition to have this district set apart in future for the exclusive ownership, use and occupancy of the white race, except that rights of persons who have already bought or leased shall not be destroyed, nor any man prevented from having laborers, croppers or tenants of a different race."

votes that in future no Negroes may If you want such legislation, Mr. buy land in such district, it will be Subscriber, cut out this article and easier to get white tenants into it and mail it to the members of the Legisgradually make that section practi-lature from your county. Now is the

What is Justice Between White Man and Black?

ADDRESS OF CLARENCE POE, AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

(Delivered by invitation of President Edwin A. Alderman)

In other words, ignoring entirely the question of children represent an increase in the South's Y POINT is that the really handicapped and giving a feeling of security and safety to the wives white tenant population of nearly a full million disadvantaged man in the force in the state of the security and safety to the wives disadvantaged man in the fierce industrial and children of our white farmers, we have to face people in ten years—it is impossible to say how struggle in the South today is not the Ne- the fact that in every Southern neighborhood, so go but the white farmer and laborer who must long as we maintain our fundamental policy of socompete with a race with lawer living standards cial separation, the white schools will be the poorand whose white social life throughout the rural er, the churches will be poorer, the social life and South is impoverished if not imperiled by the al- community life will be poorer, just in proportion "These people have been living for generations in the social life and the social life will be poorer, just in proportion the social life and the social life a South is impoverished if not imperiled by the al-community life will be poorer, just in proportion most universal sandwiching of white and Negro as Negro residents displace white residents. And competition with Negro labor; that very competifarmers. Are not these really the ones for whom because it is not practicable to carry race segregathe concern of our statesmen and builders of to-tion to the point of excluding Negro tenants from morrow, our lovers of justice, should especially go white communities, is that any reason why we out-these humbler white brethren out on the should not go as far as present circumstances will farms and in the shops and factories who are permit, and at least allow white communities to ighting the hard battles of our race and of a sore-limit future land sales to white people? y pressed civilization, yet who are too often dis- In North Carolina such a plan for race segregamissed as being only "poor white trash," while be-tion in land ownership is now definitely before the

nevolent people overflow with sympathy for the people and it is fast becoming an issue in other supposedly downtrodden Negro? states. After being twice overwhelmingly endors-Less than a year ago I heard Rev. Dr. Grahamed by the State Farmers' Union, the measure came Taylor, in a sermon at the National Conference of before the Senate of North Carolina at its recent Charities and Corrections declare that the striking session, in the form of a Constitutional Amendiners in Colorado in attempting to maintain their ment to be submitted to the people, and at this its er living standards and therefore a highervery first appearance lacked but two votes of reof civilization for themselves, their wives, ceiving a majority of the votes cast. In fact, it remart title ones, were battling for a cause as holy asceived a clear majority of all the Democratic Senask, 'rs had died for in other ages. What then, Iators voting, received the only Republican vote white yout the living standards of the Southernfrom that half of the state containing the princia duty rmer? Is it not just as high and holypal part of the Negro population, while from all

tion, soc to protect the white man's civiliza-that half of the state east of Greensboro where ancestors al heritage and living standards that our the people really know conditions, only four votes erations, shave wrought out through patient gen-were cast against it. This Constitutional Amendto which s it is to protect the Negro in the rights ment is intended simply to give effect to the deentitle him is individual and racial achievements mand of the organized white farmers of the state

Why Race Segregation in Land Ownership: or a law providing—

DUT here the question arises, What can we do B about it? What can be done and what is in acreage in any given district that may be laid and injustice that now handicap the white man in the rural South in his efforts to perpetuate and de-

velop a richer rural civilization?

My own answer is that I believe the immediate need is for the steady development of homogeneous white communities in the South instead of the present indiscriminate sandwiching of white and Negro farmers; and we should begin with race segregation in land-ownership as the first step in this direction. And while I have argued for this as a matter of justice to the white man, I believe HE plan as you will see, is not for compulsory Negro segregation by large districts. it will be best for both races. For while we must have better economic conditions as the basis, the fact remains that a most crying need of both peighborhoods. And now let us see how such a large will help. I have said that at present the races in the rural South to-day is for a richer so-plan will help. I have said that at present the cial and community life-for better supported, white farmer suffers from two forms of unfair more effective and satisfying schools, churches, competition, (1) social, (2) economic. That the farmers' and farm women's clubs, corn clubs, can-plan for Race Segregation in Land Ownership will ning clubs, libraries, lyceums, musicals, athletic prevent the crowding in of Negro landowners into sports, picnics, rallies, etc., and all other agencies white communities and thus improve social condiof rural comradeship—and in none of these agen-tions is obvious. But I wish especially to emphacies of a richer social life can the two races min-size this further fact, that it will help also to safegle. It is inevitable, therefore, in our sparsely set-guard our white farmers against the unfair ecotled South that in two school districts each with nomic competition-a problem the whole South fifty Negro families and fifty white families neith-should think more seriously about. Of the nearly er schools nor churches nor social life can be half one-fifth of a million increase in number of tenant as good for either race as if the hundred families white farmers in the South in the last decadeof each race were grouped together.

"That wherever the greater part of the land prospect to be done to remedy the inequality off within a county is owned by one race, a majority of the voters of such a district should have the right to say, if they wish, that in future no land shall be sold to a person of a different race-provided such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by considerations of the peace, protection and social life of the community) by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners."

How It Will Help

sory Negro segregation by large districts, farmers of Southern white blood who are landless and homeless to-day and who with their wives and

been suppressed in the South. Only recently the New York Outlook, in referring to the increase in cotton mill population in South Carolina, said that the poor white farmers "have been forced from the fields by Negro competition and have flocked to the mill towns."

Now through land segregation we should be able to establish in homogeneous white communities those cooperative organizations of farmers for improved farm business that have revolutionized the agriculture of Denmark, for example, making it "a little land full of happy people"-and this is work in which it is almost impossible for whites and blacks to work together effectively. This is how our white farmers will be enabled to "defend their higher living standards", to use Professor Branson's term. In wholly-white communities with the tonic atmosphere of equality, democracy, brotherhood, comradeship, and a higher intellectual life, we should develop a more highly organized, diversified and profitable agriculture such as characterizes our all-white Western states, Germany, France, Denmark, etc. The white farmers, in short, more intimately bound together and more effectively working together, through more scientific farming and better organized farm business, through cooperative ownership of improved machinery, cooperative breeding of better livestock, coöperation in crop production, crop marketing, and in all forms of farm business, will get out of competition with low-grade Negro labor, so that their higher living standards will no longer be "undefended" against Negro competition. They will be defended through the coöperative and cumulative application of the white man's higher skill and intelligence.

Moreover, a highly important point is this-that we can never hope to settle and develop the South, we can never hope to get the best class of Northern and Western farmers to come South, if they must settle in neighborhoods half white and half black. But they would come and come quickly to homogeneous all-white communities. I have letters from all sections of the North bearing on this point, and I have the testimony of some of the foremost railway authorities in the country. Race segregation in land ownership is indeed the first step toward securing for the South that denser population of intelligent, useful white citizens without which she is forever handicapped.

Segregation - 1915 Some Questions Answered

Question: "Is it constitutional—that is to saychurches, less isolation?" in harmony with the Constitution of the United

groes and whites in great numbers living together groes and whites in great numbers living together support of all the population as is the cas some legal and reasonable plan of yet if it would have been a good pol-side by side as here in the South, except in South n wholly white communities. I have never protection for white communities is icy to adopt fifty years ago, why is it Africa. For years and years our brother English said nor believed, of course, that Race Segrega offered, we shall have race trouble in not a good policy now? people there—white farmers who went from Englion in Land Ownership would stop the drift to the far worse form than if the matter can Something must be done to save the land there just as our ancestors came from Eng-cities, but what I do believe is that it would sibe adjusted in some legal fashion, rural South to the white race and land here—struggled with just such conditions as check it and so attract the best class of whit setting apart communities in which here the appeal of the men of our we now face in the South. On a trip abroad three farming people from the North and West as tithe Negroes will know they cannot race is not for injustice but for justice one of the most eminent white statesman of South here the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the subject with serve our one great need which is simply to make buy land but leaving others open to tice. They demand a genuine "equal-time and be declared that they saw but one remarks of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the subject with serve our one great need which is simply to make buy land but leaving others open to the conditions as the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the subject with serve our one great need which is simply to make buy land but leaving others open to the conditions as the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the subject with serve our one great need which is simply to make buy land but leaving others open to the conditions as the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the subject with serve our one great need which is simply to make buy land but leaving others open to the conditions as the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the subject with serve our one great need which is simply to make buy land but leaving others open to the conditions as the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer discussed the appeal of the men of our pears ago the writer d Africa and he declared that they saw but one remincreasingly blacker as now. ingly, on June 19, last year, the law went into effect—a law which prohibits any Negro in the Union of South Africa from buying or leasing land in the districts set apart for white ownership.

Question: "But if you permit Negro tenants in a community are they not just as great a drawback to the white community and social life as

Negro landowners?'

Answer: The Negro tenants are not permanent and immovable residents, and they are responsible to some person of the white race who can in a measure control them. Moreover, it is believed that where a white neighborhood votes to limit future land sales to whites, it will be easier to get do not care if they ruin it as a desiragood white tenants into such community, easier to ble place to rear a family and so develop a sentiment favoring white tenants, and freeze existing residents out, provideasier also to get good settlers from other sections ed only they secure such prices as as I have just indicated, and thus gradually develop a wholly white community. Because we canvelop a wholly white community. Because we canQuestion: "But isn't the natural not get ideal conditions seems to me no reason for result of this legislation to make Nenot making as much progress as it is possible to groes in large measure serfs and de-

Question: "But is it not the thrifty, honest and prive them of their natural rights?" unobjectionable Negroes who buy land? Do these manifested on the part of any promo-

munity?"

Answer: It is true that the Negroes who benot to oppress the Negro. After such
their race. But even if only good Negroes bought
and had Negroes may inherit it, and it is in fact a land, bad Negroes may inherit it, and it is in fact a ciple, there would still be abundant matter of common observation that children of opportunity for Negroes to buy land these original Negro land-owners are frequently all over the United States, and with the most objectionable, immoral, or insolent to be the mobility of population at this found. Consider my own case. Two old Negroes time, there is no occasion for fear years ago bought farms adjoining mine. They upon this point.
were good, honest, law-abiding old Negroes and I Question: "Will there not be danhave never heard a word against them. But the
son of one of them after long being a menace to white man's rights will be imperiled
the neighborhood, is just completing his third by Negroes segregating communities
term in the penitentiary: while as for the determ in the penitentiary; while as for the de-to Negro ownership?" scendants of the other, one Negro was killed in Answer: In the practical operation their house in a drunken brawl and the community of the law it will be very rare that life has been demoralized by them in other ways Negroes will be able to segregate Moreover, if all Negroes who bought land were communities except where they own good Negroes, and their descendants could be

port the social institutions of our race.

Question: "But is it not true that white peopledistrict in such a way as to injure social life, schools, churches, etc., ND now with this brief statement of its pur-leave the farms, not because of the Negro, but be-the rights of the whites, it will be making these neighborhoods virtual poses, I am ready to answer some of the cause of unattractive conditions—because the yeasy for the white people to propose 'cities of refuge' for those who wish-A poses, I am ready to answer some of the cause of unattractive conditions—because they easy for the white people to propose the social communities and questions that may be asked about the plan; want a better social life, better schools, and larger district, in which they willed to escape mixed communities and

Answer: Here again we simply have in largeholders.

affirmative opinion has been prepared by Honora-etc., as poor as they are in the average Southerr Answer: Present conditions which this, I say, had been our policy for all ble James S. Manning, formerly a Justice of the neighborhood? Because of the Negro. Because enable Negroes to move into white these years, can you imagine the rev-North Carolina Supreme Court, and I shall be glad the schools, churches, social life, etc., merely excommunities and practically force olution that would now be raised if it Question: "Has the plan been tried anywhere?" ist "at a poor-dying rate", as the hymn-book says white residents out, are creating the were proposed to repeal this happy Answer: Nowhere else in the world are Netion instead of flourishing with the unite South has ever known and unless open to a mongrel population? And

Question: "But why can't the matter be settle that while of course it is all true righteous regulations in competition

by public opinion? That is to say, why can't the people of a community. when it seems wise, simply decide by private agreement not to sell more land to Negroes?'

Answer: For the reason that even if all resident land-owners in a neighborhood should agree to this policy in a very great proportion of our farm neighborhoods the land is largely owned by absentee landlords who do not care how much they may offend public opinion in the community,

Answer: No such spirit has been Negro land-owners really injure the rural com-ters of the movement. Their purpose

virtually all the land. The matterthese years to reserve certain commust come up upon petition from vot-munities exclusively for white ownerguaranteed to be good Negroes, they do not sup-ers or freeholders, and in case the ship, keeping the land in white hands Negroes should plan a gerrymandered for the better support of the white

here," and so stop absentee landlords merce—as fully exempt from fierce community.

Years Ago

A will be easier to build up a race with some Negro farmer or tenant. pride in that district, easier to encourage white tenants to take the place of Negro tenants, easier to get thrifty and enterprising farmers from other sections, and thus gradually develop a thoroughly prosperous and progressive neighborhood of comrade white farmers with all the inspiring advantages such a community af-

Such then, my friends, are the advantages of the plan for Race Segregation in Land Ownership in the South, and while nobody supposes that a plan with positive advantages will not have some disadvantages, the net advantages in favor of the plan are such that the proposition I shall now submit can hardly be gainsaid. That proposition is this: that if the South had adopted this policy after the war, if it had been the custom all

have a majority of the voters or free-build worthy homes for themselves and their descendents with the assur-Answer: "Upon this point a remarkably able lem. Why are the schools, churches, social life sition stir up race feeling?"

"But will not this propo-ance that they would never be surfurnative opinion has been prepared by Honora-

And now let me say in conclusion civilization to perpetuate itself by enough that allowing white communi- with a lower civilization. They deties to limit future land sales to white mand that you townsmen who yourpeople will only partially solve the selves live in comfortable segregat-South's rural race problem, it is at ed white quarters in our cities shall least a step is the right direction, the put yourselves by your sympathies in logical next step for our Southern the place of the white farmer who people, and nearly all progress is may at any time have an absentee made by steps. The plan will at least landlord put some vicious Negro next enable people in white communities to to his isolated home and wife and stand up and say, "We do not wish any children, miles and miles from police other persons of a different race as protection. They demand that you permanent and immovable residents men in the professions and in com-(they are mainly responsible) from economic conflict with a race with ignoring the public sentiment of the lower living standards as if you lived in another land-they demand that you shall consider the conditions of Suppose We Had Tried This Fifty your less fortunate brethren who must sell every load of tobacco, every bale of cotton, every bushel of apples, ND having taken this first step it every pound of meat, in competition

If a more practical program of betterment than Land Segregation Between the Races can be evolved, I shall rejoice; but what other positive plan for immediate results has yet been offered? As for the question whether segregation shall come through legal or voluntary means, it does not concern me-if only the practicability of non-legal methods can be demonstrated. I am not concerned about methods; I care only for results-results as they affect not only our rural population, my friends, but the whole future destiny of the South and of America. With the rural South getting blacker, as a result of present unjust conditions, there is i complete denial of all the great future that otherwise seems open before us. With the rural South getting whiter, as a result of giving rural, white civilization an equal chance for

growth and development, no limit can be set to the South's development

The Issue That Faces Us

OMINOUS, relentless, inescapable, the problem faces us like another grim and terrible Sphinx "propounding her riddle to the passers-by, which if they could not answer, she destroyed them"; there being indeed a sinister coincidence in the fact that the Greeks themselves in telling their own story of the half-beast, half-goddess, and her fatal riddle, were wont to say that the anger of the gods had brought her to them "from the farthest parts of Ethiopia."

Unless we be men of a little breed. we must face the issue, and face it. my friends, with a sense of the magnitude of the interests involved, a realization that the destinies of a more than imperial land are placed in our keeping. In the eleven strictly Southern states from Virginia to Texas inclusive, to say nothing of the new empire of Oklahoma, we have an area greater than the combined areas of Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the providence of God we may well achieve a civilization as rick and historic as theirs. It is in our power to be the builders of empires yet to be to be among those who raise up the foundations of many generations"; while on the other hand by a fatal indifference and inertia we may prove ourselves traitors alike to the history and the future of

William Archer, the eminent English student of our race problems, puts the matter conservatively when he says of our Southern states that "they are fitted by their climate and resources to be not only a white man's land, but one of the greatest white men's lands in all the world." And with a proper adjustment of our race problem, which he believes calls for an even more drastic race segregation than I have advocated-he declares that the South would "awaken as if from a nightmare to a realization of its splendid destiny", and "a region perhaps the most favored by Nature in all the Western Hemisphere would stand where it ought to stand-in the van not only of civilization but of humanity.'

With you and all other men who love their race and section, I leave this problem as a burden upon your hearts and consciences. No other condition in all our Southern country demands more emphatically of our statesmanship and of our citizenship a new and positive and constructive policy.

Measure's White Farmers Should Supp. IN DISCUSSING last week about a dozen matters needed by way of "Legislation for the deliver us from this body of death?

and move Negroes into it; it proposes simply that
Common Good," we mentioned that we should
Nor is this a matter calling for the consideration where white farmers have built homes expecting a

of agricultural and country life conditions.

ably to have a long platform to present to our of disaster and decay which meet us in so many legislatures-from ten to a dozen items. But after sections of the South despite all our natural adlooking over the whole situation it seems to us vantages—these are not wholly, by any means of that our Southern farmers, apart from the meas-course, but very largely the monuments of the ures of general interest to them as citizens, should crop lien system, which has laid its blighting hand

of agriculture. These two demands are:

tem of rural credits made in the interests of the preferred to them. farmer rather than the interests of the commercial classes-made for the help of the farmer rather laborers they might have used profitably have been

2. Give us a law which will permit a reasonable direct ratio to the increasing number of Negroes. proportion of white communities whose people protection of their wives and children-to say that out of ten white women live in daily dread if their while thousands could be so set apart for white future land sales there may be limited to the white homes are surrounded by Negroes. race.

Repeal the Crop Lien Law

all these years have given so little thought to Between the Races. this almost supreme menace to agricultural betterment.

It is singular that they have failed to see what a wolf in sheep's clothing it is. For that is exactly what the crop lien law is and all that it is very life blood from the county. Pleasant-in form, continue to do so. in the end it biteth like a serpent and stingeth not wise.

Death?"

South in looking on this crop lien system and vastly better off ten years later—for the reexclaim, "Who shall deliver us from the peal of the vicious and deceptive crop lien law. body of this death?" Let us take a glance at it. And then instead of having a rural credits system. and see what its net results have been:

pense of the agricultural class.

an independent and co-equal industry.

- system, with its ruinous effect on prices and its ing provisions for Torrens deeds) and cooperative no less ruinous effect on soil fertility and on the credit societies.

progress of the country generally.

4. It has brought about such conditions that shiftless, land-skinning Negro tenants-because they are supposed to make bigger profits for the town merchant's store-can get access to land when thrifty, intelligent, industrious, white farm-N state and the soil are refused and rejected.

Chant and plantation owner as making, "No, we It is not a plan for compulsory Negro segrega-U don't want white tenants because they are ambi- tion by large districts, but a plan for voluntary > tious and save their money and want to buy homes, white segregation by neighborhoods. Owhereas the Negro tenants spend everything at It does not propose any unfairness to the Neour stores"—there in a sentence is the handwriting groes; it aims only at a fair and equal chance for on the wall for the future civilization of the rural the white man.

discuss this week the legislation especially needed of white farmers only. It is a matter which de-neighborhood to remain white, they may save by our farmers—legislation for the improvement mands the attention of every patriot interested in themselves from being driven out through the unagricultural and country life conditions. the South's upbuilding. The gullied, barren fields limited crowding-in of Negroes all around them. We thought then that our farmers ought proband ramshackle houses, and the general evidences And to effect these results it is proposed unite on just two demands for the special benefit on every class of our rural population.

Thrifty white tenant farmers have suffered by it 1. Repeal the crop lien law and give us a sys-because under its operations shiftless Negroes are

White land-owners have suffered by it because than for the exploitation of the farm by the town. its value is diminished—and diminished almost in

wish them to remain white-for the protection of tional cases) the Negro's family are not menaced tairly with the Negro. It is true that under its their social life, for promoting better schools and by being in a thickly settled white community. On operations there are few neighborhoods that could churches, for business cooperation, and for the the contrary, everybody knows that in nine cases be set apart exclusively for Negro ownership,

Let us take up these two propositions separately, fair to the rural white man-he hasn't an equal advantage. Consider the facts: opportunity with the Negro in perpetuating his 1. Everybody knows that if there is a neighborcivilization-and it is as a matter of justice to him hood crowded with Negroes, it is hard to find a and not of injustice to the Negro that we advocate, white man who will buy a small farm and move in IRST of all, we must repeal the crop lien law and expect to advocate as long as we have breath among them. On the other hand, Negroes not only It is singular that our thinkers in the South in our body, the proposition for Land Segregation do not hesitate to buy land in white communities

Fighting Powerful Interests,

E REALIZE that in advocating the repeal and values are not hurt. On the contrary, they of the crop lien law, our farmers are up are increased. But it is equally well known that if against powerful interests. We realize that Negroes are crowded thick around a white farm a wolf in sheep's clothing. It has posed before in the eyes of thousands of the influential and pothe people as a plan for helping the poor man, litically powerful men in the South we are crying Instead it is nothing more nor less than a plan for out against their great god Diana; we are crying helping the rich man exploit the poor man. It out against the craft by which they have their tolled off by the prospect of working for themprofesses to give the poor man liberty, but all the wealth—and we realize, too, that they will shed—lves on the merchant's land. liberty it gives him is liberty to make himself a great crocodile tears about the "poor man" for The Negroes themselves, thirdly and lastly, dechattel slave. It professes to be made in the in- whose benefit (?) they will say the crop lien law terests of our rural districts, but it has proved in- was enacted, the poor man who has pulled their stead a scheme for enabling the town to suck the chestnuts out of the fire and whom they wish to

As a matter of fact, the repeal of the crop lien on had their labor been directed by intelligent like an adder-and he who is deceived thereby is law in saving him from himself will help nobody thite farmers. else so much as the landless poor man. Instead of continuing in virtual serfdom, he can begin work for wages as a farm laborer or rent with some res-"Who Shall Deliver Us From This Body of ident white farmer and thereby get out of the quicksand of debt into which he now sinks deeper and deeper. There is nobody in the country dis-TELL may the agricultural interests of the tricts who will not be better off three years later-

tem designed expressly for the plunder of the coun-1. It has enriched the merchant class at the ex- try by the town, we must evolve a rural credits system which will give the farmer justice and a 2. It has made agriculture in vast areas the road to independence. Much of this machinery e slave and hireling of commerce, ruther that must doubtless be worked out by Congress, but every state should now make provision for the 3. I has perpetuated the one-crop, all-cotton formation of land-mortgage associations (includ-

Land Segregation Between the Races

THERE'S another thing that is coming, men and brethren, and that no power on earth can stop, and that is Land Segregation Beers who would build up the community and the tween the Races-a plan for permitting rural white communities that wish to remain white to The remark we recently quoted a big city mer- keep themselves white.

South, unless something is done. Who indeed shall It does not propose to set aside any vast area

And to effect these results it is proposed—

"That wherever the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off is owned by one race, a majority of the voters in such a district should have the right to say, if they wish, that in future no land shall be sold to a person of a different race-provided such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by considerations of the prace, protection and social life of the community) by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners."

I repeat that, despite slanders and misrepre-3. Everybody knows, too, that (unless in excep-sentations, this plan does not propose to deal unownership. But this is so planned only because Conditions at present, therefore, are simply not under present conditions the Negro has all the

and move in, but seem to prefer to do so.

2. Everybody knows that if white people are crowded thick around a Negro farm, the Negro's

By Clarence Poe

ded by the prospect of independence and "work-g for themselves," have been hurt because the orbitant time prices have kept them from winng anything like the profits they might have

North Carolina a Progressive State

continuous attempt to make it appear that North cating this matter before the public.

Carolina a an exceeding "conservative" state, and And the further facts are that the Farmers' Un-ton News and Courier", in 1914:

the stamp tax, and the tea tax. She was not a when an African proposed to move into a white Halifax Resolves. And while she was slow to wouldn't do. And if he had moved in he would adopt the Constitution of the United States it was have moved out a great deal quicker—and a pile of ity to appear as well as his landbecause she was too progressive to go into the ashes would have marked the house." And The owning neighbor prevent him from Union until the Constitution properly safeguarded Progressive Farmer replied: fundamental human rights. Then for fifty years prior to the Civil War North Carolina's record in public education, internal improvements, the extension of the suffrage, etc., marked it as one of the most progressive Southern states. And while she did not rush into secession it was because her people were unwilling rashly to jeopardize human rights and constitutional liberty in defence of the property rights of her slave-holding class.

Nor does the record of the state since Appomattox, with its even unwise upheavals, indicate the Farmers' Union, the facts are that the Farmmission to both Jews and Gentiles, state.

Amendments last November, it is well to remem- a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, a Lectur-hath broken down the middle wall of ber that they were beaten chiefly because there er-Organizer and five Executive Committeemen partition between us." were a big bunch of measures "handed down from elected each year, and to our knowledge never yet" Plan to share your social pleasures the top" by a commission - not measures the has one of these officers, nor even an ex-officer to some extent with your tenant. people had agitated and asked for; but even then become a candidate for any office in the gift of the His isolation, the lack of social orthey were not "overwhelmingly defeated." A people. And if one man who was for one year aganization, the absence of anything change of ninety votes to the county would have member of the Executive Committee becomes ato cheer and to break the monotony carried the last one of them, and a change of forty- candidate not for a political but for an agricul-of the daily grind as a tenant farmer, five votes to the county would have carried all but tural office next year, it will be the only instanceplaces additional responsibility upon

Misrepresentation Will Not Work

HAVE no doubt but that many excellent well-meaning people are not yet convinced of the necessity for Land Segre tion Riwcen the Races. The opponents of lan he wer, should at least be fair in their unents. For they may be very sure that in long run nothing will be gained by hisrepresenting the measure or by abusing the men who honestly believe that if a well-rounded white rural civilization is to be developed in the South, something is and the conditions under which he needed that will give white neighborhoods the labors. That the present system of right of self-protection. It is usually a sign that a tenantry is not satisfactory most of man cannot support his case by argument when he us will accept. The writer of this arbegins to impugn the motives of his opponents.

The latest effort of opponents of Land Segrega- Carolina and has observed somewhat tion Between the Races is to make it appear that of the conditions that obtain in this the "officers" of the North Carolina Farmers' Un- state. May I add a few words along ion are inspiring mob violence against Negroes, the following lines: and that they are advocating segregation "to land themselves in some high political position." The

facts are, of course, that land segregation is not an "officers'" matter but has been twice over- with a record of four years as of buying elsewhere. Imagine a ten-The the defeat—or almost tie vote—on whelmingly demanded by the State Farmers' Union Governor of South Carolina, and ant's wife and daughter having to posed Constitutional Amendment last convention, and that the "officers" are only carry-twenty years as a United States Sen- take in the way of dry goods just The the character and ing out the orders from the membership in advo-ator, made the following statement what a certain merchant may have to

men who rattle the ion, so far from encouraging mob violence in the bones of the amendments are disposed to mean settlement of race disputes, is endeavoring to find peaceful and legal means of race adjustment-North La olimais not and peaceful and legal segregation to prevent the trounever has been a reactionary or standpat state— bles which present conditions bring about. And it and history demonstrates the fact. On the con- is these conditions and not the effort to remedy trary, in all matters affecting human progress and these conditions peacefully and legally that is givpopular rights her people have always been pro- ing trouble between irritated elements of both races, and has always given trouble. The whole North Carolina was certainly not conservative in issue was very clearly stated last fall when a city colonial days when her demands for liberty and paper, "Everything," criticised The Progressive progressive legislation made the life of every Brit- Farmer for advocating legal segregation. "Everyish governor a sort of continuous nightmare. She thing" urged personal action to remove objectionwas not conservative in the days of Regulators, able Negroes, saying: "In this white man's town standpatter in the days of the Mecklenburg and section, he was given to understand that it

> "We submit in all candor that the reason 'Everything' gives for opposing land segregation is one of the strongest reasons why it should be adopted. We want to do justice to the Negro, and he should not be left to the oppression and menace of mob law. There should be sections in which he could buy land and live under his own vine and fig tree with no one to molest him or make him afraid."

As for the attempt to imagine charges against

ers' Union has been a power in North Carolina for has this to say: "For He is our As for the vote on the proposed Constitutional the better part of ten years now with a President, peace, who hath made both one, and even of this kind in the history of the organization the more prosperous brother.

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS

(1) Share Some Social Pleasures With Your Tenants; (2) Don't Sell His Rights to Any Merchant; (3) Don't Unnecessarily Crowd Negroes Around His Wife and Daughters

HE future happiness of the South depends upon the right treatment of the tenant farmer, ticle was raised on a farm in South

Walls of Division in Social Life

'A certain class of our fellow citizens have been very unjust and unreasonable in their dealing with the poorer people, treating them with no consideration whatever, and showing a contempt for them. * * * It did not use to be so, and it ought not to be so now. We all should address ourselves to the remedy lest it bring dire disaster upon the commonwealth; for in the last analysis white unity is absolutely essential for the continuation of good government."

The tenant's poverty and his inabiltaking part in the general community social life. His natural suspicion and envy of the man more prosperous than himself tends to set walls of division which frequently separate the land-owners and the tenants into hostile camps, politically and socially.

There ought to be more of the brotherly spirit between the landowner and the tenant. The apostle Paul in a letter to the Ephesians in

Be Above Selling Your Tenant's Rights

HE idea of making a tenant farm-L er trade at a certain store, allowing him no cash, destroys the impulse to become useful to the community, and to make a home for one's family. Many abuses have occurred along this line. "Time prices" so familiar to many tenants are usually very high. The landlord takes up the account for cash at a big discount. The poor white man, with this system, has a hard time to meet his living expenses. It occurs to us that there ought to be a system put into practice where this tenant farmer may have cash, at a reasonable rate of interest, with which to make his purchases at the store. If the articles offered at one store are not satisfac-

through the columns of the "Charles- offer, regardless of his prices or the character of his goods. It is humiliating, and almost makes one's heart bleed, to see women of this class who have worked hard and earned better